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FORMER
President Taft
SAYS:

Education and Trade or Professional Training Are Best Protection Against an Unhappy or Defensive Marriage, He Says, and He Believes That Women Should Be Permitted to Do Any Work They Care to Undertake.

By Marguerite Moores Marshall.

Special Writer for the New York World and the Post-Dispatch.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 30.

NO American girl ought to be obliged to marry for a living.

In a dozen words that is the substance of the sane, worth-while message former President William Howard Taft has for the modern young woman. He believes no American father is so rich or so powerful that he can afford to let his daughter grow up an idler. The wise student of social and economic laws, the shrewd observer of many strata of American society, is convinced that our home life is in danger from the girl without a job.

"It is to be regretted that many women think they have to marry because marriage will relieve them of the burden of supporting themselves, not because they love the men whose wives they decide to become," said Mr. Taft recently at the New York Hebrew Technical School for Girls. "How are you going to avoid this condition? By making the women economically independent. Then, if a man comes along and asks her to marry him, and if he's nothing but a scrub, she can just say, 'I'll do better as I am.'"

"I am not opposed to marriage. I am a believer in it. But when any marriage is forced by circumstances conjugal life is not so desirable as single blessedness for the woman."

I came to New Haven to find out in greater detail just what Mr. Taft thinks about jobs for girls. First of all, I learned something about jobs for ex-presidents.

Trade for Every Girl.

"WHAT can I do for you?" he beamed at me pleasantly, after adjusting for me the chair in front of his own, so that we were face to face.

"Tell me more of your theory that girls should be made independent," I replied.

"I believe every girl should be trained to some occupation which, if followed, will make her independent of marriage as a means of support," he replied. "Then she need not marry except in obedience to the dictates of her heart. Today many a young woman accepts a husband, not because she loves him, but because she reasons somewhat as follows: 'I may never have another chance; at least he will support me, and if I find life with him too unbearable I can divorce him.'"

"That sort of union carries in itself the seed of separation. I believe one of the most frequent causes of our frequent divorces is just this entrance into the marriage state for some other reason than love. Yet the sanctity of domestic life is endangered when divorce is easy and common. The perpetuity of the home, on which our nation is founded, is rendered most precarious. For the protection of the home, therefore, girls ought to be so equipped that mere circumstances cannot push them into a loveless marriage."

Parents and Girls Acting.

FOR the moment the Taft smile was in abeyance, although its tracks were evident in the myriad small creases radiating from the outer corners of very blue eyes. Mr. Taft's face is still plump and fresh-colored as a boy's or an Englishman's. His fine, thin, silky-brown hair ruffles up on his temples in true professorial fashion, and as he turned his head toward the window, I noted the cleanly drawn curve of the nose, as perfect as any you will find on a Roman coin. In his serious moments, especially, there is a certain really splendid dignity about the man, a faint but unmistakable reminiscence of princelings and powers. And always he is so obviously, so satisfyingly, the gentleman of culture and sophistication.

"Don't you think that more and more girls—and parents—are recognizing the wisdom of equipment for self-support?" I suggested.

"Oh, indeed I do," said Mr. Taft. "And as a consequence some remarkable work is being done by modern women. It is curious, but there seem to be two divergent streams in woman's activity today. On the one hand, we see women going to greater lengths than ever in frivolity and folly; on the other hand women are interesting themselves in the really serious work of the world."

His Daughter's Ambitions.

As you doubtless remember, Mr. Taft himself has a grown-up daughter. And what he preaches is put in practice in his own family. At the end of her first two years in Bryn Mawr, coincident with her father's first year in

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HELEN
TAFT.EX
PRESIDENT
TAFT.

the presidential chair, Miss Helen Taft had to leave college on account of her mother's health. She had three years of the most delightful "social life" any girl could want, for her home was the center of Washington society. Yet, two years ago, Miss Helen quietly returned to Bryn Mawr to finish her interrupted course. She has won many scholastic honors, and when she is graduated next June she will be equipped for self-support.

"I was very proud of her when she told me that she wanted to go back to college," her father said, simply.

Nevertheless, her decision may doubtless be traced to his own long-held conviction.

"I am going to give my daughter as good an education as I can," he said six years ago, "so that she shall marry only when she chooses to marry and not because of circumstances." And when I talked with him the other day he told me he wanted Miss Helen to enter graduate courses at Yale after she receives her Bryn Mawr A. B.

"I have several men in graduate work, and I should like some women," he remarked smilingly.

"I see no reason why one sex should undertake such work and not the other."

"Then you believe all the trades and professions should be thrown open to women?" I asked.

"They should be allowed to do any work for which they have physical strength. Aside from the physical handicap, I would not rate them below men in their ability to 'take hold.' I was astonished and delighted at the way in which the native women of the Philippines grasped the chances for advancement which were offered them. After comparatively brief training, they proved themselves admirable nurses and teachers. Nursing is rather hard on a woman's physical strength, still the girls of today have more even of that quality than formerly, owing to their devotion to athletics and outdoor life."

Here's Mr. Taft's suggestion of a new profession for women, with lots of room in it:

"I have often wondered," he said, musingly, "why the women of this country do not take up the work of hotel keeping. In England many women have made a great success at it. Surely it is a natural extension of the function of hospitality, so delightfully discharged by the feminine sex."

There Will Be Work for All.

"EVERY girl, rich or poor, should be trained for something. Suppose the wealthy man loses his money and his daughter is left to take care of herself with no preparation for the task? Even if it were true that the introduction of women into industry lowered the wages of men, I believe the women should be given a chance. But with the advance of civilization we are demanding so many more things, and therefore so much more work must be done that I believe there will be enough for both men and women."

"You don't think work makes girls unfeminine?"

"Oh, that's absurd!" exclaimed Mr. Taft, with his peculiarly rich, throaty chuckle. "It makes them self-reliant, but personally I don't care much for the clinging vine. Even in marriage I think it is better if each partner can contribute some positive strength to the partnership."

"Economic independence will not make girls averse to marriage—the right sort of marriage. Nothing can interfere with the natural loving instinct of a woman's heart. Her ability to take care of herself will merely tend to preserve her from the wrong, unhappy union. It seems to me

I AM going to give my daughter as good an education as I can, so that she shall marry only when she chooses to marry and not because of circumstances. I want her to enter graduate courses at Yale after she receives her Bryn Mawr A. B. I have several men in graduate work, and I should like some women. I see no reason why one sex should undertake such work and not the other.—W. H. TAFT.

ROCKEFELLER'S PLANS FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

(As Heralded in Public Announcements and on the Witness Stand)

—VERSUS—

METHODS OF HIS AGENTS TO CRUSH UNIONISM

(As They Have Operated to Prolong Industrial War in the Colorado Coal Mining Field).

Testimony Gathered by the Federal Commission Shows That While Magnate's Son, Speaking for Him, Professes to Possess Above All the Interest of Labor, Men Responsible to Him Have Waged an Irrepressible and Uncompromising Conflict With Organized Workers in the Bitterest Industrial War of Many Years.

By George Creel

Former Police Commissioner of Denver, Writer, Reformer and Fighter, Who Lived Through the Exciting Days of Colorado's Great Labor War.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.

SEPTEMBER 23, 1913, close to 12,000 coal miners in Colorado went on strike. It is admitted that not more than 5,000 belonged to the United Mine Workers of America on the day that the mines were vacated, yet this organization assumed entire responsibility and cared for the multitude in tent colonies erected hastily on the mountain sides. In January, 1914, 21,000 men, women and children were being fed and sheltered with funds provided by the union miners of the United States.

There is small point in recounting the causes and progress of the industrial war that followed. Suffice it to say that the strikers claimed continuous violations of State laws and the existence of unbearable living and working conditions; that these claims were disputed by the allied companies; that the militia was put into the field and the civil authorities superseded by martial tribunals; that 20 troops of United States cavalry were sent to maintain order; that scores of lives were lost and that the loss to Colorado, direct and indirect, has mounted far above \$25,000,000, without reference to the hates that have scarred all industry.

The United Mine Workers of America, expressing faith in President Wilson's willingness and ability to bring peace with justice, called off the strike Dec. 10, 1914. Some 7,000 men, women and children have found employment. About 16,000 still are face to face with the problem of existence. The question before the people today, however, is one of responsibility and remedy and for these purposes various Federal agencies have made and are making searching inquiries.

Rockefeller Jr. Defines Position.

TESTIFYING before the congressional committee in Washington in April, 1914, John D. Rockefeller Jr. said:

Our interest in labor is so profound, and we believe so sincerely that that interest demands that the camps shall be open camps, that we expect to stand by the officers at any cost. It is not an accident that this is our position; it is a great principle. . . . It is because of such profound interest in these men and the workers that I expect to stand by the policy which has been outlined by the officers and which seems to me to be the first, last and always in the greatest interest of employees of the company.

This declaration was taken to mean that Rockefeller as controlling factor in the dominant Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. had studied strike causes and conditions. The inference was strengthened by this paragraph in a letter written to Rockefeller by President J. F. Welborn under date of July 27, 1914.

THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WE HAVE YOUR CONFIDENCE AND SUPPORT MAKES EVERYTHING ELSE EASY.

These facts, whether fairly or unjustly, were regarded generally as a definite statement of Rockefeller's unyielding antagonism to labor unions, as well as an admission of close and understanding co-operation with his executive officials in their effort to destroy the United Mine Workers in Colorado. That he himself did not so consider them stands proved by more recent testimony.

The Commission on Industrial Relations, created to inquire into the causes of industrial unrest, held a hearing in Denver in December, and Jan. 18 commenced a similar inquiry in New York. Rockefeller was summoned as a witness not only because of controlling influence in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., but by reason of his avowed "interest in labor" and his advocacy of "a great principle" embodied in the open shop as opposed to contract relations with the United Mine Workers.

Little Knowledge of the Situation.

As a result of the three days' examination to which he was subjected by Chairman Walsh these facts were developed:

That the position of the Colorado officials of the company with regard to the strike had been taken without consultation with the board of directors.

That he had never read the list of grievances upon which the strike was based.

That he had never received first-hand



JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER JR.

Copyright by Underwood & Underwood. In a characteristic attitude as a witness before the Federal Industrial Commission.

knowledge of the situation in any detail. That no steps had been taken by him or any other director to ascertain whether the attitude of the Denver executives was just or unjust.

He was unable to name the counties in which his Colorado properties were located, to tell "within several thousands" how many men worked for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., what wages they received, what rent the company charged for its houses, or to refuse the charges that his mine superintendents were in the habit of deporting such workers as betrayed sympathy with unionism.

He had never studied the questions of living wage or the proper length of a working day; he was not aware that 50 per cent of his employees toiled 12 hours a day, and when asked whether this amount of labor in front of a blast furnace would constitute a hardship replied he was not familiar enough with the work to judge. He could not say what percentage of his employees worked seven days a week the year around and judged that it would be a hardship. He could not recall the capitalization of the subsidiary corporation that operates the mine stores and did not know that it paid 20 per cent on the investment; neither did he have knowledge that the company built special structures for saloons, charging a 50 per cent rental; that these saloons were often in direct contract with the public school and that church meetings in some cases were compelled to be held in the room over the saloon. He expressed equal ignorance of the fact that his superintendents claimed the right to choose preachers and school teachers for the companies, exercising the privilege of discharge in event of any adversely critical attitude.

Heard Rumors of Bribery.

HE admitted hearing rumors concerning the corrupt interference of his company officials in the political affairs of Colorado, but when asked whether he would vote to discharge an executive proved guilty of using money to bribe the electorate replied:

"I should want to know the conditions."

He could not reply to the statement that in the mining counties in Colorado no damage suit had been filed against his company in years and that this condition was due to the corporation's control of all officials and court machinery. It is an admitted fact that 2,000 miners have been killed in Colorado in the last 20 years, and every investigating body has dealt searching with the union charge that one-half of these fatalities were avoidable, and that adequate damages are never paid.

Testifying before the Congressional Committee in Denver, President Welborn made this answer to the question whether the company had ever thought of providing a relief fund for injured employees:

"No, we never considered the establishment of that. That is, some of the officers of the company talked of it, we have had it in our minds in a purely informal way, but we have never gotten to the point of considering it seriously."

Rockefeller, when asked a similar question by the Commission on Industrial Relations, stated that the company maintained a system by which injured men or their families were compensated, but could not give its details.

Facts of Relief.

WALSH then read a list of the last 25 settlements made by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., and the following colloquy ensued:

Chairman Walsh: Giovanni Gambasin, fatal injury, paid \$300; Charles Pooland, loss of leg, artificial leg furnished, \$100; amount of payment \$700.

Rockefeller (interrupting): These are matters that the board of directors would not pass on, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Walsh: Do you think it would be wise for the board of directors to make ascertaining of such questions as this?

Rockefeller: It might be desirable, but quite difficult, Mr. Chairman. That is one of the regrettable questions which come up in connection with the management of any large industry, as it is customary, that that and

Union Official's View
of Rockefeller's Plan
for Labor Betterment

Testimony by John Lawson.

Director in Colorado of United Mine Workers.

EVEN were the source of the investigation (of labor condition by the Division of Industrial Relations of the Rockefeller Foundation) less than poisoned, what bearing can it possibly have on existing conditions? Mr. Rockefeller himself admitted that the Mackenzie King investigation will probably take many years. What is labor to do in the meantime? What is Colorado going to do? In response to this Mr. Rockefeller says that "the problem now is for all concerned to develop increasing good will."

Labor has been crushed by machine guns and hired soldiers; men, women and children have died; homes have been ruined and futures blighted, but new thousands have been imported for another decade of exploitation, and we are to let bygones be bygones.

The causes of industrial unrest, Mr. Commissioners, are not to be removed by promises of endless investigation or by sudden willingness to hold conferences. They lie in the treatment of free men as chattels to be disposed of by deed and will in absentee landlordism, in the theft of natural resources, and indifference to the necessities and aspirations of those who toil in the dark for the benefit of those in the light.

similar matters of operation are handled by the administrative officers.

Chairman Walsh: As a citizen do you think that the directors of a corporation should be compelled by law, if necessary, to advise themselves of matters of this kind? That is, the number of lives that were lost of persons who were crippled and the amount of compensation that was paid therefor?

Rockefeller: I strongly believe in the workmen's compensation act, Mr. Chairman, and understand that the present Governor of Colorado proposes to present such legislation to the Legislature of Colorado this year. I should strongly favor it.

Chairman Walsh: Well, when I was interrupted—Henry Lott, left foot injured, \$100; Frank Zwerdowatz, fatal, represented by attorney, payment \$700; Charles W. Werden, fatal, amount \$700; Frank Krasitz, fatal, \$100; Mark Texak, right corner perforated, \$100; represented by attorney for Austrians Consul: Theodore Pappas, fractured left leg, \$50; Abel Silva, fatal, \$50; represented by Attorney John D. Monti, \$50; settled with Italian Consul; John Zebben, fatal, \$700; William Lemated, amputation of two fingers of left hand, \$115; Jose Lerma, spinal cord injured, \$700; C. Romero, fracture of left femur, \$500; James R. Davis, fracture of right tibia and tibia, \$275, represented by attorney: Patrick McGovern, right shoulder bruised, \$400; John Bryce, fracture of right femur, tibia and tibia, \$500; I. V. Burt, loss of right leg above knee, artificial leg furnished, \$100, payment \$400; Juan Mesa, fractured left femur, payment \$100; Antonio Pedrosa, fractured third dorsal vertebra, payment, \$275; Donato di Cicco, fracture of left tibia, \$400; Bassoni Bartolomeo, fractured left femur, artificial leg furnished, \$100, payment \$500; P. L. Woody, loss of left hand, \$500; Henry Miller, dislocation of right hip, \$700; Diego Godines, fatal payment \$250.

Chairman Walsh: Do you think it a proper condition whether it comes from inside the industry or whether it comes from the weakness of the law as executed by civil or criminal authorities when in an industry 25 men are killed and injured and the compensation paid is such as I have read to you from that list?

Rockefeller: I think it would be difficult for anyone to form a judgment on such a matter without knowing more about the facts. Mr. Chairman, than I have knowledge of.

His Labor Views.

WHEN his Washington statement before the Congressional Committee already quoted with regard to a "great principle" was read to him, Rockefeller insisted that it should not be construed as antagonistic to labor unions, and made this written state at of his belief:

"I believe that it is just as proper and advantageous for labor to associate itself into organized groups for the advancement of its legitimate interests as for capital to combine for the same object. Such organizations of labor manifest themselves in promoting collective bargaining in an effort to secure better working and living conditions, in providing machinery whereby grievances may easily and without prejudice to the individual be taken up with the management."

Chairman Walsh's attempts to develop a practical exposition of this abstract conviction resulted in the following questions and answers:

Q. Can you conceive of effective protest against abuses in a large industry where it is without organization on the part of the employees? A. My lack of practical experience makes it impossible for me to reply.

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be drastically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Frank Case.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Mr. M. C. Collier in his last letter says that I should not criticize the action of the courts of Georgia in the Frank case, no matter how wrong they may be, because criticism of courts tends to encourage anarchy.

I say in reply that the honest expression of his opinion by a private citizen will not produce the one-thousandth part as much anarchy as the acts of the courts themselves when they openly and flagrantly disregard the law they are supposed to uphold. When the courts deliberately commit an injustice in defiance of the law, the action of a thousand times louder than the voice of a private citizen and they bring the law into greater contempt than a thousand citizens could do by their criticism.

The sure remedy for anarchy and the greatest protection against it is for our courts to honestly and impartially administer the law as it stands to everybody alike. This is what the courts of Georgia did not do in the Frank case.

Mr. Collier evidently did not remember the historic reply of the great American statesman, Senator Charles Sumner, to a similar objection made by the Senator from South Carolina, as follows:

"For myself, let me say, that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court, in much respect; but I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men and in all ages have shown a full share of human frailty. Alas! Alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment. It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to death, the fatal helmet and which pushed the Savior, barefooted over the pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His Cross."

"It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave; which adjudged the fathers of the Christian Church to a martyr's death in all its most dreadful forms and afterwards enforced the tortures of the inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to deny the great truth he had disclosed. It was judicial tribunals in France which made themselves the instruments of every tyranny and did not hesitate to stand forth the unyielding accessory of the unrighting guillotine."

"Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotism of Henry VIII, from the unjust divorce of his Queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas More; which lighted the fires of persecution that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rogers; which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden—which, in defiance of justice and humanity, sent Sidney and Russell to the block—and which afterwards, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women."

"Aye, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all forms of law, which hung witches at Salem; which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished 'Tories and people' to obey, and which now in our day lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the fugitive slave act."

"This magnificent burst of eloquence settled for all time whether courts should be above criticism. I will only add that it was a judicial tribunal at San Francisco which yielded to the clamor of public opinion and hung Durant on flimsy circumstantial evidence, and four years later the real murderer, the Rev. Gibson, confessed the crime on his death bed, showing that Durant was entirely innocent."

WILLIAM PRESTON HILL.

Good Food Neglected.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

Again we read of teaching Europe to eat corn. Better teach ourselves. If we could return to the old-fashioned cornmeal there might be a revival of delicious corn foods. We must first have good meal.

HUSKY WILLIAM.

A Poem for Strangers.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.
For some reason, possibly because of their high literary standards, the United Railways Co. has not displayed the following "poem" in their cars:
When all the seats are taken
And to stand you do not care,
Apply to our conductor
For a "rebate check—half-fare."

JEFF MACKAY.

CONTROL OF INSURANCE RATES.

In urging legislation on insurance, the Post-Dispatch would not support any measure which would entrench an insurance combine in power to overcharge or oppress the people of Missouri. We do not believe that a majority of the State Legislature would approve a bill which would not protect the people against combine oppression.

For this reason we have given careful consideration to the letter of Rufus M. Potts, State Insurance Superintendent of Illinois, to Representative Drake Watson of this State, on the bill submitted to the Missouri Legislature in accord with the report of the Insurance Commission. Mr. Potts did not, as the thick and thin advocates of the insurance bill charge, "butt into" Missouri legislation. His opinion was sought by a member of the Missouri Legislature. Mr. Potts was justified in giving his views.

The opinion of Mr. Potts, however, must be judged strictly on its merits. Are his statements concerning the insurance bill true? Are his objections to the bill well founded? An examination of the bill discloses no foundation in its wording for the principal objections he urges against it.

Mr. Potts objects to the bill on the ground that the rates fixed by the insurance companies shall run for five years after the bill goes into effect, and this five years' experience shall be taken as a basis for a judgment on the part of the Insurance Superintendent as to whether or not there is undue profit in the rates.

On the contrary, the bill empowers the Insurance Superintendent to investigate the rates at any time and to require all the records concerning the business of the companies for the five years previous to the investigation to be produced—a very different thing.

Mr. Potts objects to the bill because he says it fails to give the Insurance Superintendent full power to obtain information. On the contrary, the bill requires the insurance companies to file their rates and complete information, facts, standards, estimates, etc., upon which the rates are based. All of these records must be filed either with the Insurance Superintendent or the companies themselves, or filed with the Actuarial Bureau which in turn must file them with the Insurance Superintendent, and such records are open to inspection at any hour of any business day.

It empowers the Insurance Superintendent to make inquiries and to obtain all the information he requires from the companies or from Actuarial Bureaus with regard to business transacted by the companies; their records and all the facts bearing upon the business transacted in the State, the rates, and the basis of the rates.

The orders of the superintendent with regard to the reduction of rates are subject to review by a court, but this right would exist without a specific affirmation of it. The bill merely authorizes the companies to continue to charge their rates until the court review is concluded, but requires that the excess of premiums over those ordered by the superintendent shall be set aside if the court finds the rates excessive.

One of the merits of the bill is its provision for complete publicity. Every rate must be filed and open to inspection. The records upon which the rates are based must be filed and open to inspection. Discrimination is specifically forbidden, and any changes in the rates must be immediately filed.

A measure of this kind, designed to effect a settlement of insurance rates to protect the public against oppression and the companies against harassment or injustice merits careful consideration. It is not to be expected that a perfect bill will be formulated at once. There are defects in this bill, but the principle of publicity and regulation upon which it is drawn is good. Having decided to treat the insurance companies as a combine, it is necessary to frame reasonable methods of regulation. The regulation must be real. The regulating authority must have ample power.

The bill bears evidence of careful preparation with these ends in view. It should be judiciously considered and acted upon without prejudice. It should be amended with care and with a view solely to substantial improvement.

Criticism of the measure will have to be based upon better information and more accurate statement with regard to its contents than that submitted by Mr. Potts, if the objections urged are to receive serious consideration.

A DISAGREEABLE THOUGHT.

We fancy that, for most Americans reading the Industrial Commission's quiz of young Rockefeller, the most irksome reflection will be that inevitable one upon the monstrous legal wrong which permits a confessedly ignorant, indifferent, untrained, absentee landlord to hold the power of industrial life and death over thousands of his politically equal fellow citizens toiling for bare subsistence wages in a distant state.

WAR AND RELIGION.

Reveries are observed in most of our large cities and in many places over the country. The times are ripe for them. It is an emotional period. The stress of hard times and the war have something to do with it. The prevailing religious sentiment recalls a condition of our own Civil War.

Then suffering and sympathy stimulated spiritual inclinations in both the people and soldiery of North and South. A chronicler tells of "active piety" among the Union troops, and a General reported "a large religious element and much devotion" in 1864. In the last year of the war a revival took place among Lee's soldiers.

In the Recollections of a Rebel we read "prayer meetings were held in every tent. Testaments were in every hand and a sort of religious ecstasy took possession of the army." The Bible Society of the Confederate States showed great activity. Bibles and volumes of Testaments were freely circulated; a large number of Bibles and Books of Common Prayer were brought from England through the blockade. The South Carolina Tract Society published "The Soldier's Pocket Bible—Issued for the Use of the Army of Oliver Cromwell." Many sermons, tracts, hymn books for camp worship, and "songs" for the army were printed. James Ford Rhodes in his great history of that period sets forth a wealth of incident in-

dictating the unusual and profound religious feeling of the country as a whole, consequent, it must be believed, upon distress. The work of the "Christian Commission" was noteworthy in stimulating zeal among the people at large as well as the army. Denominational works, as well as general or mass-meeting revivals flourished. Even foreign missions were not neglected.

It is almost an axiom of history that material and physical and emotional distress means spiritual and moral improvement, which is the greatest compensation to humanity for the rigors and horrors of war. Suffering does not necessarily mean political elevation, and wars are sometimes fought in vain for the advancement of rights, but the soul of man is deepened and he is made conscious of his spiritual needs.

THE STATE ADVERTISING AWARDS.

We may assume that the investigation into departmental expenses at Jefferson City will not be rendered incomplete and unsatisfactory by a neglect to inquire into the election advertising for which the State pays nearly \$60,000 every two years.

It was publicly charged during the last campaign that the system under which the awards are made is loose and extravagant. Letters were printed to the effect that if an arrangement could be reached under which more than one paper in a county would print the advertising for one fee, it would be "unhesitatingly honored." If two papers in some counties can afford to print the designated advertising and split the fee, it shows that in other counties with similar conditions one paper might print it for one-half the customary fee. An important principle of government is violated when such awards are given out, not with a view to obtaining the greatest amount of publicity for the least money, but with a view to obtaining support for some official in a further run for office.

Newspapers have a special solicitude in the matter. They cannot insist on scientific business regulation of other expenditures and wink at irregularities from which as a whole they themselves benefit by a huge sum. The facts should be ascertained and Jefferson City functionaries restrained by law from distributing these awards as personal assets included among the spoils of office.

A HALT IN CALIFORNIA.

Gov. Johnson, surely defending his law which forbids "aliens not eligible to citizenship" to acquire or transmit land in California, announces he will veto the proposed bill to deny such aliens the privilege of leasing land for three-year periods, if the bill shall be passed by the Legislature now in session. From which we infer Gov. Johnson has read the United States Supreme Court's decision nullifying the Arizona anti-alien labor law.

COTTON FOOLS THE FARMERS.

In defiance of short exports, of a Government report showing the 1914 crop to be the largest ever grown, of the largest surplus ever carried over from a preceding year, and of another Government report indicating a 1915 acreage reduction of only 10 per cent, cotton continues with slight interruption its upward march toward a 9-cent level.

This unexpected strength is ascribed to the vast abnormal waste of cotton fabrics by war, to the larger use of cotton fabrics by millions around the world as a measure of economy, and to the adoption of cotton, because of its cheapness, in the manufacture of commodities which have hitherto not used it.

Southern bankers and business men have a heavy task in financing this year's crop for the majority of small farmers, whose pressing debts forced them to sell between 5 and 7 cents; but that task will be lightened by the South's receipt of at least \$125,000,000 more for its 1914 crop than it expected 60 days ago.

NO EMBARGO.

With the probability that European capitalists, digging deep to pay war bills, will dump three or four billions of American securities onto this market as rapidly as Stock Exchange limitations will permit, it is up to this country to create the largest possible credits in Europe as an offset.

Therefore, the talk of an embargo on shipments of American foodstuffs and other supplies to Europe implies either total ignorance of the commercial effect of such a step, or unlimited willingness to suffer—and make everybody else suffer—for a sentiment. The high price of supplies is part of the price that everybody must pay for war anywhere.

WHO'LL BE THE MAN—OR WOMAN?

To compute the exact date when increasing population will reach a certain figure is correlating the number of inhabitants with time. To compute the geographical center of population is correlating distribution of inhabitants with space. Two experts have tried to figure out the hour when the population of the United States will be exactly 100,000,000. Expert C. D. Sloane of the Census Bureau says it will be at 4 p. m. on April 2 next. But expert J. S. McCoy of the Treasury Department says the country has already broken into the big league class—at some moment near the end of Jan. 27 or the beginning of Jan. 28. The estimates vary by a little more than nine weeks, but then the computations of no two men ever fix the geographical center at exactly the same point. Different computations by the same man will shift the center sometimes by the width of a township and sometimes by a few fence lengths.

Who will be our 100,000,000th man? Will it be some infant of long American ancestry born to wealth and a social position of influence? Or will it be some illiterate, friendless immigrant stranger who will step ashore from a liner's steerage, just in time to make up an even 100,000,000 of us?

Nothing is made plainer by our history than that of the two illiterate immigrant might become the more useful citizen during the coming half century of ferment, of progress, of democratizing the undemocratic, of the righting of wrongs, of greater opportunity than any other half century.

The hundred-millionth man might be a woman, to whom nothing will be impossible in this age of women.



BOTH, "HE SEEMS TO BE HUMAN!"

JUST A MINUTE

Written for the POST-DISPATCH by Clark McAdams

MORE SLOGANS.

The United Railway still wants slogans. How would these do?

1. When up front hang well to the straps; otherwise you might sit down on the stove and overheat it.
2. Do not worry about making yourself uncomfortable; we have experts who attend to that.
3. Step forward! The temperature is taken seven feet in front of the car. That is why the motorman runs a block or so with the door open.
4. Keep your temperature well below the ventilators; otherwise it might fall and hurt itself.
5. Safety first, so hustle aboard. It is better to dodge the gullotine and go into cold storage minus your coat tails than to sweater whole outside at zero.
6. Do not worry about symmetrical heating. Eudibras used a single spur. He said if one side of his horse went the other had to. It is the same with all kinds of hot air in trolley service.
7. Control your own ventilation. If the motorman does not spit out the front door sufficiently often give him a larger chew of tobacco.

J. N. B.

HOW ABOUT THE QUAIL?

WHITE BLUFFS, Wash., Jan. 29.—Joe Wendling of Thorne Lake is mourning the loss of a pointer dog that held a point so long it froze to death on the peak of Foster Butte.

The body of the dog has just been found, frozen stiff in the right "pointing" stance it had made on a corvey of mountain quail. The head and tail of the dog were stretched out on a level with the back and the left foreleg lifted and bent at the knee. It was the pose of a perfect stand. Instead of the dog's body falling it had toppled against a hawthorne bush and stood erect until found.

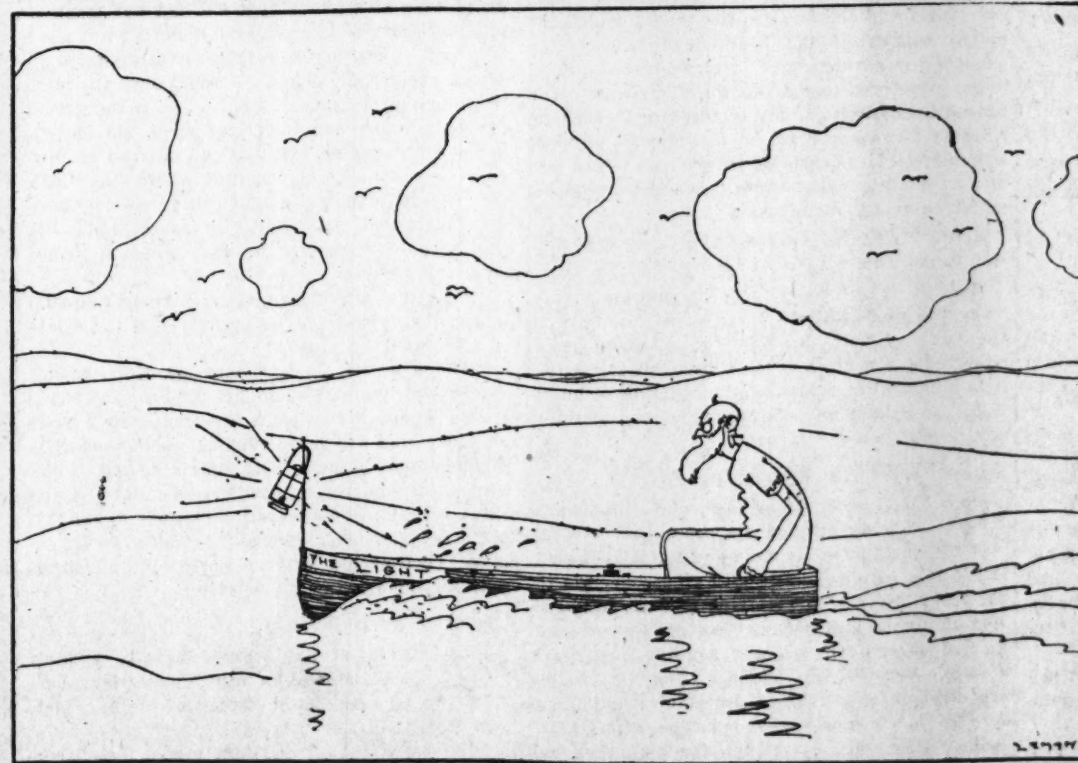
WARNING TO POETS.

Home grown poets are going to have tough sledding in the Register. In order to get in print in this paper, they must qualify to the Register's standard. That is high. There will be no appeal from the Register's supreme bench and no opinion will be rendered. In other words, the Register is going to run this poetry game as it daddles please. Ed Blair is official poet of the Register and his weekly songs will express about all the music that is busting for outlet from the buzzums of Register readers. Other rhyesters will be admitted occasionally. T. O. Pickering broke into print this week because he had something good. But the lid is down tight on all the sloppy, junky "dog rhyme with hog" kinds of alleged poetry that floods Kansas papers. As to obituary verses, they are forever and totally barred, with this one condition: If any writer submits a verse as good as Henry's "Crossing the Bar" it will get on the front page. Otherwise, it will hit the chutes to the waste basket. And that goes!"

Olathe (Kan.) Register.

It is probable that Mother Jones had much rather talked to Father Rockefeller.

DIOGENES: I'M GOING OUT AND LEARN THE TRUTH ABOUT THAT NAVAL BATTLE.



JAPAN IN THE WAR.

Martin Marshall in Laetia's.

In France there is a strong demand that Japan be requested to send her veteran troops to help the allies. While this demand is by no means universal, it is growing in intensity. Great Britain is silent on the subject. Undoubtedly her government does not wish Japan to participate further in the war, except in a case of absolute necessity. Japan has 600,000 highly trained troops which are probably, man for man, the equal of any soldiers in the world, and these would be a great help to the allies in their desperate struggle to drive the Germans out of France and Belgium.

But if Japan lent this assistance, which she is undoubtedly willing and even eager to do, she would have a much more important voice in the peace conference which must follow the war, and which may materially alter the political map of the world. It is not to Great Britain's interest that her Oriental ally shall grow too powerful.

The rumors that Russia would not be adverse to material assistance from the Japanese must be very disconcerting to Great Britain. The Manchurian Railway affords a means of moving vast Japanese armies into the eastern theater of the European war, and stranger things have happened than that the

Russians and Japanese, who only a few years ago were engaged in a death struggle for supremacy on the eastern coast of Asia, should be found fighting side by side before the snows of winter melt away.

Feeding of Snowbirds.

From the Indianapolis News.
All you have to do is to watch the birds go to that feed you put out for them to know that you have done a good job. They also enjoy water, which is somewhat scarce out of doors these days. Have it warm when you put it out, and they will manage to get several drinks before it freezes.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES

Mail queries for Sunday a week before-hand, marked "Sunday." Business addresses not given. Write to "Answers, Post-Dispatch," using postal card if convenient. Write but one question.

BEAUTY CULTURE.

OLD AND GRAY.—Hair tonic: Make paste very strong sage tea, and add a teaspoon each of powdered borax and lard sulphur, with a few rusty nails. Bottle, let stand a week, take out nails and use daily, rubbing in carefully to the roots of hair. Gold rings must be removed in using, dressing the hair afterward, for they will be discolored. Use as warm water as can be comfortably borne when taking shampoo, but have final rinsing cold. If hair is very oily, use soap and rinse thoroughly.

THANKS.—Only persistent use of warm, wet cloths can have the desired effect where blackheads are obstinate. That, with plenty of cold cream, will soften the skin enough to allow of cleansing the pores. Where the blackheads are on the face, the finest pin point they will usually come off with a thorough washing in warm water and a good soap two or three times a day. Liberal applications of cold cream will prevent the pores filling with dirt again. (Try simple diet and exercise.)

R. G. W.—For freckles, apply buttermilk or cowmilk's lotion. Squeezing of the abdominal organs is said to cause "liver spots." The Standard Family Physician says they have nothing in common with the liver. If in large numbers and of bluish-black color, with severe general symptoms, they may represent malignant tumors. In this case their removal by a skilled and painless operation should not be neglected. Local treatment consists in touching the spots, for several hours with a solution of corrosive sublimate. Spots are apt to recur.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

W. P.—Large or small grained hominy should be soaked in water over night. Drain, boil in sufficient water to cover well for three or four hours or until soft, then drain and season with salt, pepper and butter. Fine hominy, if added in warm water, will boil in an hour, and should be stirred and cooked until like mush. It may be fried like oatmeal. For baked hominy, says a colored cook, "I mix a 'li' col' hominy with onion, milk, to make a tolie stiff batter, stir in a beaten egg and a pinch of salt and bake it in a pudding dish 'bout a custard. It must be nice and brown on top or 'tain't fit for white folks' table. Some cooks put yeast powder in it, but I never does." Another cook says: Boil hominy once and it is fed for convicts and political prisoners—but stir it twice, or boil it and then fry it, and it is lifted at once to the range of a superb and flawless victual.

S. Z.—Boiled ham: Four boiling water, over ham, and when cool enough scrape and wash clean. Put in boiler and cover with cold water; bring to boiling point, then place on back of range to boil gently. Four hours, or till tender; test by sticking fork into it. Turn ham once or twice in the water. When done, take up and put into baking pan to skin. Dip hands in cold water, take skin between the fingers and peel as you can. Set in moderate oven and bake an hour to draw out superfluous fat, leaving meat more delicate. In warm weather, if it is necessary to time it in a cool place. Any tendency to mold may be removed by setting it in oven awhile with a board of ham, sprinkle with sugar and pass a hot knife over it, or brush it over with the yolk of an egg. When done, then sprinkle well with grated crackers, crumbs, and cover with sweet cream; then bake in oven for an hour. The nicest portion serve in slices, and the ragged parts may be used in a variety of delicious ways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

L. J. C.—No premium on 1235 50 cts. WARGIN.—Second naturalization papers may be had two years after first.

E. J. P.—Navy rank: Great Britain, Germany, France, U. S., Japan, Russia.

ANXIOUS.—Talk with the music stores about opportunities for accomplished musician.

SUNDAY READER.—See or write Postoffice Inspector, for letter and to the Chicago jewelry house that did not do as it promised.

SCHOOL GIRL.—Those who favor capital punishment argue that the fear of death is the greatest preventive of murder; that, if the world were a dangerous criminal; that it prevents mob law; that some states restored it, after abolition, because of increased crime.

J. C. S.—To color electric globe. Take a little white wash, very thin, so that it will run evenly. Now dip the globe in an ordinary glass of water, and should then be hung up by string to dry. This gives almost perfect imitation of frosted glass. If desired, a little white light, much better for eyes than ordinary light, may be obtained. If colored light is desired—green, red or blue—get package of egg dye of the desired color. This should be dissolved in wood alcohol and mixed with the shellac. Any desired tint can be secured. If it is remembered that the more dye and the less shellac used the deeper will be the color. These colors, when so applied, are practically permanent; but in the case it is desired to have globe of 40 change color, the dye and shellac may be readily removed with wood alcohol.

UNANSWERED.—International Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, May 10 to Nov. 10, 1926; World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, May 10, 1926; California Midwinter Fair, San Francisco, Jan. 2 to July 4, 1924; Cotton States Exposition, Atlanta, Sept. 18 to Dec. 28, 1925; Tennessee Centennial Exposition, Nashville, May 1 to Oct. 30, 1927; Transmississippi Exposition, Omaha, Neb., June 9 to Oct. 31, 1928; Pan-American Exposition, Buffalo, May to Nov. 2, 1926; South Carolina and West Indian Exposition, Charleston, S. C., Dec. 1, 1921, to June 1, 1922; Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, Apr. 30 to Dec. 1, 1924; Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore., June 1 to Oct. 1, 1924; Jamestown Exposition, Hampton Roads, Va., Apr. 26 to Nov. 30, 1927.

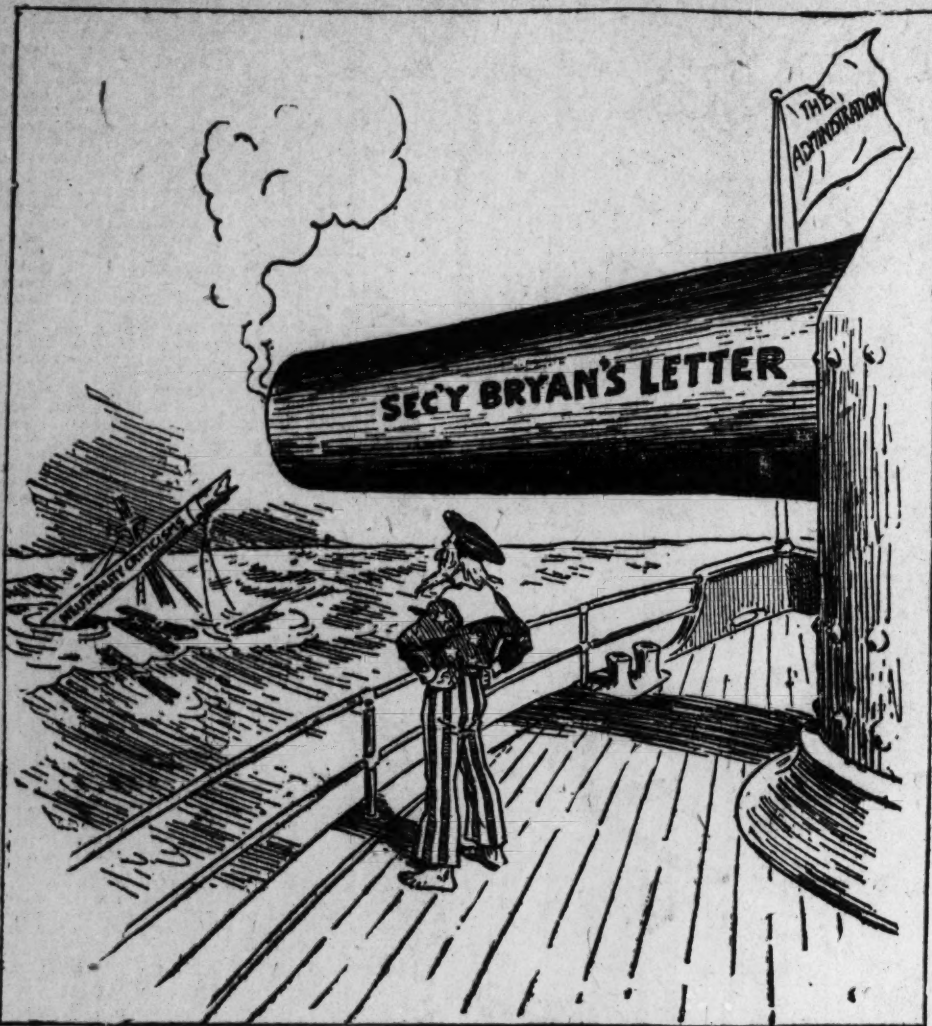
C. T. A.—A physician writes: Many years ago it was noted that when the thyroid gland was removed from a young animal, its bones grew to the bone, and that feeding thyroid to young animals stimulated their bony growth. From this it was concluded that when young animals, including the human race, fed thyroid they would grow taller than their inheritance would lead you to expect. But this drug is too powerful for general use and it is doubtful if it helped making anyhow. The real secret of gaining a fraction of an inch in height is to take the curves out of the backbone. Some of the backbone curves are caused by tuberculosis of the bone. These cannot be straightened much. Shoulders, occupation stoops can be straightened out. By proper, persistent muscle training these can be straightened out and the subject will grow taller in consequence. See Answers Jan. 23.

J. E. C.—Valentine party: At one table have a lot of hard knots to untie. At another a quantity of articles, liquid and solid, that the contestants must guess by smelling. For their eyes should be closed during the play. Still blindfolded, have all go to a table and name correctly the contents of the boxes by tasting them. At another table beads to string or conundrums to guess, will furnish much amusement. Have in a room a table covered with a number of different articles and send each guest into the room to find a certain thing after coming out, provide him or her with a pencil and paper to write down many things as can be remembered. The one getting the longest list wins a prize. A letter-writing contest. The participants in a trial to look in two parallel rows and a downy feather is given the leader on each side. The game is to blow down the line and win against the starting point without allowing them to fall off the floor. If losing them to be touched with the hand.



THE MIRROR OF PUBLIC OPINION

A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



IT WAS A REGULAR 12-CENTIMETER REPLY.
—De Mar in Philadelphia Record.

Bryan's Letter Defining Neutrality

INSIST ON OUR RIGHTS.

Philadelphia Telegraph: All the tone of the letter and the facts stated present gratifying evidence that the Washington Government has persistently endeavored to maintain a strict neutrality not only, but seeks to compel recognition of its own neutral rights. Upon these it must insist, and it is there, if anywhere, that trouble lies. Belligerent Powers are not sensitive about encroachments when deemed necessary for their own protection.

IT GIVES THE FACTS.

New York Evening Post: If any among us are misinformed regarding what the Government has done, and the reasons for it, the Government may well think it is duty to publish the facts. This is what the Department of State has now done. But for giving more heed than this to the ebullitions of popular feeling, on one side or the other, there is no reason. The President and his advisers must sail by a sterner chart than unthinking outcry. They can get it only in the law of the land and the public law of nations.

REBUTS FALSE CHARGES.

Philadelphia Press: This official statement does meet and rebut the charges of our unkindness to any belligerent. Unless Congress unwisely interferes we will continue to sell all the goods and arms that we can to any and all of the belligerents who are able to secure them. That some are excluded from the trade is an incident of the war for which we are in no wise responsible, but that fact does not permit us to refuse to sell to the others without violating our obligations as a neutral nation.

DEFINES OUR RIGHTS.

Boston Traveler: Perhaps the most cogent paragraph in the entire paper is that which says: "It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy." The contention of the German sympathizers that the attitude of the United States has been partial is clearly but kindly met with complete denial. Mr. Bryan makes it clear that every Government is committed to the practice of permitting citizens to sell munitions of war to belligerents and the executive would have no power to stop such sale without an authorization by Congress.

WHY LETTER WAS WRITTEN.

New York Sun: Mr. Bryan's letter was written in reply to a communication forwarded to the State Department by Chairman Stone. Mr. Stone, who has a large German constituency, embodied the charges of unneutral acts on the part of the United States in 20 counts, setting forth specific instances of alleged favoritism toward the allies, particularly Great Britain. In the Bryan letter the administration attitude is summed up in one significant sentence:

"It is the business of a belligerent operating on the high seas, not the duty of a neutral, to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy."

The effect of the Bryan letter on the pro-German sentiment in this country will be watched with keen interest. The forces favorable to the prohibitory legislation have been well organized and directed. The fact is recognized by the administration, which seeks to make its position as a neutral clear to the world and at the same time check if possible a movement that presents a serious political menace.

KEEP ON SELLING.

Philadelphia Record: The most important part of the Secretary's letter to Senator Stone is the affirmation of the lawfulness of trade in contraband goods. Of this there is no question whatever. The action of the belligerents interferes with our trade; why should we interfere with it further? It never would have occurred to anyone to complain of this trade if the superiority of the British naval forces had not resulted in the allies finding it easier than Germany and

Austria-Hungary to buy here. But to stop all sales because the allies can buy and their opponents cannot, would be to intervene on the side of Germany, seeking to offset the naval superiority of Great Britain.

No change in our neutrality laws can be made while the war is in progress without helping one side at the expense of the other, nor would any be asked except for the purpose of helping one side against the other.

FAULT FINDERS NOT NEUTRAL.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The minor points covered by Secretary Bryan's note satisfactorily prove the honesty and the diligence of the Government in conserving neutrality and in safeguarding American interests.

Free critics of the administration must have small comprehension of the difficulty of present conditions. No nation of the world is more honestly neutral and none must walk more circumspectly. At the beginning of the war President Wilson not only declared national neutrality, but earnestly requested the citizens of the republic to assist him by maintaining individual neutrality. Those who are finding fault are not neutral; they are hampering and not helping the administration; they are men whose interest in a foreign war is greater than their interest in the fairness and honesty of their own Government.

SHOULD SILENCE CRITICS.

Baltimore Star: The letter, in the preparation of which the President is understood to have exercised supervision, is a clear, forceful and convincing statement of incontrovertible fact and sound reasoning, going to prove to any mind not hopelessly biased, that our neutrality is being maintained as far as possible according to the rules of international law and practice, and in strict accord with a sincere spirit of perfect fairness.

The emphasis placed upon our refusal to lay an embargo upon the shipment of war munitions is advisable. Not only would we by such a course adopt a practice never before adopted by an honest neutral, but so clear is the contention that we should thus be arraying ourselves effectively as a partisan and active aid of one camp that the German Government has formally disavowed the desire inferred by Teutonic sympathizers in this country that we should adopt such an attitude. Surely that disavowal should silence criticism upon this score, if considerations of pure logic cannot.

"IN A NUTSHELL."

Philadelphia Inquirer: "There is no power in the executive," so the joint production of the President and Secretary Bryan declares, "to prevent the sale of ammunition to a belligerent. The duty of a neutral to restrict trade in munitions of war has never been imposed by international law or by municipal statute."

There is the answer in a nutshell. A private individual may dispose of anything he has, contraband or not, at his own risk. If he ships ammunition or any other contraband material to a belligerent and an enemy of that belligerent captures his vessel, he has no redress. But the right to take the risk is absolutely his under any and every possible interpretation of international law and international customs.

Naturally, partisans in this country of Germany and Austria object, but their motives are entirely selfish. If the boot were on the other leg, if the ocean pathway to Germany and Austria were clear, they would be arguing for the right of those countries to purchase and the right of manufacturers in the United States to sell. Consequently their objections are based on no valid ground whatever. The manufacturer of this country is not a partisan when it comes to business. He is willing to sell to any nation under the sun. If it so happens that certain of the belligerents are not in a position to buy, that is not the affair of the manufacturer.



"BOTH COMPLAINING, WELL, I MUST BE ABOUT RIGHT."
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

More Signs of Business Revival

CAPITAL AWAITS INVESTMENT.

New York Herald: The readiness with which the loan to the Argentine Government was taken on Monday reflects a plenitude of capital awaiting investment and at the same time suggests progress in the movement to increase our trade with South American markets—a movement in which the completed Panama Canal will play an important part.

BIG PITTSBURG ORDER.

Philadelphia Record: The British Government has awarded a contract for 500,000 shoving brushes to be delivered within the next three months, to the Pittsburgh Brush Co. This order came to the local firm through a Canadian export house. The brushes are for "Tommy Atkins" use in the field and are to be strongly and plainly made.

A BIG ORDER.

Philadelphia Ledger: From the Studebaker Corporation of Detroit and Chicago, the largest wagon making company in the world, the Scranton Axle and Spring Co. has received an order that will bring thousands of dollars in workingmen's wages to the city. The local company will make axles for a \$15,000,000 contract the Studebaker company received from the English War Department. The order will mean that the local company's plant will be run night and day for the next year, and 20 additional men will be employed, doubling the present force.

BUSINESS IS BETTER.

Boston Globe: Improvement in business, if not fast, has been steady and general of late in the United States.

The tone of all the latest trade reviews is markedly cheerful.

In many lines inquiries are more numerous. Reports state that industrial operations are increasing, with steel plants working at better rate and copper mines resuming.

Automobile factories are gradually expanding outputs and the makers of motor trucks are very busy. Southern cotton mills are running full time, some coal mines have enlarged production, and prominently located shipbuilders are answering an excellent demand for vessels.

PROSPERITY INDICATIONS.

Pittsburg Press: The predictions of bankers and manufacturers that there will in no distant future be general prosperity in the United States do not pay the grocery bills of the man out of work, but they are predictions with a substantial foundation nevertheless. That foundation is the enormous demand for our products from Europe, which ran our exports for December up to \$246,266,000, the largest (with but one exception) on record for that month. Exports were \$131,863,000 in excess of imports for the month. A year of

that sort of thing would mean that Europe would be obliged to pay our farmers, merchants and manufacturers \$1,500,000,000. That would boom every American industry.

TIDE HAS TURNED.

Lowell (Mass.) Sun: The high price of grain and improved shipping facilities have restored confidence to the West and dispatches report that there are three times as many dry goods buyers in Chicago as a year ago. Pittsburg believes that the steel and iron trade is on the upswing of the prosperity wave and orders are coming more thickly. That the tide has turned cannot be doubted.

CHEERING BITS OF NEWS.

Philadelphia Record: Among the cheerful bits of news are the announcement that the Baldwin works have an order for 100 locomotives from the French Government and the Milwaukee plant of the Illinois Steel Co. will put on an additional 1000 men this week and extend its operations nearly to its full capacity. In the aggregate the number of concerns that have resumed after a suspension, or have increased their operation, since the beginning of the year, is very considerable, and there must be many thousand men at work now who were idle a month ago. If the improvement is not very rapid, it is pretty constant, and it reaches many lines of production.

SOUTHERN TRADE IMPROVEMENT.

Boston Traveler: A prominent Southern paper pertinently remarks: "The Macon cotton mills are giving a black eye to the calamity howlers." The notable improvement in business conditions in the South in the last few weeks, as indicated in reports from merchants, cotton manufacturers and bankers from all over that section, is good news to the people of the whole country. This nation is not so large but that an injury to the commerce of one section is sure to be felt in all its parts. This is especially true when the cotton market is hit. The other sections of the country are not in competition with the South in the cotton-growing business. What it loses on its cotton the whole country loses. It has just that much less money to spend and the rest of the country has to help stand the shrinkage in the nation's buying capacity. According to estimates made by experts, since the Government report of Nov. 1 the increase of 2 cents a pound in the selling price of cotton, with the corresponding advance in the price of cotton seed, has resulted in the net increase of approximately \$120,000,000 in the cash value of cotton. And the outlook generally is for still further betterment in the cotton business and its allied interests. The South has been truly "hard up" for a season, and the fact that the "hard times" corner appears to have been turned, with better prospects ahead, is a matter of happy interest to the whole nation.



NOT ASLEEP THIS TIME.
—Sykes in Philadelphia Ledger.



A "GOOD" UNION.
According to the Gospel of the Younger John.
—May in Detroit Times.

Industrial Commission Hearings

NO PATERNALISM.

New York Evening Telegram: Mr. Guggenheim's utterances before the Industrial Relations Committee do great credit to his heart. His enormous industries, wide experience as an employer and benevolences he blushes when asked about to entitle his opinions to consideration.

But the paternal system of Government, a great father in Washington who must give everybody a position, can never be.

As to raising revenue by taxing the fortunes of persons who die, why wait for dead men's shoes and the slow process of the courts?

Why not declare forfeit to the state the wealth of grafting politicians, blackmailers, bank wreckers, confidence men, bosses who sell judicial and other nominations, policemen who can bank \$10,000 a month on \$2500 a year, and all others who use public office to get rich quickly? And why not look searchingly into all our so-called charities and see how much goes to the deserving poor and how much for administration?

Enough money is stolen each year to relieve all the deserving poor in the country, but the twin evils of the age—graft and politics—bar the way.

WORK FOR EVERYBODY.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Daniel Guggenheim told the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations that he believed that "the state should furnish work for the men who lack employment." He said: "You may call me socialistic if you like, but it is a job of the United States to look after its people."

But how about the people of other countries who have been coming here of late at the rate of about 1,000,000 a year?

If it got noised abroad that the United States would furnish a job to everybody, what a depopulation there would be of other parts of the world!

Before the Government gets into that sort of business it will have to put up the bars against immigration or "go broke."

BRANDEIS' TESTIMONY.

Philadelphia Record: Louis Brandeis was in a very serious and conservative mood when he addressed the Commission on Industrial Relations. He admitted that capital was frequently underpaid, a fact that ought to impress itself on the mind of everyone, in view of the average returns of 4.5 per cent on the share and bond capital of all the corporations in the country, and of the number of insolvents. He took issue with some of the leading labor champions and insisted that production should not be restricted, but increased as much as possible, and he remarked incidentally that many people failed to understand how difficult it is to make money. There are many public speakers and writers who would do well to read Mr. Brandeis' speech attentively.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF UNIONS.

Detroit Free Press: Among other matters set forth by George W. Perkins in testifying before the Federal Commission on Industrial Relations was a suggestion that Federal control be extended to the trades unions, as well as to nation-wide industries. There is common sense in this contention which is not found in all of Mr. Perkins' utterances.

Assuredly, if big business is to be supervised and regulated, it is only fair and equitable that the Labor Trust also open its books to scrutiny and submit its actions to legal regulation. Nor in common honesty and fairness can union men object to submitting to restrictions they advocate for others.

NEW SPIRIT OF CO-OPERATION.

Philadelphia Ledger: The opinions recently expressed by such men of big affairs as Perkins, Brandeis, Guggenheim, Gary and Hill are not really important in themselves, but are of inestimable value as showing the heritage with which our

oncoming race of business men will start their careers. They mark no great revolution, but they evidence a slow crumbling of the feudalistic attitude of capital toward labor and a tacit admission of the right of Government to regard human interests as paramount to material or financial interests. So far from exaggerating the concessions, we admit that they show nothing but a trend. However, a trend quickly becomes a path and later develops into a well-laid highway. The old animosities are going to die out and a new spirit of co-operation, even of comradeship, is about to become the mood of the industrial world.

HOW EASY!

New York World: Nothing in all of the testimony of John D. Rockefeller Jr. was more illuminating than his description of the manner in which the great Colorado strike came to an end.

The employees were invited to elect delegates to meet the executive officers of the employing company in Denver and did so. At this conference the spirit manifested on both sides was "most satisfactory," and it is Mr. Rockefeller's hope and belief that from this meeting will develop some permanent machinery which will insure to employees quick and easy access to the executive officers with reference to any grievances, real or assumed.

If there had been such access a year or two ago, it is probable that there would have been no strike.

How easily these things can be done when there is a real disposition to do them!

Pointed Paragraphs

One of the most gruesome contradictions in these warlike times is the shipment of cannon from Bethlehem.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A St. Louis Sheriff attached Fritzl's clothing. Isn't that just like a Missouri officer? Taking just enough to wad a gun with!—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Zepplins may not have been of much use to soldiers in the field, but they certainly make life a little tougher for the innocent bystander.—Indianapolis Star.

To be without work and to be hungry is a situation whose miseries no man can fully comprehend until he has had the experience.—Indianapolis Star.

According to those who blame the Kaiser for the ruination, trouble began when William the Peacemaker became William the Peacemaker.—Boston Globe.

Whether or not woman will use the ballot is an open question. But she won't be happy till she gets it, and she won't let man rest until he lets her have it.—Philadelphia Ledger.

The Boston Transcript fears that if prices of food keep on going up in England, and the war lasts 10 years, flour may cost as much in London as in New York.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

With Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry's declaration that "since the days of the rib episode woman has been regarded as a side issue," it is clear that humor has finally butted into the suffrage cause.—Indianapolis News.

The Philadelphia Press accounts for the price of wheat by asserting that the farmers who, "under the Clayton act can do what they please." A large majority, whether they were pleased or not, sold wheat last summer and autumn at low prices.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

SOCIETY

Forest Park Has Been a Veritable Miniature St. Moritz for St. Louis Fashionables—Tobogganing, Skiing, Skating and Hockey Gave Way, Almost, to Everything Else—Latest Fad, Nowadays, Is in the Courtly Receptions the Grande Dames Are Giving to One Another and Their Friends.

By Frances Cabanne Scovel.

A PERFECT carnival of ice sports has been going on in Forest Park for the last 10 days. There has been skiing and tobogganing on Art Hill and skating all over the lakes and lagoons, to say nothing of the hockey games which are being played on Wabash Pond out on the park side of Lindell avenue.

Almost every day has found that flock of snow birds, the Dameron girls—Misses Catherine and Frances, Misses Eleanor Dozier, Kitty Guy, Jane Taylor, Elizabeth Crunden, Catherine McCreery and a half dozen others on Art Hill sliding down hill on sleds or skis with their faces all rosy with the cold, acting and looking like a lot of children.

The Dameron girls are experts on skis and it is a picture to see them go scooting down art hill. They learned in Switzerland, of course, where so many St. Louis girls go to school. They call it "shee-ing," not "akee-ing," and so it is called in Canada. Miss Cecilia Bernays who speaks Norwegian and Swedish and maybe some other of the Northern tongues for all we know, also calls it "sheeing," so it must be right.

Miss Eleanor Dozier wears rather a remarkable costume composed of riding breeches, hip boots—that must belong to her brother, Lewis, and a large coat over all, topped by a kind of jockey cap of black velvet.

She has a big sled that goes down every time with three or four girls. Miss Kitty Guy or Miss Crunden on behind. Such fun you never saw.

Day and night the sport has gone on, the skaters in their glory, making the best of the ice while it lasts. Miss Ruth Lionberger, like her sisters, as a beautiful skater and Miss Isabel Allen is spoken of as wonderful, so is Miss Jane McNair. There was talk of the girls getting up a hockey team to play the men's team, but it must have ended in talk because no one seems to know anything about it.

Until this winter hockey has been dead because it isn't permitted on the lakes in the parks, so some of the men who have played away from here went to Dwight Davis, the Park Commissioner, and got permission to use the Wabash Pond. And when the ice is good the enthusiasm runs high and on Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning Wabash Pond is a sight indeed. Some of the players are Andrew McCreery, Eddie Hutchins, the Potters-Clarkson and Harry, Jack Lionberger, Ollie Anderson, Hugh McKittick, Jones and Ralph McKittick.

Wooster Lambert took a moving picture of one of the games and then had a party at his house and showed the picture to everyone's surprise.

Taking moving pictures yourself of things at home and that interest you is all the go. For some time abroad and in the East, moving pictures have been made of weddings and parties of all kinds and children at play, with small cameras and shown on occasions.

But to get back to ice sports, the rain and sleet will probably make the lakes and slides fine and if the cold continues in spite of the weather man, coasting and skating will be fine.

GE is one of the subjects—so Mrs. Hewitt says—that should never be mentioned in polite society. But during the last two weeks at least five parties have been given by some of the Grande Dames of St. Louis, the combined ages of whose guests would amount to about a thousand years, and they simply can't go unnoticed.

It all began with a luncheon Mrs. Francis A. Lane gave which was followed by Mrs. Julia Deaver Hewitt's auction bridge party and tea at the Woman's Club. Mrs. Charles L. Thompson's luncheon in honor of her seventeenth birthday, Tuesday, and Mrs. Robert B. Whittemore's tea, the same day, Mrs. James W. Lee's luncheon and Mrs. C. Bent Carr's tea. One party inspired the other until these dear women, who speak of each other by their childhood names, have been in a wild whirl. There is Emma Price (Mrs. Lane), Kate Levering (Mrs. Whittemore), and Lu Atchison (Mrs. Carr), and Julia (Mrs. Hewitt) and Mary and Anna.

The younger generation had a hard time getting it all straight when an ice was wanted. Addie (Mrs. Morrison), or a cup of tea for Lizzie Chambers (Mrs. Hull).

Mrs. Whittemore's tea, which was just for herself, was remarkable inasmuch as it brought together women who were friends half a century and more ago. She had camp chairs, lots of them, in convenient places, so that everyone could sit down, and everyone had a lovely time.

Three debutantes of the Whittemore clan, Misses Edith and Betty Whittemore, who are cousins, and Miss Louise Knapp and Miss Katherine Whittemore, the sister of Miss Betty, received with their grandmother.

Her daughter, Mrs. Harry G. Knapp, and her daughters-in-law, all but Mrs. Jack Whittemore, who lives in Santa Barbara, and her daughter, Mrs. Thomas Carr Cook of Cincinnati, who was the beautiful Leigh Whittemore, assisted the hostess. Mrs. Churchill Whittemore and Mrs. Allen Whittemore served and Mrs. Rob and Mrs. Lawson helped and Mrs. Clinton Whittemore, who was hurt in that automobile accident the other day, was there for a while.

There was great disappointment that Miss Johanna Levering, Mrs. Whittemore's cousin, 94 years old, could not be there, but since she broke her hip last year she has not been able to go out, although she walks well. All Mrs.

Weekly Calendar of Social Events

TUESDAY.—Second Apollo Club Concert, 8:15, Odeon, Misses Mabel Rhead and Beatrice Harrison, soloists. Silver tea at St. Louis Children's Hospital, Apolline and Mary's day.

WEDNESDAY.—Wedding of Miss Lydia Fuller, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Ezra B. Fuller and Capt. Ernest Robert Gentry, U. S. A., at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Dance at Liederkranz Club, St. Louis Business Women's Suffrage League. Wednesday Club meeting, "Tagore, the Indian Poet," by Dr. George Dodson, D. D., 3 p. m. Miss Hazel Caulfield, bridge party for Miss Georgia Phelan, 6253 Washington avenue. Morning Etude, 10 a. m., Baldwin Hall.

THURSDAY.—Mrs. Isaac W. Morton, luncheon, 45 Westmoreland place. Mrs. Rolla Wells, luncheon, 4228 Lindell boulevard. Wedding, Miss Adele Linna de Forest, a daughter of Mrs. Adele de Forest and Charles Green Smith of New York in Decatur, Ill., 3 p. m. Miss Helen Bolland, bridge party, 5305 Delmar boulevard, 3 p. m.

Symphony Tea, Winter Garden, 2:45 p. m. Louis Albert Lamb, speaker. Mrs. Frederick F. Fowler, tea, to meet Mrs. F. W. A. Vesper, 3 to 5 p. m., 4917 McPherson avenue.

Oriental Dance, Baby Welfare Board, Lorelei, 3:30 p. m. Ballad concert, Sheldon Memorial, the Fuller sisters, English and Scottish folk songs, 8:15.

FRIDAY.—Charity Dance, Parish Hall, Immaculate Conception Church. Woman's Club, "Friday Mornings," 10:30 a. m. Tenth Symphony Concert, St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, Odeon, 3 p. m. Miss Eleanor Spencer, pianist, soloist. Lennox Club Dance, Woman's Club, 8 p. m.

SATURDAY.—Tea dance, Woman's Club, 4 to 7 p. m. Liederkranz, Children's Masquerade party. Mrs. J. A. Goodwin, musical tea. Musical Research Club, 6035 Cates avenue.

Whittemore's sons stopped in late to have some of the party. There are seven, all married but Audenfeld, who is the youngest of her nine children.

Ladies' outing suits, special this week, only \$45. H. Cramer, Ladies' Tailor, 4517 Olive.

MRS. ROLLA WELLS of 4228 Lindell boulevard will give a luncheon Thursday at her residence.

Mrs. Isaac W. Morton will entertain at luncheon Thursday at her home, 45 Westmoreland place.

The engagement of Miss Corinne Rebstock to Dr. David L. Penney of 1925 Nebraska avenue was formally announced yesterday by her parents.

The next Lennox Club dance will be given at the Woman's Club Friday evening and will be a notable affair of the week.

New materials for spring arriving daily. Midsummer prices on tailored suits. Prendergast, Grand and Olive.

MR. AND MRS. AUGUSTE B. EWING of 470 Lake avenue have as their guest Mrs. Ewing's sister, Miss Alice Day of St. Paul, Minn., who is on her way to New Orleans for a visit.

Mrs. Trueman Post Riddle of the St. Regis Apartments and her daughter, Miss Emily Riddle, will depart for California next Sunday to be gone until about April 1.

Miss Eva Laura Sutter and Henry William Endres were married Thursday morning at 8 o'clock in the St. Luke's church.

Mr. and Mrs. I. Sichel of 4433 Laclede avenue have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hortense Sichel, to Nathan Kaufman of San Antonio, Tex.

The Bank Clerks' Association of Missouri will give a mask ball on the evening of Feb. 9 at Trimp's Academy.

Ladies' suits for spring and summer; popular prices. Adler, 222 Frisco Bldg.

Miss Helen Hickman of Louisville, Ky., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Skinner Maifitt of 3715 Lindell boulevard.

A CHARITY dance will be given Friday evening at the Immaculate Conception Hall, Cardinal and Park avenues. The interesting feature of the evening will be a prize hesitation waltz. The dance is in charge of Miss Elizabeth Hardaway, who will be assisted by Misses Edna Kiel, Blanche Cassidy, Mae Murphy, Vera Carey, Naomi Lynch, Gertrude

Dwyer, Grace Lenden, Geraldine Den, Emma Clark, Grace Debrecht, Dwyer, Mary Cassidy, Bertha Ger, Eleanor Cook, Ann Walsh, Catherine Jach, Gertrude Goebel, Rosalie Len-Becht.

The Oriental dance given a short time ago by the art students created such a sensation for its beauty and correctness will be repeated Thursday evening at the Lorelei for the benefit of the Baby Welfare Board of the Visiting

Continued on Next Page.



MISS CATHERINE MCCREERY.

MISS CATHERINE DAMERON and KITTY GUY.



MISS FRANCES DAMERON ON SKIS.



MISS JANE TAYLOR.

MISS ELIZABETH CRUNDEN.

The Oriental dance given a short time ago by the art students created such a sensation for its beauty and correctness will be repeated Thursday evening at the Lorelei for the benefit of the Baby Welfare Board of the Visiting

Continued on Next Page.

For One Week Garland's Beginning Monday Skirts Made to Your Measure for \$1.00 (Materials at Wholesale Cost)



A heavily overstocked cloth importer came to us for an outlet of his surplus stock. We made a cash offer, which was accepted, for over 11,000 yards of the choicest Spring cloths. We bought them at less than wholesale cost. By special arrangement with one of our skirt manufacturers, who wanted to keep his force working through a temporary dull period, to make up these cloths to measure for one dollar.

Select your material—pay for it at exactly wholesale cost—then select your style from several models (one shown in sketch) and we'll make it—man-tailored to your measure for..... \$1

HERE ARE THE MATERIALS—French and men's wear serge, covert, chudda cloth, poplin, gabardine, diagonals; worsteds in all the staple colors, black and checks. Prompt delivery—fit guaranteed.

Showing New Suits—Coats—Dresses

"The World Do Move"—So does Fashion's Wheel. Each day brings something new—new style ideas—new colorings—new fabrics—all bearing that air of NEWNESS that appeals to our wonder and admiration.

New Suits in the jaunty short coat models, with military collar and shoulders, new flare skirts. Priced \$10.00 to \$35.00.

New Coats in many new shapes, prominent among them being the Tipperary, with popular military effect, in chinchilla and corduroy. Coats from \$5.98 to \$45.00.

New Dresses in silk, crepe de chine and serge. Street Dresses, Afternoon and Dinner Dresses, Evening and Party Dresses. \$10.00 to \$95.00.

New Skirts.....\$2.98 to \$15.00 | New Blouses.....\$1.98 to \$12.50

THOMAS W. GARLAND.

409-11-13 Broadway

St. Louis Olive & Taylor **Berlin Shop** Kansas City Waldheim Bldg.

The Only Exclusive Linen House in St. Louis

Trousseaux & Specialty

French Handmade Lingerie for Ladies and Children.

Initials and Monograms Correctly Executed

BY REQUEST OF MANY LADIES WE WILL EXTEND OUR CUSTOMARY

Ten Per Cent

January Reduction Sale

To end February 6th.

The Berlin Shop

Swope's

End of the Season Sale

Prices on Shoes, Slippers and Accessories are now at rock bottom—every need can be supplied to exceptional advantage. Opportunities for economy are practically unlimited.

\$2.45 For Women's \$4 and \$4.50 Patent Leather and Gunmetal Button Shoes, with Cuban heels and kid or cloth tops. Mostly broken lots of our staple styles—nearly all sizes.

\$3.75 For newest styles in Lace and Button Shoes with colored tops, of patent leather and gunmetal, with New York heels. The lace Shoes with fawn cloth tops, and the button styles with fawn, gray or black.

95c For Women's \$4 and \$5 Black and White Satin Slippers—(also miscellaneous shades)—with Cuban and French heels. Two hundred pairs in all, mostly small sizes.

Women's regular 50c Black and Colored Lisle Stockings—broken lots—special.....**29c**

Swope Shoe Co.

OLIVE AT 10th ST

SOCIETY

Continued From Preceding Page.

Nurse Association. After the program every one may go on the floor and dance whether or not they are in Ori-

ental costume. The program includes: Grand March, "The Offering," under the direction of Mr. Dawson-Watson; "The Fascination of the Prince," under the direction of Miss F. Bates; "A Desert Fantasy," under the direction of Miss Alice Martin; "A Rude Awakening," "The Dance of the Tires," original dances by Miss Olga Bates.

The principal characters in the cast will be: Misses Hilda Watson, Agnes

Cady, Olga Bates, Miley Oertel, Florence Peterson; Misses Philip Pratt, Fievellyn W. Saunders, Don Watson.

The officers of the Baby Welfare Board are: Mrs. Edmund F. Brown, chairman; Mrs. John W. Day, vice-chairman; Mrs. Walter S. Marx, treasurer; Miss Sophie Hoover, secretary; Mrs. F. W. Shipley, chairman Executive Committee.

The Baby Welfare Board was organized

March 12, 1914, as an auxiliary to the Visiting Nurse Association. Its purpose is to employ permanent nurses in the tenement districts, to attend feeding clinics, visit babies in their homes, give pre-natal instruction and general educational work in baby hygiene.

Three nurses were employed during the summer and two throughout the winter. There were 84 babies cared for and 418 visits made to homes. Only 14 deaths have occurred since its inception in a district which had the highest mortality in the summer of 1913.

New hats received for midwinter and Palm Beach wear. Sally Mesinger, 301 Century Building.

A pantomime performance and living pictures preceded by a supper will be given at Grace Episcopal Church Thursday evening under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society, who have gained quite a reputation for their church suppers out around Parkview and Brentmoor. The entertainment will be in the chapel and the young women of the congregation will take part.

First there will be the pantomime, "Pandora's Box," which Miss Marjorie Wolf will give; then another by Mrs. A. H. Mattingly. A number of living pictures, copies of Oriental paintings by Tissot, with incidental music by Miss M. Davis, Blanche Burdette and Virginia Chever, accompanied by George Barthard, the organist, will end the evening.

The costumes will all be real Oriental clothing, belonging to Mrs. Hanford Crawford, who will lend her collection for the occasion.

Among the interesting events of this week will be the symphony tea and talk at the Winter Garden Thursday afternoon at 3:45 o'clock. More than 600 women and men of the ultra fashionable set attended the last tea and talk, and as more than fifty tables already have been engaged for the event of this week a similarly large and brilliant assemblage is expected. Tea will be served from 3:45 until 4:15 o'clock, and the talk will take place afterwards. Louis A. Lamb will speak, discussing the program of the Friday and Saturday symphony concerts from the standpoint of the layman who understands rather than the musician. Miss Edna Stoeness will give the illustrative music on the piano.

The Friday Dancing Club gave its January ball at the Kirkwood Country Club last Friday evening. The ballroom walls were hung with red and white and myriads of real tulle.

The hostesses, who were grouped in front of the smilax-covered fireplace, received 200 guests, among whom were Messrs. and Mesdames Edward T. Aall, James C. Campbell, John L. Gray, Theodore B. Entz, George Graham, Charles J. DeBerard, Charles M. Pendleton, William R. Ricker, George Lane Edwards, Harry J. McCormick, Roger P. Annan, DeWitt Peterkin, Robert L. Grote, James Clark Moritt, Bartlett S. Adams, Oliver J. Barwick, A. N. Engle, Felix Coste, Stratford Lee Morton, Arthur Anderson, Frank P. Hiller, Charles M. Biggers, Mesdames William MacMillan, John C. Wilkinson, Archer G. Stites, H. P. Frier and Monroe Horton; Misses Kate Keefe, Marie Aloft, Charlie Faine, Druse Smalley, Celeste MacMillan, Doris MacMillan, Emily Beck, Edith McCormack, Mildred Glover, Augusta Harvey, Lora Harvey, Julia Skinner, Cynthia Pike, Constance Edwards, Frances Orrick, Margaret Leach, Mabel Leach, Dorothy Wilkinson; Messrs. Roy Shols, M. L. Wilkins, Douglas MacMillan, Winston Price, Norman H. MacMillan, John C. Wilkinson, Laurence Miller, Felix Coste, Alexander Good, Donald Drecher, Horace Beck, John M. Drecher, Ralph Deacon, Herbert Baker, Luther Armstrong, Phillip Simmons, William Caldwell, Walter Skinner, Sidney Skinner, James Van Buren, Roland Peacock, Morris White, George Avery, George D. Harris, Richard Houck, Royden McCormack and Edward Pierce.

Miss Clarice V. Shackelford, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. William F. Engelhardt, 84 North King's highway, and Lucian McLean of Hannibal, Mo., will be married at the home of the bride's parents tomorrow evening. The Rev. Dr. B. A. Abbott will read the marriage service. The bride will be attended by Mrs. Glen Lee, as matron of honor, and by Miss Anne Evans, Kirkville, Mo., as bridesmaid. Edward Burns of Hannibal will serve as best man. After a wedding tour of the East the couple will reside in Hannibal.

Masked ball, Feb. 8, at Mrs. C. C. Hamilton's dance studio, Hamilton and Maple; \$1 per couple.

Mr. and Mrs. James H. Durd of 5172 Kensington avenue, entertained the Shackelford-McLean bridal party at dinner last evening. A number of affairs were given in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Clarice V. Shackelford, in the last two weeks.

Mrs. Hortense Elizabeth Strickman of Normandy, Mo., and her sister, Miss Belle Brackett, will depart today for a trip through the winter resorts of the South and to New Orleans for the Mardi Gras.

One of the interesting musical events of the week will be the Ballad Concert of English and Scottish songs by Misses Dorothy, Rosalind and Cynthia Fuller of Dorset, Eng., Thursday evening at Sheldon Memorial, under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of the Ethical Society. The program is made up of folk songs and old ditties and promises to be a delightful affair.

The "Heroulineum" will give a bowling party, followed by dancing, at the Compton-Sherandoah alleys, Saturday. A special meeting was held last night at the home of Walter Koch, 1134 Morrison avenue, at which arrangements were made for the affair. Walter J. Hatfield was admitted to membership in the club. He was a member of the Colonial Club, and is well known in elio circles. The other members of the club are: Henry Gieseler Jr., Oliver Ellis, Max Schmidt, William Ryan, Frank McGinnis, Claude Ellis, Walter Koch and Matthew Ungerman.

The Aurora girls held a meeting at the home of Miss Hilda Rolf, 2555 Cherokee street, last Sunday afternoon. The members are Misses Ann Van Kamp, Estelle Wolf, Edna Niemann, Eulalia Daly, Hilda Rolf and Agnes Van Kamp.

The graduation party of the Adams

School class was given at the home of William Yorgor, 444 Gibson avenue, Tuesday evening. Among those present were: Misses Marguerite Bergmann, Leona Vogelbein, Katherine Bergmann, Anita Blanke, Hazel Cunningham, Vir-

ginia Duggan, Cecelia Gerbig, Lillian Gringinger, Lottie McKinnis, Grace Melican, Edna Schneider, Marie Wolf and Ines Tunge, and Messrs. William Yorgor, William Brady, Richard Oreg, Elbert Marschel, Walter Burkhardt, Joseph

Fankon, John Hendricks, Harry Oppinger and Henry Thill.

The High School Girls' Literary Alumna Society will have a regular monthly meeting Saturday at the home of Miss

Elizabeth Michener of 11 Ambrose avenue, University City.

The Corona Catholic Club, at a special meeting held Jan. 21, at its

Continued on Next Page.

Milford's 716 WASHINGTON AVENUE Milford's

"Sell Every Winter Garment in the House at Any Price"

THESE were the final instructions of our manager, who left yesterday for New York, where he will purchase Spring merchandise. We must follow orders—so we are offering for Monday and Tuesday

Choice of Any Winter Suit in the House

Hundreds to Select From **\$5** Season's Richest Models Included Values Up to \$35.00

Coats Dresses

Real \$15.00 Values Worth Up to \$8.00 Up-to-date models, in flare and plush belted effects; made of zibelines, matalams, mixtures, broadtails, brocades, etc., will be sold at

\$4.98 \$2.29

Petticoats — Skirts — Fur Sets

Formerly priced at \$2.50; fine jersey tops; all colors; go at... **\$1.29** New Spring models; made of fine crepe poplin; regular \$4.00 values... **\$2.49** Originally sold up to \$30.00; in the most desired skins; special... **\$4.98**

Milford's 716 WASHINGTON AVENUE Milford's

A VACUUM SWEEPER FOR 4 CENTS A DAY

SEND NO MONEY

This illustration has part of the cover cut away to show the interior construction

SEE HOW THE INSIDE IS MADE

SENT FREE, NOTHING DOWN

30 Days FREE TRIAL,

and Then Only

\$1 Monthly

Until

\$6.10

Is Paid

Mail Coupon Direct to Factory

Runs Without Electricity—Always Ready

This remarkable offer of the "Sweet Home" for \$6.10 is covered by the strongest guarantee that can be made. Don't pay less than \$10 for a Vacuum Sweeper in a retail store. A real Vacuum Sweeper can't be sold for less than that price except on our direct-from-the-factory plan.

If this vacuum sweeper does not please you in every particular after you have used it free for thirty days you can't lose a cent. **FREE 30 Days—Use It in Your Own Home**—see how it literally makes in every cleaning-up job every speck of dirt, dirt and lint, how it takes the dirt on your carpets and rug and makes them look like new; how it keeps your home clean "all the time"; and how it relieves you of the worst drudgery of housework.

Description—This illustration can only give a faint idea of the splendid "Sweet Home" sweeper. It shows the three powerful rollers, and the fine, swiftly revolving brush. Either brush or vacuum heads are detachable so that the machine can be used with either cleanliness or both. All wheels fitted with solid rubber tires that create the powerful suction and are mounted on steel bearings. Sturdy ground steel frame in three parts. All moving parts under double oil seals. No oil needed to prevent wear. Beautifully finished in rich mahogany or cherry. 4-foot handle. Strong and holds handle upright when not in use.

QUAKER VALLEY MFG. CO.
104 Mill Street Aurora, Illinois

FREE—Don't Send A Penny—Just mail the coupon with your full name and address and the machine will be sent to you direct from the factory—at the factory price. You make all payments by mail. No cashiers, no collectors will annoy you. Sweeper will be shipped promptly, complete with 4-foot handle, by express. You pay only the express charges on delivery. There is no C. O. D. No strings are tied to this remarkable offer. It is open to every reliable woman in the United States who has a home to keep clean; also to her husband. Sign the Coupon NOW and rush it to the mail box.

NO-MONEY-DOWN COUPON

Quaker Valley Mfg. Company, Aurora, Illinois.

I accept your remarkable offer to ship a Sweet Home Ball-Brooming Vacuum Sweeper, specially as illustrated and described in your advertisement, on 30 days free trial. If I am pleased with it, I will mail you a check for \$6.10 and you will deliver a month later the real bottom factory price of \$10.00. If I am not pleased, I will return it to you and you will return the \$6.10 to me. I will keep the \$6.10 until I return the sweeper to you. I will not be troubled with you until I return the sweeper to you.

Name.....

Full shipping address.....

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Kline's

509 Washington Av.
It Begins Monday at 8:30, Our
After-Inventory Sale

INVENTORY reveals the broken lines and odd lots, and they are taken up in stock at a fraction of their cost. We are disposing of them on the same basis, offering you values throughout the entire store that you will readily recognize are the greatest of the season.

After-Inventory Sale of Dresses and Gowns

Values Up to \$29.75 at \$8.95

To insure the quick disposal of all remaining afternoon Dresses and Gowns from the present season, we offer a splendid collection of 85 high-class Evening Gowns, Dancing Frocks and Spring Dresses at this exceptionally low price. There are even a few Dresses and Gowns that are worth more, but these are a little soiled—a trip to the cleaner, however, will make them as good as new.

Two of the 30 styles in this sale are here illustrated. To make the selection more complete and to assure added interest in the event, we include a number of advance Spring models of Taffeta Silk with new flare skirts in fashionable shades of Belgium blue, Russian green and battleship gray, as well as navy blue and black—many are made with chiffon sleeves and have various trimming motifs, others are in slight Empire effects, while a number have the conservative normal waist lines. All are offered in one big group for Monday's selling—choice at \$8.95.

OUR remaining stock of Afternoon Frocks and Evening Gowns—less than 70 Dresses in all—including a number formerly priced \$20, \$25 and \$35—on sale in two groups, at **\$11.95 and \$14.95**

Extra 38 Serge Dresses, Satin Dresses and a few Crepe de Chine Dresses, also about 3 Dancing Frocks—formerly priced from \$7.95 to \$15—on sale Monday, while they last, at **\$3.95**

After-Inventory Sale of Suits

38 Suits formerly priced at \$19.75—of serges, poplins and gabardines—some fur trimmed, others in plain tailored modes—a few trimmed with caracul—all on sale Monday at **\$7.95**

YOUR choice of all remaining Cloth Suits left from the present season's selling—many with flared skirts, and including a number of advance Spring models, in serges, gabardines and poplins, in the correct Spring shades—all offered in two groups—values up to \$35—at **\$9.75 and \$14.75**

\$5, \$6.95 and \$7.95 Waists, \$1.95

MONDAY you are offered choice of our very best models in Blouses, of lace, chiffon, satin and lace combinations, georgette crepes and crepe de chine, also black lace over white chiffon—green and navy, as well as many other wanted shades. The quantity is limited and the range of sizes is broken, but while they last Monday, you can choose at **\$1.95**

Extra 52 Skirts—various styles in cloth and silk—values up to \$15—on sale Monday, while they last, at **\$1.95**

Extra 27 Winter Coats—good, warm, durable garments—excellent materials, including fancy mixtures, zibelines, etc.—none worth less than \$7.50, at **\$1.95**

After-Inventory Sale of Fur Coats

FUR Pony Skin Coats—formerly priced up to \$100—on sale at **\$10**

6 Near Seal Coats—formerly priced up to \$25—on sale at **\$25**

5 Near Seal Coats—formerly priced up to \$35—on sale at **\$35**

Entire stock of Cloth Coats sacrificed—five groups—\$3.50, \$6.50, \$9.50, \$12.50, \$16.50

REID'S CLEARING SALE

Mer's and Women's

SHOES

\$1.90 and \$2.45

In conjunction with the sale of other Winter shoes that we are offering at greatly reduced prices are two lots of men's and women's fine, well-made GOODYEAR WELT SHOES, that were made to sell from

\$3.00 to \$5.00 Per Pair, Cut to \$1.90 and \$2.45

REID'S 711 Washington Avenue

Agents Root Cure and Ground Gripper Shoes.

Answers to Beauty Questions

By CLAIRE AINSWORTH
The Noted Beautiful Singer

Miss Muriel: The corrective method of massage to promote firmness of flabby cheeks, double chin and the ugly wrinkles which accompany weak muscles is daily described in the directions which are with each bottle of glacial tonique astrinquent. Try this special treatment before despairing, and I am certain you will rejoice.

Mrs. T. B. writes: "I wish you would be kind enough to give me the formula for a good home-made hair tonic. I am losing my hair, and it looks dull. My scalp itches all the time."

Answer: Simply get one-half ounce powdered hair-wash in a sealed package. Simply into a pint bottle. Fill the bottle with soft, pure water, shake well and apply with the tips of the fingers, thoroughly massaging the scalp. Also do the hair with it, and you will soon note a most beautiful change. Avoid anything containing alcohol.

"M. M. G." Send 3-cent stamp, and I will have sent you a sample of the splendid Glacial face powder which I use. It is as fine as dust, in pink, flesh, white and brunette. I have tried many imported powders, but I like this best of all.

Answer to "Mrs. P. C.": I have frequently advised the taking of five-grain phytin tablets to reduce abnormal fatness, and, judging from the many favorable and thankful letters I have received, this is the most effective and harmless remedy extant. These tablets are the

result of exhaustive experiments conducted by physicians. After the first week to two the reduction is usually rapid.

G. W. D. writes: "I am vain enough to want to improve my appearance by slimming out the hollows in my neck and shoulders. Also would appreciate advice on how to reveal the bust and arms."

Answer: Slimming the throat that you are vain. It is the duty of every girl and woman to always appear at her best. A regular massage with medicated vasoline each night, according to directions which are to be found in each tube, will smooth all the hollow places and round out the bust and arms to normal. Use the vasoline and rotary massage movements. Many dressmakers and society women indicate this treatment.

Mrs. D. B. writes: "What can I do to keep my hair up? In spite of my hair it comes down in short, soft strands all about my face and neck."

Answer: Try using glacial vasoline. Use it regularly, as at many of my regulars. It is the best hair dressing I have ever used for days at a time, and it will keep your hair in a natural curl and keep it from falling out.

Note: If the reader does not find the treatment indicated in the questions and answers of Claire Ainsworth, of Baltimore, Md., she should consult a physician. The treatment is not a cure for any disease, but it is a natural and safe way to keep the body in good condition.

SOCIETY

Continued From Preceding Page.
headquarters, 2730 Lindell boulevard, elected the following officers:

Miss Mary Lane, president; Miss Mary Seller, first vice-president; Miss Josephine Burns, recording secretary; Miss Ellen Donohue, treasurer, and Miss Mary E. M. Murphy, membership secretary.

Miss Rosemary Lawrence is the retiring president of the club, which has had a rapid growth since its organization in August, 1912. The new term for the choral class, gymnasium and esthetic dancing classes and

dressmaking and millinery classes has just begun. The club is open to all women and girls.
At the home of Al Bocklage the Ladies held a regular monthly meeting last Tuesday. The members are Messrs. Al Bocklage, George Becker, George Luante, Ernest Maunier, Richard Bocklage, Leo Drewes, Lawrence Mattman, Louis Hopman and Theodore Sutter.

A surprise party was given in honor of Miss Virginia de Ranek at her home, 2818 Nebraska avenue, Jan. 23. Those present were: Misses C. Vorst, L. Stonebraker, E. Strunk, O. Peterson, V. de Raneko and E. Peterson, and Messrs. J. Vorst, G. Cunningham, J. Cogan, E. Cogan, W. Cunningham, J. Vorst and L. Paulsio.

A birthday party was given in honor of Miss Mollie Spies at her home, 2908 North Nineteenth street, Jan. 23. Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. T. Miller and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dale and family, Misses E. Alge, B. Alge, R. Krine, F. Jensen, M. Shaffer, M. Ryan, L. Waters, G. Carr, B. Knowles, P. Spies, Messrs. M. Krause, A. Finke, R. McGinnis, G. Linkman, C. Krause, A. Jackson, E. Schilling, J. Hall, A. Kelly, J. Hannibal.

A party was given in honor of Miss Emma Schuth at her home, 2908 St. Vincent avenue, last Sunday. Those present were: Misses Florence Erick, Ella Burne, Gertrude Grant, Hulda Bewis, Nellie Lukens, Celica O'Connor and Mary Schuth, and Messrs. Oscar Umbach, Elmer Forester, Erich A. Meier, Alfred Kroeck, Edward Meyer, John Rostrom, George Finn and Ernest Schuth.

Word has been received from Springfield, Ill., of the marriage there of Edward S. Murphy, who resides at the Woodlawn Inn in Kirkwood, to Miss Helen Winn of Springfield, on Jan. 24. The couple will take an extended trip through the west, before returning to St. Louis, where they will reside.

A surprise party was given Jan. 23 in honor of the twenty-first birthday of Miss Mae Bayha at her home, 603 Idaho avenue. Those present were: Misses G. White, P. Yarnell, R. Mueller, E. Mueller, W. West, G. West, H. Newham, M. Bayha, B. Bayha; Messrs. W. McConnell, F. Newham, A. Buckley, A. Warmbrodth, R. Fritz, H. Page, L. Priddyville, C. Newham, B. Bayha, E. Bayha Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. L. Yarnell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bayha, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bayha and Mr. and Mrs. L. Heyd.

The Vendrell Club will give an informal dance at Clendenen's Academy Tuesday evening, Feb. 2. One of the features of the evening will be a special dance by Miss Gertrude Turgeon and Henry Boardman. The members are Misses Ida Hamer, Cecilia Gannon, Mae Giblin, Florence Young, Nelda Roemmich and Emma Sandler.

A "lucky" party will be given by the Young Ladies' Sodality of Our Lady of Perpetual Help Church at the hall at Twentieth street and Linton avenue Tuesday evening. Prizes will be awarded to the most comically dressed persons.

The Neutrell Club will entertain the Ramblers Club at the Soudard Library Auditorium, Seventh and Soudard streets. The members are Misses Myrtle Decker, Theresa Hornman, Blanche Motte, Alma Barth, Mary Reese, Julia Motte, Juliette Duthier, Helen Schlotzauer, Mamey Gannon, Mayme Hornman, Laura Barth, Lina Orf and Louise Gropper.

A surprise party was given Jan. 24 in honor of Ella and Carl Reinhardt at their home, 2012 Franklin avenue. Those present were: Emma Fehrenbach, Hilda Fehrenbach, Adele Grote, Laura Klotterhoff, Helen Streckert, Eleanor Domrose, John W. Warram, Theodore Schmidt, Amundus Schaefer and Louis Brockmiller.

A birthday party was given for Miss Gertrude Lietman by A. F. Engelhardt at the Delphi Country Club on the Meramec Jan. 23 and 24. Those present were: Misses Gertrude Lietman, Carrie Rau, Meta Conrad, Alice Trogden, Edna Paessler, Gertrude Derby and Louise Kirkman; Messrs. C. R. Wallace, Andy G. Newsham, Jack J. Meese, John R. Meese, Louis E. Bender, Alexander J. Newsham, Eugene P. Grim, Walter A. Boettger and P. A. Engelhardt. The party was chaperoned by Mrs. Walter A. Boettger and Mrs. Elizabeth Mees.

An enjoyable evening was spent at the home of Miss Myrtle Bauer last Sunday. Those present were: Misses Carolyn Ayres, Stella Sommers, Caroline Nischwitz, Marie Leonhardt, Mildred Melsenbach, Ida Kolb, Catherine Nischwitz, Tillie Leonard, and Clara Thomas, and Messrs. William Schlueter, Charles Neschwitz, Joe Thomas, William Roberts Jr., Ad Plinholt, Nat Riegert, Ben Grall, Joe Beckery, George Kargus, Herman Beckman and Mr. and Mrs. Gene Riegert.

The advanced pupils of Samuel Bolinger, piano composer, met at the home of Miss Hilda Medairy, 408 Cleveland avenue, Jan. 24, and organized a Bolinger Club. The following officers were elected: Miss Olivia Williams, president; Miss Hilda Medairy, vice-president; Miss Martha Wobbe, secretary and treasurer.

A regular meeting of the M. A. E. McClure Chapter, U. D. C., will be held at the residence of Mrs. Kenneth Wisnart, 2550 Shaw avenue, tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Mrs. Eugene J. Howe will assist the hostess.

Mrs. Caroline Shoults celebrated her eighty-second birthday Thursday, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Schobek, of 5579 Manchester avenue. Her nine daughters, two sons, a niece and a number of grandchildren attended. Her granddaughter, Mrs. John Paschall, rendered several selections on the piano. Mr. and Mrs. Shoults were old settlers of Jefferson County, Mo.

The Crown Club will give its second annual masquerade ball at Westminster Hall, Wednesday evening.

The Morning Etude will hold its next regular meeting at Baldwin Hall, 1111 Olive street, Wednesday, Feb. 3, at 10:30 a. m. The study subject will be the

Continued on Next Page.

Pufeles

Washington at Sixth

We need the room worse than we do the balance of the Winter Garments we have on hand, and for

--- The ---

Final Clean-Up

We have marked every remaining garment at a mere fraction of the actual cost of production.

Share in These Real Bargains

Coats } \$6.90 } Coats
Suits } } Suits
Dresses } } Dresses
Furs } } Furs

Former Prices Were Up to \$27.50

And More Real Bargains

Coats } \$2.95 } Coats
Suits } } Suits
Dresses } } Dresses
Furs } } Furs

Former Prices Were Up to \$18.00

Coats, Suits, Skirts

Values to \$11.75—From 8:30 to 10:30 Only \$1.00

Millinery Clean-Up

Tomorrow in Basement

Choice of our entire basement stock of Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats; former prices up to \$5.00; tomorrow only at... 25c

ANY NEW PIANO

Step into Story & Clark's, select any new Piano, pay nothing now, simply try it in your home and begin payments later at your convenience.



An opportunity like this has never before been known in the history of Piano Selling. We offer you genuine, bonafide bargains—bargains that can't be duplicated.

NO MONEY DOWN
\$250
PIANOS
SPECIAL PRICE
This Week Only
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FREE DELIVERY
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SAME PLAN ON PHONOGRAPHS
The New Edison Diamond Disc Phonograph we will deliver to your home without any money down. Commence monthly payments in March. FREE concerts daily in our Recital Hall.

Terms as Low as \$400 Player Piano, Music Rolls Free \$298
\$125 A WEEK \$525 Player Piano, Bench and Cover \$365

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Largest manufacturers of high-grade pianos in the United States. 65 branch factory stores.

RUBBERS!

50c Children's... 39c
75c Women's... 49c
85c Men's... 69c

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SIXTH & ST. CHARLES
WE GIVE EAGLE STAMPS

Furs 1/2 Price

Separate Muffs or Scarfs, as well as sets. Eastern mink, Japanese, red fox, black lynx, civet, coney, seal and novelty pieces, in fact a complete variety.

Underpriced Specials for Monday

Women's \$4 Shoes
Newest Button or Lace Creations Monday at

\$2.85



Lace Boots

Six original new designs with patent leather vamps and cloth tops of either BLACK, GRAY, FAWN, BROWN, WHITE or BLACK and WHITE CHECK. The smartest footwear shown this season. Choice of stage or recede toe lasts with leather concave heels. All sizes and widths.

Button Boots

Five of the snappiest models ever put on a woman's foot. Patent leather or dull kid vamps with cloth tops of BLACK, GRAY, FAWN or BROWN. Choice of round stage or medium recede toes, leather Louis heels; all sizes and widths.

\$4 Values—\$2.85 Monday

Women's \$3 Shoes

Black Cloth Top Button or Lace Boots.
Gray Cloth Top Button or Lace Boots.
Fawn Cloth Top Button or Lace Boots.
"Baby Doll" Boots

\$1.95

SMART NEW

Spring Dresses

\$9.95 and \$14.95

Extraordinary values to stimulate early Spring business. Don't fail to see them.

COATS, SUITS and FURS at IMMENSE REDUCTIONS

SUITS

VALUES UP TO \$25

Special Clearance \$4.65 Price

A variety of styles, cleverly tailored. All-wool cheviot, diagonals, serges, broadcloths and poplins; lined with yarn-dyed satin. Popular and medium length coats, in black, navy, Copenhagen, green and brown. All sizes 14 to 44.

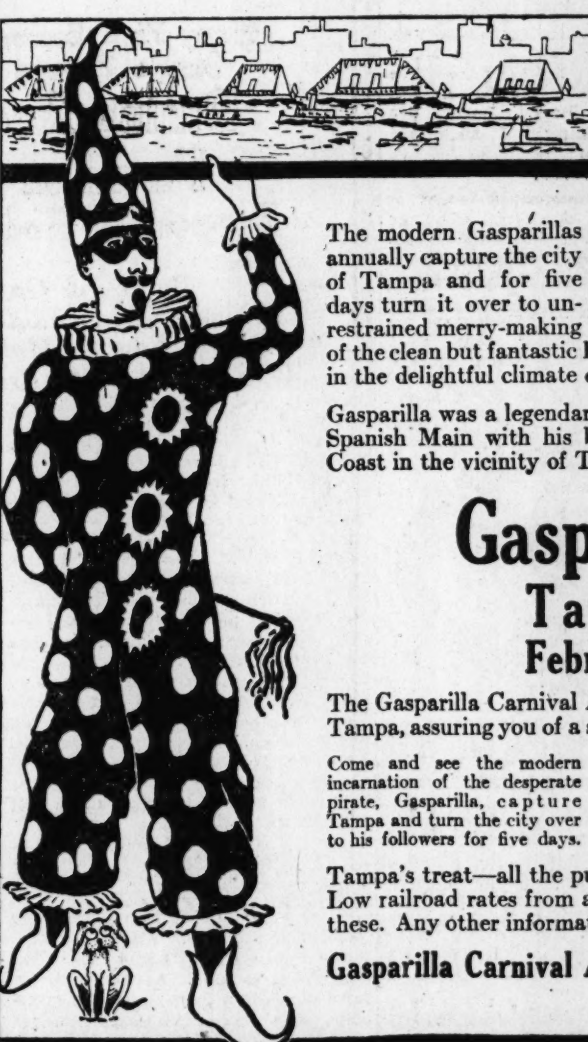


This New Spring Dress, \$9.95.

COATS

Values Up to \$20—Special Clearance

Don't judge these Coats by the price. Come early and make your selection from Fur Collar Chinchilla Coats, Novelty Weaves, Broadcloths, Diagonals; all sizes for women and misses. \$4.65



The modern Gasparilla annually captures the city of Tampa and for five days turn it over to unrestrained merry-making of the clean but fantastic kind so fitting the delightful climate of Florida.

Gasparilla was a legendary pirate bold, who, according to tradition, sailed the Spanish Main with his buccaners, retiring to secluded harbors on the Gulf Coast in the vicinity of Tampa at intervals to dispose of their loot.

Gasparilla Carnival

Tampa, Florida
February 12, 13, 14, 15, 16

The Gasparilla Carnival Association, composed of the leading business men of Tampa, assuring you of a splendid entertainment, cordially invites you to attend.

Come and see the modern incarnation of the desperate pirate, Gasparilla, capture Tampa and turn the city over to his followers for five days.

Come see the artistic and impressive parade of welcome to the King of "Ye Mystic Krewe of Gasparilla" and his lovely queen, and their coronation.

Come see the costumed street dances, made glad by many bands, the water carnival and industrial parades; the masked balls and the fine fireworks.

Tampa's treat—all the public features of this grand event are open and free. Low railroad rates from all parts of the country—ask your ticket agent about these. Any other information regarding this celebration desired on application of

Gasparilla Carnival Association, Citizens Bank Bldg., Tampa, Florida

WINTER RESORTS

WINTER RESORTS

WINTER RESORTS

FLORIDA EAST COAST

Get out your Summer Duds

Get out your motoring logs, your golfing garments and your tennis traps—for you're going to the Florida East Coast where you'll need them all. To the Florida East Coast where summer adds a long postscript to your northern season—for your benefit. Bright summer days and the varied entertainment of the Florida East Coast resorts combine to make your stay a season of perfect delight.

GOLFING, MOTORING, AQUATIC SPORTS, ETC.,

WHERE TO STAY

ST. AUGUSTINE: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.
ORMOND BEACH: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.
MIAMI: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.
NASSAU, BAHAMAS: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.
LONG KEY: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.
HAVANA, CUBA: Hotel Grand Hotel, Hotel Ponce de Leon and Alcazar.

The Over Sea Railroad with Pullman Service allow stop off privileges at principal places.

FLORIDA EAST COAST
Florida System
303 Fifth Avenue, New York
1 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.
St. Augustine, Florida

New York City Leading Hotels

LOCATION AND RATES.

HERALD SQUARE
WEST 37TH ST. AT BROADWAY.
Rooms, \$10 up. With private bath or shower, \$2 up. European plan, moderate. Restaurant, prices, one block to Penn and Hudson tube terminal.

HOTEL ALBERT
117TH ST. & UNIVERSITY PL.
1 block east of Broadway. First-class rooms \$1 a day up. \$1 with bath.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
37TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
Rooms \$10 a day; with bath \$1.

HOTEL FLANDERS
125 WEST 47TH ST. NEAR BROADWAY.
Rooms with private bath, \$5 up.

HOTEL GRENOBLE
56TH ST. AND 17TH AV.
Opposite Carnegie Hall. Modern rooms, \$10 up. Bath with \$15.

HERMITAGE HOTEL
17TH AV. BROADWAY AND 43D ST.
Rates, \$10 per day and up.

Longacre
47th St. and 7th Av.
Rooms, bath and with bath and shower, \$15.

THE MADISON SQUARE
CORNER MADISON AV. AND 34TH ST.
Excellent Quiet Location.
Rates, \$10 per day and up.

HOTEL MARSEILLES
103D ST. AND BROADWAY.
In the center of everything. Rooms and bath from \$10 up.

HOTEL SEVILLE
MADISON AV. AND 37TH ST.
Rates, \$10 per day and up.

To Overcome Winter Complexion Troubles

If the chill air causes your skin to dry and scale or become unduly red or spotted, before you go to bed spread a thin layer of ordinary mercurial wax over your entire face. Remove next morning with warm water. This is the ideal complexion treatment for the winter girl. The wax gently absorbs the dead particles of surface skin, so gradually there's no discomfort. This gives the underlying skin a chance to breathe and to show itself. In a week or so the new and younger skin is wholly in evidence and you have a really matchless complexion. Naturally all its defects disappear with the discarded outside—as chaps, roughness, blotches, pimples, freckles, blackheads. Usually an excess of mercurial wax, preferable at ear drug store, is enough to renovate even the worst complexion. Wrinkles neither you nor more if you'll use this simple face wash. Powdered face, 1 oz. dissolved in witch hazel, 1/2 pt. Just one application will affect even the deepest lines and your skin will be smooth as a child's—ADY.

No Trouble to Remove Superfluous Hair

(Toilet Tip)
It is an easy matter to rid the skin of objectionable hair or fuzz, if you proceed as follows: Mix a paste with some water and a little powdered salicylic acid. Apply to hairy surface, and in two or three minutes rub off, wash the skin and the hairs are gone. This method of burning hairy growth is painless and does not mar the skin, but to avoid disappointment, be certain to get real salicylic acid. —ADY.

SEND A Post-Dispatch Want Ad to find and restore that LOST Article

THE ENTIRE 2ND FLOOR
OVER NEW AMERICAN 104 STORE

THE ADDISON CLOAK CO

6TH & WASHINGTON AVE
Take the Moving Stairways or Elevators
to our Second Floor



FINAL CLEAN-UP
All \$7.50 & \$10
COATS
\$1.98

NOW
THIS offering includes nearly every fabric imaginable—all wool cheviot, boucles, novelty mixtures, etc., fashioned in the latest styles, and in all colors—coats from our regular \$7.50 and \$10.00 lines priced for a quick clean-up tomorrow at \$1.98.



FINAL CLEAN-UP
All \$12 to \$35
COATS
Go in 2 Big Lots at
\$3.98 and **\$5.98**

YOUR unrestricted choice of over 950 Coats—all wool chinchillas, knobby astrakhan, silky zibelinas, sealette plushes, Persians and other expensive fabrics—many trimmed with fur collars and cuffs—also the new belted and flared models—nearly every coat in the house, even the \$35.00 models—go tomorrow at the exceptionally low prices named above.

FINAL CLEAN-UP
All \$12 to \$30
SUITS
Tomorrow
In One Big
Lot at... **\$4.98**

NEW SPRING SUITS
Salesmen's Samples **\$9.98**
NEW jaunty short coat models—in covert cloths, gaberdines, all-wool serges, wool poplins, etc.—customary \$15.00 to \$25.00 values specially priced at.



OUR ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK OF
FINE DRESSES

French seire comb. dresses—**\$1.98**
Silk messaline dresses—**\$2.98**
All-wool serge dresses—**\$1.98**
Fur-trimmed corduroy dresses—**\$2.98**
Fine Silk Poplin Dresses—**\$1.98**
Creme-silk dresses—**\$2.98**

**FINE SPRING
SERGE DRESSES**
ADVANCE 1915 Spring models—the new "fox-trot" style—made of all-wool serge in brown, sand, blue and black, \$15.00 values for... **\$4.98**

**CRÈPE DE CHINE
SILK DRESSES**
CHARMING new styles—finest all-silk Crèpe de Chine dresses—in all shades, and colors, suitable for Spring wear—real \$15.00 values for... **\$5.98**

Tipperary Hats
Chic, smart, Spring Hats—the same hat other stores are asking \$1.98 to \$3.98 for—our price to-morrow only is... **85c**



Tipperary Veils
The latest New York craze—fine silk lace Minaret veils with silk border—and silk polka dots—special price... **49c**

**ADVANCE NEW SPRING
SKIRTS AND WAISTS**

**SPRING
SKIRTS**
Early Spring models, in serges, boucles, etc., also a special lot of the new Novelty Plain Skirts; tomorrow at... **\$1.98**

**FLARE & CIRCULAR
SKIRTS**
New Spring flare and circular skirts—gaberdine, covert cloths, etc.; customary \$1.98 values; special price... **\$2.98**



**CRÈPE DE CHINE
WAISTS**
Crèpe de Chine, lace over net, Jap silk, chiffons, etc.; newest Spring styles; 12 values; priced for tomorrow at... **98c**

**FINE SILK
WAISTS**
Finest silk and Crèpe de Chine Waists; striped and embroidered styles; all colors and Spring shades; 15 values for... **\$1.98**

THE ADDISON CLOAK CO., 6th and Washington Av.

SOCIETY

Continued From Preceding Page.

opera, "The Girl of the Golden West," by Fucini, and the program will be in charge of Mrs. F. O. Sturtevant. The following members will participate: Mrs. R. E. Eggebrecht, Mrs. Howard Watson, Mrs. J. C. Landree, Miss Pauline Hobergarten, Mrs. Preston, Mrs. E. H. Bosse, Miss Ruth Schroeder, Mrs. E. W. Gutmann, Miss Reuss, Miss Roach and Miss Heringhaus.

The ladies of the auxiliary board and the nurses of the Jewish Hospital Alumnae Association will give their second annual bazaar Feb. 11 from 2 to 11 p. m., at the Meuser home, Von Versen avenue and Windemere way.

At a recent meeting held by the Koronas, Mystics, Imperials, Tuscaroras, Narcissus and Hamilton Raquet Club, it was decided to give an informal dance St. Patrick's night, at Clendenen's Academy.

The Onyx Club, former members of the Verdens, held a meeting at the home of Robert F. Miller, 3517A Pennsylvania avenue, Thursday evening. The members are Herbert A. Gast, Oliver C. Helland, Robert F. Miller, Charles R. Sackman and A. R. Schmitt.

The next meeting of the Friday Club will be held Feb. 5, with Mrs. Scott Parsons, 4623 Washington boulevard.

Misses Estelle and Jeanette Epstein, debutante daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Epstein of 24 Lewis place, will have as their guest this week Miss Annabelle Teransi of Springfield, Ill.

Mrs. Dan F. McCarthy of the Varnham Apartments entertained at luncheon Wednesday. The guests were Misses H. W. Eales, S. Wagner, R. Heideman, H. Belz and Miss M. Heideman.

The Tuscaroras will entertain with their second informal dance of the season Thursday evening at Clendenen's Academy. The following hostesses will assist the members in entertaining: Misses Margaret Aubuchon, Mytilene Frazier, Katherine Derby, Florence Holcomb, Elizabeth Gallagher, Gertrude Derby, Elizabeth Bergler, Helen Wilder, Martha Willett, Audrey Haynes, Ellis Byrne, Alice McLaughlin and Mary McCarthy.

A reception will be held this afternoon and evening by Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Meidner at 423 Page boulevard, in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Gladys, to Maurice Lamberg. The two met on a river excursion last June when both were on vacations.

The Aquinas will give a second annual masquerade at the Clendenen, Feb. 12. The members are Misses Mabel Haar, Agnes Pahl, Edith Fricke, Lillie Mueller, Olive Pahl, Bertha Becker, Martha Goerlich, Emma Royer, Eva Merget, Carrie Goerlich, Hester Haar and Ethel Dahlheim.

The Armadillos entertained Jan. 23 at the home of Miss Etta Gray, 423 Page boulevard. Those present were: Misses Lillian Walpert, Rose Finkelstein, Sophia Crystal, Minnie Kaiser, Della Goodman, Etta Gray, Mildred Goodman, Messrs. J. Ben Reichman, Mayer Nudelman, Joe Reichman, Harry Kaiser, Henry Marman, Al Shipper, Leon Rosen and Abe Leibster.

Mrs. Mildred Croak of 241 Elliot avenue entertained Thursday evening in honor of the first birthday of her daughter, Eleanor. Among those present were: Misses Edith Quinn, Marie Moore, May Sanders, Lillie Landholt, Bertha Smith, Leone Singer, Jennie Moore, Mildred Croak; Mrs. William MacCash and Dorris MacCash.

A musical and dramatic entertainment will be given by the St. Matthew's Young Ladies Society at the Swiss Hall, Iowa avenue and Arsenal street, Thursday evening.

Mrs. James Watts of 409 North Euclid entertained several friends with a box party at the Park Theater Wednesday afternoon, followed by a dinner at Carferata's.

Mrs. F. Coleman of 1434A Hamilton avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Virda Coleman, to C. L. Burkart of Webster Groves. The wedding is to be about the middle of February.

February Sale to Start at the Helming & Grimm Stores

As a special offer to those who contemplate marriage and those who have been married recently, the Helming & Grimm firm will start a February sale again this year, beginning tomorrow. This February sale has been an annual feature of the firm's business ever since its inception. The management declares that the cut in prices is one-half on every piece of furniture, carpets, draperies, stoves, pianos, sewing machines, etc. In fact, this discount, it is said, applies to everything in every department of both stores, the one on Washington avenue as well as the establishment on Cass avenue. The cut, sale has been arranged in every detail to attract housewives who look for safety. The Helming & Grimm firm is a house furnishing company that tries to promote easy terms for home seekers. The firm's slogan is: "You get the girl and we'll do the rest."

WOMEN IN LIVING PICTURES

St. Louis Council Members Will Portray Work of Their Sex.
Living pictures, typifying woman's work in the world, past and present, will be presented by the St. Louis Women's Council in the Knights of Columbus Hall, at 2 p. m. Feb. 12. Each picture will be presented by a member of a different woman's club. The entertainment is to create a sinking fund for incorporation. As soon as the council, which is composed of 54 women's organizations, is incorporated, stock will be issued for a "Woman's Council Building," which will be essentially a building for business and professional women.



Lammert's
10TH & WASHINGTON

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale

TOMORROW morning—Monday, February first—we will launch this much waited-for event. As formerly WE HAVE RESERVED NOTHING. During this sale you can buy any and all Furniture on our floors, including the freshest and most advanced styles, at

10, 25, and 40% Off!

MORE than 10,000 different articles of furniture are marked down in price, including our unequalled stock of dining room furniture, our huge showing of bedroom furniture, our immense assortment of upholstered pieces, our matchless collection of tables of every description, our vast stock of Mission furniture and our gigantic display of brass and iron beds (the biggest west of New York City). Everything is reduced at least 10 per cent.

These radical reductions permit those of limited means to furnish their home with the celebrated fine Furniture made by Lammert's, Berkey & Gay, Royal Furniture Co., W. K. Cowan, Gustav Stickley, "The Craftsman," Century Furniture Co., Grand Rapids Furniture Co., Karpen and others of national repute.

Many Fine Suites and
Single Pieces of
Dining-Room
Furniture
Especially Reduced

**Berkey & Gay
Chinese Chippendale Suite
(Brown English Mahogany)
Was \$1170, Sale Price \$675**

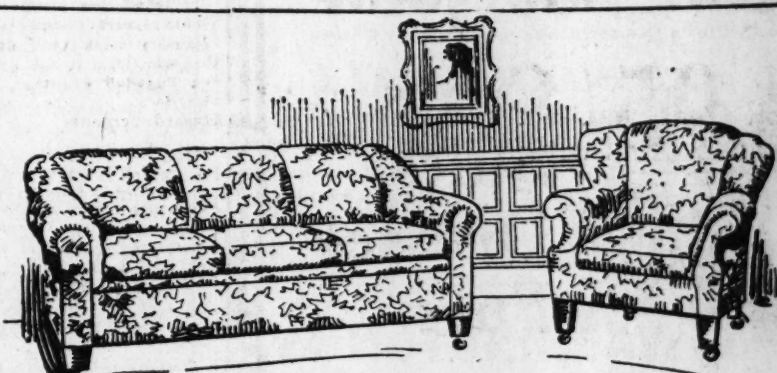
THIS is a very beautiful 12-piece Suite, consisting of 75-inch Sideboard, 12 ft. x 60 inch Extension Table, Serving Table, 6 side Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs (denim-covered seats). **\$675**

**Sheraton Suite
Was \$390, Sale Price \$250**
CONSISTS of 72-inch Sideboard, China Cabinet and 10 ft. x 54 inch Extension Table. Double small line inlay, presenting a very smart effect. Set of 6 side Chairs and one Arm Chair to match above, \$102 value—sale price... **\$60**

**Queen Anne Suite
(Mahogany)
Was \$223, Sale Price \$184**
CONSISTS of 5-ft. Sideboard, China Cabinet, Serving Table and 8-ft. x 54-inch Extension Table. A very clever little suite for an apartment... **\$184**

REMEMBER, everything in our beautiful store is reduced, including mahogany, fumed oak, golden oak, Early English, Circassian walnut, black walnut, Jacobean oak, etc., etc. Below are samples of the radical reductions signifying on single pieces:

\$210 BERKEY & GAY CROTON MAHOGANY COLONIAL BUFFET... **\$189**
\$125 CHINA CASE to match—**\$110**
\$131 10-ft. x 60-inch EXTENSION TABLE... **\$90**
\$125 COLONIAL MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD—72 inches long... **\$95**
\$107 CHINA CABINET to match... **\$79**
\$102 QUEEN ANNE 72-inch SIDEBOARD... **\$76**
\$76 QUEEN ANNE 10x54-inch EXTENSION TABLE... **\$57**
\$45 EARLY ENGLISH 60-inch BUFFET... **\$33.50**
\$22.50 EARLY ENGLISH CHINA CABINET... **\$15.50**
\$28 8-ft. x 52-inch EXTENSION TABLE... **\$17.50**
\$21 set 6 CHAIRS—genuine leather seats... **\$15**
\$18 set 6 CHAIRS—genuine leather seats... **\$12.50**
\$24 EARLY ENGLISH BUFFET—44-inch top... **\$17.50**
\$48 60-inch G. O. BUFFET... **\$38**
\$39 60-inch GOLDEN OAK BUFFET... **\$26.50**
\$22 set 6 CHAIRS—upholstered genuine leather seats... **\$15**



KARPEN DAVENPORTS, 6 ft. 6 in., covered in good grade of soft-toned tapestry, with "Marshall Ventilated," shape-retaining loose cushions (exactly as illustrated)... **\$63**

"FIRE SIDE" WING CHAIRS, same style upholstering... **\$21.50**
IN this lot we offer also a number of Chesterfield, 6 ft. 6 in. Davenport, covered in tapestry at \$64, and a limited number of "Marshall Ventilated" Loose Cushion "FIRE SIDE" Davenport, 6 ft. 6 in., at... **\$64**
NOTICE! All of the above Davenports are warranted full eight-tile construction and positively guaranteed. We also offer our own finely made Davenports at 10% reduction from regular prices during this sale.

**Overstuffed Brown Spanish Leather Pieces
Sofas, Chairs and Rockers**
\$145 6-ft. SOFA, with three loose shape-retaining cushions; a very fine and luxurious piece... **\$115**
\$91 6-ft. SOFA... **\$73**
\$80 60-inch SOFA... **\$42**
\$91 60-inch SOFA; loose shape-retaining cushions... **\$70**
\$60 60-inch SOFA... **\$35**
\$40 58-inch SOFA... **\$26**
\$65 CLUB CHAIR... **\$52**
\$48 CHAIR, loose cushion back and seat... **\$29**
\$47.50 ROCKER... **\$39**
\$48.00 CHAIR to match... **\$38**
\$110 3-PIECE ENGLISH LEATHER SUITE; loose cushions... **\$67.50**

Fumed Oak Reductions in Plenty
ALL of the celebrated Gustav Stickley, "The Craftsman" Furniture and our other matchless lines are reduced at least 10 per cent. Note the following examples:
\$12.50 DESKS, sale price... **\$7.00**
\$10.50 DESKS, sale price... **\$6.50**
\$17.00 BOOKCASE... **\$9.75**
\$15 LIBRARY TABLES—28x48-inch tops... **\$9.50**
\$12 LIBRARY TABLES—28x48-inch tops... **\$7.25**

Extra Special
QUARTERED FUMED OAK ROCKERS, upholstered with genuine brown Spanish leather spring seats—regular \$8.50 values—will be sold while they last during this sale, at... **\$5.75**
\$10 values (same type as above in more massive frames)—while 32 last... **\$6.75**
\$9.50 values, same type as above... **\$6.25**
\$7.00 FUMED OAK CHAIR or ROCKER—elegant automobile spring seat, covered with genuine brown Spanish leather—sale price, ea. **\$4.00**

Office Furniture Reduced

In previous years it had not been our custom to reduce the prices of Office Furniture during our "Semi-Annual Sales." This year the same radical sale discounts apply on everything in our superb stock of modern business furniture during the sale.
DIRECTOR'S TABLE—golden oak—was \$48.00—now... **\$37**
REVOLVING CHAIRS—all quartered oak, roller bearings, golden finish—was \$8.25—now... **\$7.00**
GUEST ARMCHAIRS to match above—was \$6.25—now... **\$5.25**
BANKERS' LOW ROLL-TOP DESK—60 inches long, massive construction, quartered oak, golden finish—was \$52.50—now... **\$45**
BANKERS' LOW ROLL-TOP DESK—52 inches long, massive construction, quartered oak, golden finish—was \$49.00—now... **\$40**

**Bedroom
Furniture**

at
Exceptional Savings

**Berkey & Gay
Shade Ivory Enamel Suite
Was \$362—Sale Price \$244**

THIS complete and very graceful Suite should find a quick buyer Monday. Consists of 48-inch Dresser, Cheval Glass, Sonnet, twin beds, triple-mirror Toilet Table and Table Desk.

**Very Fine Crotch Mahogany
Dresser and Chiffonier
(Made by Royal Furniture Co.)
Was \$385—Sale Price \$269**

**5-Piece
American Walnut Suite
Was \$449—Sale Price \$285**

WALNUT is again in highest vogue, and this Suite reflects in an unusual degree the beauty, conveniences and lasting goodness which have recalled to favor this handsome wood. Consists of 50-inch Bureau, Highboy, full-size Bed, extra high and large Toilet Table and Room Table.

EVERY Bedroom Suite on our floors is reduced at least 10 per cent, and hundreds of articles have been marked down much more as the following sample list, will disclose:

\$230 COLONIAL BUREAU—solid mahogany, 60-inch top... **\$185**
\$190 COLONIAL BUREAU—solid mahogany, 60-inch top... **\$165**
\$111 CHIFFONIER, with separate glass (W. K. Cowan)... **\$65**
\$100 THREE-MIRROR TOILET TABLE (W. K. Cowan), solid mahogany... **\$50**
\$40 TWIN POSTER BEDS—solid mahogany, each... **\$25**
\$47 CIRCASSIAN WALNUT TOILET TABLE... **\$28**
\$34 CIRCASSIAN WALNUT TOILET TABLE... **\$18**
\$27 WHITE ENAMEL CHIFFONIER... **\$15**
\$26 WHITE ENAMEL POSTER BED to match above... **\$18**
\$26 BED'S-HEAD MAPLE COLONIAL DRESSER... **\$17**
\$19 GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIER... **\$12.50**
\$18 BED—full size—Colonial pattern—mahogany finish... **\$9.50**

Editor to Talk on Socialists.
Otto Pauls, associate editor of "St. Louis Labor" will speak on "The Mis-

sion of the Socialist Party" at the Broadway Forum, 1717 South Broadway at 8 p. m. tonight.

LOOK YEARS YOUNGER! GRAY HAIR DARKENED BEAUTIFULLY WITH SAGE TEA

Just Comb or Brush it in—Says Sage and Sulphur Will Stop Falling Hair and Remove Dandruff.

Common garden sage brewed into a heavy tea with sulphur and alcohol added, then left to age and carefully filtered will turn gray, streaked and faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous; remove every bit of dandruff, stop scalp itching and falling hair.

Just a few applications will prove a revelation if your hair is fading, gray or dry, scraggy and thin. Mixing the Sage Tea and Sulphur recipe at home, though, is troublesome. An easier way is to get the ready-to-use tonic, costing about 50 cents a large bottle at drug stores, known as "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound," thus avoiding a lot of fuss. Some druggists make their own, but it isn't nearly so nice as "Wyeth's,"

While wispy, gray, faded hair is not sinful, we all desire to retain our youthful appearance and attractiveness. By darkening your hair with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur no one can tell, because it does it so naturally; so evenly. You just dampen a sponge or soft brush and draw it through your hair, taking one small strand at a time. Do this tonight and by morning all gray hairs have disappeared, after another application or two, it will be restored to its natural color and be even more glossy, soft and lustrous than ever.

Local druggists say they are selling lots of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur" and it surely helps folks appear years younger.—ADV.

SHIN BONE TRANSPLANTED TO A MAN'S RIGHT ARM

Operation Made Necessary After Wound Caused by Auto Failed to Heal.

A bone transplanting operation was performed at the City Hospital yesterday on Henry Graenzen, 33 years old, a stationary engineer, of 1455 Belt avenue.

A piece of bone 4 inches long and one-eighth inch thick was taken from Graenzen's right shin and placed on his right arm above the elbow.

Graenzen was run down, by an automobile at King's highway and Easton avenue Dec. 29 and his arm was broken. Hospital surgeons found the bone would not knit and in order to close the break it was necessary to graft on the arm a piece of bone from another part of the body. The transplanted bone is held in place with silver threads.

Iowa Wholesale Grocer Dies.
OTTUMWA, Ia., Jan. 30.—Mr. Samuel Mahon, well known in commercial and military affairs, died at his home here today, following a short illness. He was president of a wholesale grocery firm and had numerous bank connections. He was also president of the Iowa-Nebraska Wholesale Grocers' Association.

Rockefeller Labor Peace Plans vs. Method at Mines

Continued From Page One.

... I think the prosperity of this country is being best conserved by large combinations in industries. Q. Would or would not national organizations of employees be necessary both from a logical and practical standpoint? A. There again you are setting into a technical question that I am sorry I have not the information with which to answer.

Q. Should not the representatives of such organizations of employees be permitted to exercise their functions without interference or restriction so long as they use lawful means? A. I am not able to deal with the question.

Q. I will ask the question of you not as a business man or expert, but as a citizen. A. As a citizen it is a question which I have never experienced.

Q. No person can be trusted with arbitrary power; that is the experience of mankind is it not? A. Well, I would not venture an opinion.

Pressed to express an opinion whether a large employer of labor, both as a citizen and as a business man, should study unions and the principles of unionism, he admitted that such a study would be "very profitable," but that he himself had neither the opportunity nor the ability to make it.

Four times he was asked this question: "Do you believe that the employing interests can be trusted to safeguard voluntarily at all times the interests and rights of the working men?"

His final answer was: "I should be glad to answer it directly, but I cannot express my views."

President Welborn, however, had no such doubts. He was asked a question of similar import during the Denver hearing of the congressional committee and this dialogue occurred:

Welborn: I am very sure I am going to run my business or not have a business. Q. Do you think society has no interest in the mining of that coal—that it is YOUR BUSINESS?

Welborn: I am very sure it is my business.

Chairman Walsh, in endeavoring to get an equally frank statement from Rockefeller, put this question:

"If its abuses appear inevitable whenever unrestricted power exists, have you the workmen be interested if the proposition is laid down and strictly adhered to that the owner of the industry cannot be interfered with?"

Rockefeller answered: "I do not feel myself competent to deal adequately with that subject."

Whatever culpability might be thought attached to him by reason of his admitted ignorance, Rockefeller explained away by these declarations of delighted authority:

"It is not customary in any corporation, I have ever been connected with as a director to receive regular information regarding labor matters. * * * These responsibilities are in general divided in such a way that the directors attended primarily to the financial affairs of a corporation leaving the actual conduct of operations to the officers. * * *

"Labor policies are initiated and determined by the officers, whose efficiency is largely measured by the harmony and good will which they are able to maintain between the company and its employees. It is not customary to submit labor policies to a board of directors for action."

Placing the Responsibility. Rockefeller stated that such "officers" in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. were L. M. Bowers, chairman of the Executive Board, and J. F. Welborn, president.

Chairman Walsh: Have you knowledge yourself of any other executive official who is responsible for labor conditions?

Rockefeller: I would not know what other official.

At the Denver hearing of the commission these two executives were put upon the stand to state the manner in which they discharged their responsibilities with respect to labor policies and the workers. Bowers, who gave Binghamton, N. Y., as his place of residence, testified that he concerned himself entirely with the financial end of the business. Welborn, 28 years with the company, had never been employed elsewhere than in Denver, and until elevated to the presidency, was connected with the sales department.

The mines and the men, 100 and 300 miles away, were in direct charge of "one Weitzel," who did not visit all the camps "frequently," but got around to them "when he could." He, in turn, relied upon the mine superintendents for his labor information who, in turn, relied upon the pit bosses. Weitzel, however, had very definite labor policies, as evinced by this examination:

Chairman Walsh: Do you object to the presence in the camp of agitators?

Weitzel: Yes, sir.

Q. What means did you take to ascertain who were agitators?

A. The reports of our men (detectives) to our superintendents that a certain man was in camp and agitating and trying to make trouble.

Q. What would you do about him?

A. Ask him to leave.

No Place for Organizers. Nor was he less backward in declaring that he would not permit any union organizer in any of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. towns.

Chairman Walsh: At the present time do you see an objection to their sending men in there, no matter how respectful the men may be to society or how decent they may be in speech?

Mr. Weitzel: Yes, sir.

Mr. McDonald, a minister, testified about seeing three workers driven out of a camp by company gunmen.

"I made inquiry as to what the trouble was because I thought there must be a terrible charge to have

Continued on Page Eleven.

Furniture Buyers
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Buffet, \$60.00
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This Exquisite William and Mary is in Kentworth Brown Quartered Oak. 10 matched pieces.

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Nothing in Our Entire Stock Reserved—Extraordinary Price Inducements to Reduce Our Present Stock.

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COMPLETION of the Nemo Self-Reducing IDEA



For seventeen years past, millions of women have owed their health, vigor and symmetry largely to Nemo Self-Reducing Corsets. A strong statement; but true, BECAUSE—

The Nemo Self-Reducing Corset introduced a NEW IDEA that was practical. It met a crying demand never before satisfied. It provides complete hygienic support for the abdomen and the delicate organs contained therein. It reshapes and reduces surplus flesh. It actually decreases both the size and the weight of over-full figures.

The standardized Self-Reducing Corset, with exterior reducing straps, is made in a variety of models, most popular of which are Nos. 322, 324 and 326, with the elastic Nemo Lasticurve-Back. Made of stout material, well boned, and strong enough to control all heavy figures, these models are giving—and will give—complete corset-satisfaction to more than a million women.

Our new "Invisible" Self-Reducing Corset marks the COMPLETION of the Self-Reducing IDEA. It is a concession to women who want to enjoy all the hygienic features for which the Nemo is world-famous, but object to outside straps. The "Invisible" straps are concealed by the corset-skirt, but give the same complete support as the exterior straps.

GREATEST \$3.00 CORSETS EVER MADE
No. 322—Medium bust, long skirt..... \$3.00
No. 324—Medium bust, longer skirt..... \$3.00
No. 326—Higher bust, medium skirt..... \$3.00
No. 341—For Short Full Figure..... \$3.00
No. 342—For Taller Full Figure..... \$3.00

ASK YOUR DEALER
The Nemo Hygienic-Fashion Institute, New York

What They Say!

You'll enjoy reading what others have to say about the *New Roto-gravure Picture Supplement*—now a regular and permanent feature of and exclusive with the

Big Sunday Post-Dispatch

Extracts From Letters to the Editor:

IT is to me a remarkable advance step in the printing art.
BEN BLEWETT,
Superintendent Public Schools.

THE new Rotogravure process is a great step forward. The more subtle and delicate qualities in pictures will now have a chance in newspaper reproduction.
RICHARD MILLER,
Artist.

I CANNOT tell you how much pleasure it gives me to look at the artistic method of reproducing things beautiful. I am, indeed, delighted that it has reached us through the good offices of the Post-Dispatch.
E. H. WUERPEL,
Director St. Louis School of Fine Arts, Washington University.

ACUSTOMED, as I have been, by years of contact with the Lawsons and Keeleys of Chicago—to daring enterprise and excellence in journalism, I cannot escape the thrill of pride you give me almost daily in the Post-Dispatch! The solidity of it! The courage of it! The alertness of it! So quiet, so restrained and yet so strong and so efficient!

Your "Rotogravure" Section is superb—a fine piece of effort for the good of all the people, regardless of the cost to you. I congratulate you! Allons!
LOUIS ALBERT LAMB,
Editor.

BUT the sheet I received this morning is the most astonishingly wonderful thing I have ever seen in newspaper reproductions.
DAWSON WATSON,
Artist.

A REMARKABLE piece of picture printing. It is marvelous to find such excellent work as your rotogravures can be gotten from a rapidly moving power press. I congratulate you upon the achievement.
F. W. LEHMAN.

IT is beautiful; it is stimulating; it is a milestone for St. Louis. To you, it "marks an epoch in newspaper printing;" to me it marks an epoch in the recognition of and response to our city's reaching after fine things.
F. E. OURLBY,
Curator, Art Museum.

IT surely is a move in the right direction and comes closer to the real thing, the sepia platinum print. This should attract universal attention and be a good ad for your paper, as well as St. Louis.

Wishing you continued success, I am
Very truly yours,
J. O. STRAUSS,
Photographer.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch

Is the first and only Sunday newspaper west of the Mississippi with a *Roto-gravure Picture Supplement*.

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The Leading Piano House of St. Louis

In 1887 the House of Conroy was established in St. Louis by its President, Mr. P. E. Conroy, who came here direct from Boston to link his future with the greatest city on the Mississippi. He realized that in order to build up a successful piano business two things were absolutely necessary: First—To sell only the finest pianos manufactured. Second—To gather around him co-workers of character, energy and ability above the ordinary.

Today the name of Conroy is synonymous with the highest ideals of music and pianos. It is coupled in the piano world with such names as Knabe, A. B. Chase, Emerson, Gabler, and the famous Auto-piano. In no other piano house in the United States will you find so many high-grade instruments of reputation and quality; also such well-known pianos as Cable-Nelson, Brewster, Armstrong, Kohler & Campbell, Kreiter, Herbert and others. Every instrument carries the manufacturer's unqualified guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money refunded.

At Conroy's you will find good pianos at the lowest prices and also the finest instruments in the world. New Pianos can be bought from \$165.00 up to \$1000.00. New

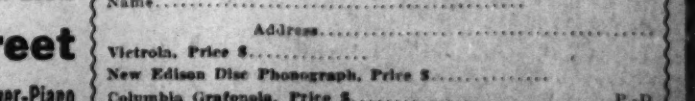
Player-Pianos as low as \$345.00 up to the Knabe Player Grand at \$1550.00. With each Player-Piano is included 24 Rolls of Music and a membership in Conroy's hundred-thousand roll Music Library, where you can exchange these rolls as often as you wish for 5 cents each. Every patron is enthusiastic about Conroy service.

No Talking Machines or merchandise of any kind is sold here—nothing but Pianos and Player-Pianos. Every employe gives his exclusive time to the wants of purchasers and none but expert tuners are employed. This is what has made Conroy Service so valuable.

At Conroy's all Pianos are sold on the absolutely one-price plan. Every purchaser knows beyond a question of a doubt they are buying at the lowest possible price. Under no conditions are the plainly marked prices deviated from. Few people are a judge of piano values. Here the value is guaranteed or money refunded—so there is no need to shop around looking for bargains of questionable merit.

It is this kind of square dealing, together with Service, which has made The Conroy Piano Co., 1100 Olive street, the Leading Piano House of the Southwest.

Operatic World-Premiere and Notable ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ Play Productions in New York Last Week



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IT will pay you to anticipate your Furniture and Carpet needs, and make your selections now, while this sale is before you—the styles and qualities are the kind you would prefer above all others—the reductions are genuine, and assure you savings that are entirely out of the ordinary.

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STRONG Iron Beds—various colors—for servants or spare rooms
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ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Sunday Circulation More Than 300,000

General News
and
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PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1915.

PAGES 1-10B

Jests and Jingles

By W. H. JAMES

Binks: What are you going to name the boy?
Jinks: I've picked out a neutral name for him.
Binks: What is it?
Jinks: George Wilhelm Raymond Nicholas Frans Joseph Albert Woodrow.

LONG-DISTANCE SPENDING.
MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN heard startling information. That if she'd plunk her money down she might hold conversation with Ann Jerusha Bilkens Jones, in Frisco on a visit. She called the man that runs the phones and asked him: "How much is it?" "For twenty-seventy," he said, "three minutes you may chatter."



Then Arabella shook her head and said: "It doesn't matter. The price is high, but what of that? I have just that much money; I really ought to have a hat, but it will be so funny to talk with Ann Jerusha Jones; I know she'll be delighted. I love to use those telephones, but, mercy, I'm excited." She went to Central Office, where they gave her quick connection, and as she slipped into a chair she thought of her complexion. So out she took her party box, while saying "Hello!" sweetly, and put the curl back in her locks and starched her nose most neatly. "Hello, Jerusha; is that you?" Another dab of powder; "This mirror will not do; O, yes, I CAN speak louder. Now try to guess who's talking, dear; of course, I know you'll never; O, no! It's not Melinda White; well, really, DID you ever?" While Ann Jerusha tried to guess, Miss Arabella waited. And fixed the ribbons on her dress, while feeling quite elated. "I knew you couldn't," then she heard the operator saying: "Three minutes up; each extra word will call for extra paying." Her twenty-seventy had flown while Ann Jerusha pondered. And Arabella at the phone her new spring hat had squandered.

ON THE SIDE LINES.



Charley: I see they're talking about putting the Powder Trust out of business.
Mabel: My, I hope they don't.
Charley: Why not?
Mabel: Why, then, what in the world would we put on our noses?

British Home Guard: Just sighted a Zeppelin, sir.
Lieutenant: How do you know it wasn't one of our own dirigibles?
Guard: Didn't have any soap advertisements on it, sir.

DELETED BY THE CENSOR.
I'm riding on the street cars. Has you most completely bored. There is still one consolation: You can go and buy a (deleted by the censor).

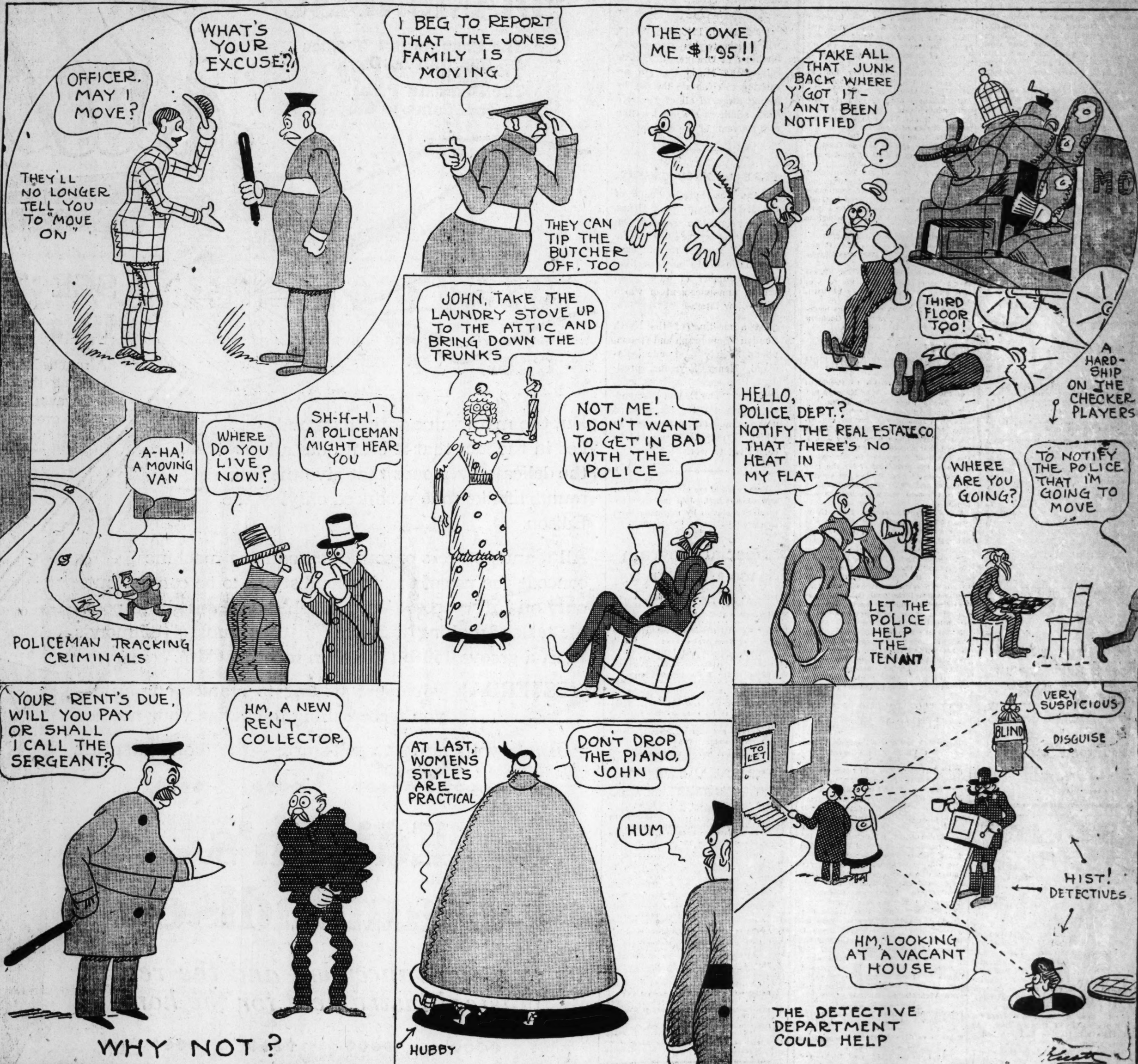
For when you once have got it. You can hack it with a sword, Or swat it with a hatchet, And you'll never hurt your (deleted by the censor).

They pack it in a candy box And sell it "free on board," Uncle Sam, who runs the parcel post, Will bring your little (deleted by the censor).

All you have to do is wind it And slap it with a board, A "Giddyap, giddyap you," To run a (deleted by the censor).

Council Bill No. 264 (Requiring the Police to Keep Tab on Moving Renters)

DRAWN BY JEAN KNOTT
FOR THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH



The Underground Creamery

BY CLARK M'ADAMS

Now that the revenue officers have practically broken up the local underground creamery, we have only to adapt it to our own uses and make it the beginning of a subway system. It touches almost every part of town, and in some sections needs little more than elevators up to the street. The old underground railway over which thousands of slaves were conducted to freedom was a very crude one-track affair compared to the underground creamery, with its secret doors, its collapsible stairs, and its thousand and one subterranean wanderers. Ask one of the revenue inspectors who has been working in the creamery the last few weeks. He will tell you a story of adventure under St. Louis beside which the experiences of Jean Valjean in the sewers of Paris were no more than a sleigh ride through one of our local slums. As would be expected, the underground creamery chiefly underlies the city between the river and Grand Avenue, and between Baden and Carondelet. There are occasional spurs reaching under the West End, but the great web of the

system lies under the east and central part of the city, exactly as that of a subway system would have to do. The West End seems mostly to have been the section in which the underground creamery sold its product.

RECALL our own butter man of not many years past. He eventually turned up in the Government's dragnet, and went off to prison; but while he flourished, he put it over us nicely. His was a typical trick of the underground creamery. He had a cave similar to the Great Mammoth Cave, the entrance to which was through a barn on Morgan street. There he stored his white oleo, and there were all those great vats and vials which go with the coloring process. The entrance was like that to the cave of the Forty Thieves. One had to say "Open Sesame!" or what stood for it in the underground creamery, to get in. The revenue officers got in differently, but they had axes and dark lanterns, and were not afraid to keep right on going as fast as things gave way.

It is always said in the mountains where whisky is moonshined that no moonshiner is ever so desperate as a revenue officer hunting a moonshiner. The same thing is true of the underground creamery. The people in the creamery are brave enough, goodness knows, or they would not engage in the business on peril of freedom; but the revenue officers are the height of underground courage. They are the true ferrets of our society, and when they go under ground they

bring somebody out. It is true that they go in bunches and sometimes accompanied by giants from the metropolitan police; but that is purely for local guidance and the sheer weight of men necessary to overcome inanimate resistance. There is never any shooting in the underground creamery. One sometimes fancies one hears shooting under foot, but it almost always is a train going through the tunnel or the underground creamery chase thundering through one of those subterranean passages from which we have most of our pure country butter made from philosophical cows.

ABOUT our butter man that was: He colored his oleo in the cave which had its entrance in a barn on Morgan street, and those rosy tints over East St. Louis which presage the dawn usually found him well on his way west. Arriving where the green fields bordered the road, he turned his wagon about, retired to the greenery of a fence corner, and there assumed the false whiskers and those other devices which made him a farmer. It was in that guise that he came rolling back into town, his whiskers blowing in the morning wind, and the bright lettering on his wagon combining with his own appearance to proclaim him a pure butter man from about 30 miles out.

We bought his butter eagerly enough. I have been told that melting it one can discover oleo, which is probably why so few restaurants or hotels serve anything hot enough for one to

make this test. We might have done that at home, of course; but we had never heard of it, and one cannot be suspicious of all the world. What could have been more alluring than the picture of that butter man driving up to our door on a summer morning, anyway? It would have fooled anyone disposed to be trustful of humankind, and as for me, I was born in the country, and nothing delighted me more than to talk to our butter man from apparently 30 miles out. If he sometimes chuckled himself to think about it, thereby dissipating the gloom of his prison cell, he did no more than I, who have forgiven him by this a thousand times.

ANY people think little of the oleomargarine law. Even Editor Reedy, who has been a farmer himself and must therefore feel some part of the hostility with which all farmers regard this competition from the packing plants, thinks the tax is unjust. It is, however, scarcely for principle that the people out of the underground creamery confess themselves guilty and go to prison. They are in the business of coloring oleo in dark rooms because they can make an additional 10 cents a pound when they do not pay the Government tax.

There are two sides to the question, which usually happens. The farmer, who may be said to own Congress, despite the sometimes apparent ownership of that body by the vested interests, does not want manufactured butter laid down in

the market beside his farm product unless the public knows the one from the other. One cannot help thinking that the pure food restrictions might be made to force the sale of oleo as oleo; but that would not empty the jails very much, as like as not. It is a commonplace to say that most oleo is as good or even better than most butter; but butter from cows is nevertheless one of the things this country fancies, and it would take the army and navy to convince it that oleomargarine is just as good. The proof of this lies in the fact that uncolored oleo, which makes no pretense to being anything else, looks so much like lard that it cannot ordinarily be sold at all.

However, the underground creamery is quiet for a time. You can put your ear to one of its pores almost anywhere in town and not hear a thing.

Soldier: This military life is fierce.
Civilian: How's that?
Soldier: I have to stand guard tonight.
Civilian: Where?
Soldier: Out at the Battery A Armory.

Austrian Colonel: What seems to be the matter with those men of yours?
Captain: I don't know, but it seems they have lost their pan.
Colonel: What do you mean, pay?
Captain: Faprika.

25 NEW WARRANTS FOR FIRE ESCAPE VIOLATIONS ISSUED

Total of 50 Prosecutions Are Begun by Sidener in the Last Two Weeks.

CRUSADE FOR PROTECTION

Conviction Carries Fine as High as \$100, or Year in Work-house, or Both.

Warrants for the arrest of 25 persons charged with violating the fire escape law were issued yesterday by Prosecuting Attorney Sidener. This makes a total of 50 warrants issued in the last two weeks.

Conviction carries a penalty of a fine as high as \$100 or one year in the work-house or both.

The persons named in the warrants and the buildings alleged to be improperly protected from fire danger are:

Mary Brockland, 1418 North Tenth street, a three-story tenement at that address.

Sam Hamburg Jr., 5100 Kensington avenue, a three-story brick building at 1425-25 North Ninth street.

Charles J. Brehle, 1310 North Thirteenth street, a three-story brick tenement at that address.

J. W. Keck, 1204 Monroe street, a three-story brick tenement at 1200 Monroe street.

Thomas Halpin, 802 Olive street, a three-story brick tenement at 608-7 O'Fallon street.

W. J. Monahan, 170A North Grand avenue, a three-story brick building at 1401-15 North Seventh street.

E. R. Eddings, 1608 Chemical Building, a three-story building at 4317-25 Olive street.

J. C. Stuever, 4025 Adelaide avenue, a three-story building of 1327 North Tenth street.

Albert J. Frank, 1008 Chestnut street, a three-story building at 709 Franklin avenue.

F. S. Shuchart, a three-story brick building at 1424-4 North Thirteenth street.

Mary C. Rassieur, 2325 Whittemore place, a three-story brick building at 23-25 Elm street.

C. E. Grota, 1307 North Eighth street, a three-story brick building at 806-15 Carr street.

Louis Brown, 1400 North Ninth street, two counts, front and rear of three-story building at 1406-8 North Ninth street.

Joseph Byrne, 107 Elm street, a four-story warehouse at 111 Elm street.

August Meyer, Twentieth and Branch streets, a three-story brick tenement on the southeast corner.

Kathy Gracie, 312A Bell avenue, a three-story brick building at 312-24 Biddle street.

Sarah Cohen, 1323 North Eleventh street, a three-story brick tenement at 1235-7 North Eleventh street.

Henry Schomburg, 1233 Bailey avenue, a three-story brick building at 311-15 Clinton street.

Josephine Winkler, 2371 Clarence avenue, a three-story brick building at 1210-12 North Eleventh street.

Charles Nash, 1129 Elliott street, a three-story brick building at 902-4 Biddle street.

Joseph Murphy, 3622 West Pine boulevard, a three-story brick building at 1306-14 Cass avenue.

M. G. Schulte, a three-story brick building at 1125-25 North Tenth street.

Carl Klingberg, 222A Wren avenue, a three-story brick building at 1423-23 North Thirteenth street.

N. Deltch, 1423 North Fourteenth street, a three-story brick building at that address.

STRIKERS WIN FIGHT AT ONE PLANT IN ROOSEVELT, N. J.

Armour Plant in Town Where 19 Laborers Were Shot Restores 32 Wage.

ROOSEVELT, N. J., Jan. 30.—Striking laborers at the plant of the Armour Fertilizer Chemical Co. here have won their fight for the restoration of the \$2-a-day wage which had been reduced to \$1.50. The Armour plant is one of three involved in the strike in which 19 strikers were shot by deputy sheriffs Jan. 13.

Notice that wages should be restored to their former level was posted here today. The \$2 wage will be effective Monday. Only the employees at the Armour plant are affected. At the Williams and Clark and Liebig plants of the American Agricultural Chemical Co. the \$1.50 wage remains in effect.

Wages were reduced at the three plants last fall. The men, who were unemployed, demanded the restoration of the former wage. Failing to obtain this, the men went on strike at all three plants on Jan. 2. From 700 to 800 men were involved.

Big Sales Made by the Gillette Safety Razor Co.

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. has issued a booklet telling about the concern's business ever since its inception, called "New England Enterprise." The feature brought out in the booklet is that, while 10 years ago the Gillette razor was unknown, today it is the biggest little shaver in the world, and that during 1914 the shaving public paid more than \$7,000,000 for Gillette razors and Gillette blades. It is also stated that dealers, jobbers, etc., made a profit of approximately \$2,000,000. Another matter brought right in the booklet is the fact that the progress of the Gillette Safety Razor Co. is due to the "commercializing of an idea." This style of safety razor, the book says, is to be found now in almost every part of the earth.

Telephone Society Installs Officers.

The Bell Telephone Society of St. Louis, at its meeting Thursday night at the Mercantile Club, installed H. D. McBride as president; F. G. Sargeant, vice-president; Harry Lewis, secretary; and A. T. Hancock, treasurer.

See Today's Globe or Republic for Details of Other New Spring Stocks Which You Will Now Find on Display at Our Store



Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney
OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH

The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price.

New Valentines Will Be Found in Excellent Variety in Our Stationery Department.

Read Monday's Globe or Republic for News of a Special Display and Sale of Infants' Wear

Lots of New Spring Merchandise Will Greet You Here on Monday Morning And Every Day, From Now On, Will See Frequent Additions to Our Various Stocks

Many departments have already received goodly portions of their new stocks for Spring, thus making it possible for you to begin your purchases at once. This will be necessary this year, owing to the fact that Easter comes earlier—April 4th—and you haven't as much time as usual to devote to Spring preparations.

As Spring goods will come in rapidly from now on, you will find it distinctly to your advantage to keep in close touch with these new arrivals by reading our daily advertisements. They will be quick to tell of the new things received. You are sure to find THIS advertisement interesting because of the special sales chronicled.

February Sale and Display of New Spring Petticoats



Silk Petticoats

New style Silk Petticoats designed for wear with the new full skirts are shown at prices ranging from \$1.05 upward.

New Petticoats made of Taffeta and Messaline silks and some with silk Jersey top and Messaline flounce; all in the new circular style. Price \$2.95.

We have prepared on a much larger scale than for some time for this February Sale and Display of Spring Petticoats, because of the increasing need for petticoats due to the new style of dress.

Included in this display will be found Petticoats of every description made of Cotton Crepes, Chambrays, Gingham, Halsey Cloth, Satin Messaline, Taffeta, Silk Jersey and Silk Crepe de Chine. For instance:

Tub Petticoats

Tub Petticoats are featured at prices ranging from

48c to \$1.50

Cotton Crepe Petticoats that are well made and require no ironing; blue or gray stripes, price 48c

Striped Gingham Petticoats with underlay, price 48c

Extra-size Petticoats for stout figures—made of striped gingham with umbrella flounce and underlay. Price 75c

Tub Petticoats of Cotton Crepe, striped gingham and plain chambray. Excellent values at 95c

A neat Petticoat is made of striped cotton crepe and is priced at 95c

Silk Petticoats

Messaline Petticoats with circular flounce finished with three-section accordion plaited ruffle. Price \$1.05

The Messaline Petticoat shown in the illustration is made with underlay and may be had in all of the leading street shades. Price \$2.95

Third Floor, Ninth Street.

Our Greatest of All Annual Sales of Dent's Sample Kid Gloves

Our Annual Sale of Dent's Sample Kid Gloves for men, women and children will begin here tomorrow morning and should prove the most successful in our history because we have a much larger quantity to offer and better assortments.

When such celebrated Gloves as Dent's are offered at the prices that this sale affords, there is no doubt but that we will effect a complete clearance of the entire lot in a very short time, hence we advise that you supply your present and future needs as early as possible.

The gloves in this sale are as follows:

Women's Sample Gloves

Women's 12, 16 and 20-button-length Kid Gloves—mostly white. Regularly \$3.25, \$3.75 and \$4.75 a pair, sale price **\$1.25**

Women's Wrist-length Street and Dress Kid Gloves. Regular \$1.25 to \$2 values, sale price, **80c and 95c** the pair

Alse Tables—First Floor.

Men's Sample Gloves

Men's Kid Gloves for street and dress wear—not a pair worth less than \$1.50 and most of them are \$2.00 values, sale price, **\$1.15** the pair

Men's Fur-lined and Fleece-lined Gloves in this **1/2 Price** sale at

In Men's Furnishing Dept.

Sale of Sample Gloves for Children

Children's One and Two-clasp Glace Kid Gloves valued at \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 a pair, sale price **70c**

Glove Department—First Floor.

A Truly Remarkable Sale of Hand Bags for Women Begins Here Monday

We wish to state, without reservation, that this sale of Women's Hand Bags, which begins here tomorrow morning, is, without doubt, one of the most wonderful sales of which we have any recollection.

We were so fortunate as to secure a manufacturer's surplus stock consisting of 465 Bags at a figure which enables us to offer them, in turn, at prices which are indeed ridiculously low. We cannot do full justice to this sale in print, and therefore ask that you make a personal inspection of these offerings. Furthermore, let us add that early shopping will prove best, because these bags are sure to "sell on sight."

\$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Values

In the first lot there are just 306 Bags in thirteen different shapes. They are made of leather, moire silk, velvet and satin-striped moire, and all of the bags are fitted with purse and mirror; regular values, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. On sale, **89c** while they last, at

First Floor.

\$2.50 to \$5.00 Values

In the second lot there are just 159 Bags in fifteen different shapes. These are made of pin seal, moire silk, silk velvet, pin morocco and other equally as desirable materials. Every one of these bags is fitted and they range in value from \$2.50 to \$3.00 each. Choice, while they last, at **\$1.95**

A Phenomenal Sale of Over 5,000 Sample Pieces of Hand-painted China —Savings of a Third to a Half

We shall place on sale, Monday morning, a magnificent sample collection consisting of more than 5000 pieces of hand-painted China.

No two items are alike and they are marked at prices that represent a saving of one-third to one-half. There are pieces suitable for the dining room, the boudoir, the living room, in fact, for almost every purpose, useful or decorative.

You will find that this sale offers a wonderful opportunity to buy not only for personal use but for gifts, even though you do not need them for some time to come.

The items listed are but a few of the articles represented in this sale and their range of prices.

Vases of every style and size. Sale prices, each, 10c to \$40.00

Compotes. Sale prices, each, 20c to \$2.25

Candlesticks. Sale prices, each, 50c to \$2.25.

Trays of every description. Sale prices, each, 10c to \$2.00

Sugars and Creams. Sale prices, the pair, 35c to \$2.00.

Chocolate Pots. Sale prices, each, 50c to \$2.50

Tea and Coffee Pots. Sale prices, each, 50c to \$2.50

Bon Bon Dishes. Sale prices, each, 20c to \$1.75

Powder Boxes and Hair Receivers. Sale prices, each, 10c to \$1.25

Mayonnaise Sets. Sale prices, the set, 45c to \$1.50

In addition, there are many small pieces that range in price, for this sale, from 5c each to \$1.00

Fourth Floor

Many New Waists for Spring Are Ready for Inspection

Charming, indeed, are the many new Spring styles in Women's Waists that we now have on display and your early inspection of them is invited. So large is the variety of styles and so extensive is the price-range that every need can be quickly met. For example:

An inexpensive Tailored Waist is made of pure linen with plaited front, plain French back, large flat collar and cuffs, daintily embroidered. An excellent value at **\$2.95**

An unusually pretty French Crepe Voile Waist with embroidered organdie insertion, hem-stitched yoke and turnback cuffs of organdie is smartly finished with picot ribbon tie. The price is but **\$5.00**

A superior quality of Jap Silk has been used for the making of a smart Tailored Blouse in high-neck style with long sleeves and pocket on each side of front. Its price is **\$8.00**

The new "Field Shirt" of Jap Silk is made with yoke, box-plaited front and back, long sleeves, large roll collar and belt finished with pearl buttons. It is shown only in white and is priced at **\$6.50**

Third Floor.

See the New Separate Skirts That We Are Showing for Spring

Whether you wish a new Spring Skirt for immediate wear at home or several for a trip to the Florida or California Winter resorts you will find just what you need among our excellent new stock.

One of the new Skirts is made of Wool Poplin, has hip pockets, and is plaited at the sides. It is shown in the fashionable "putty" shade, as well as black. Price **\$12.50**

Another very good-looking Skirt is of Man's-ward Serge, made in gored style with scalloped bottom and features the girly yoke. Price **\$12.50**

Shepherd Checks have been decreed correct for Spring, and we are showing all sizes. One Skirt, a ripple model, has yoke and smart black-and-white buttons down the front. Price **\$12.50**

Another Spring model has been fashioned from stylish Scotch Mixtures in the new shades of green and tan. It buttons down the front, has hip pockets and wide girly. Price **\$8.50**

Third Floor.

Women's New Spring Top Coats Will Prove Exceedingly Popular

Women's new Top Coats in the latest Spring styles and suitable for Winter resort and home wear are being shown in the new "Empire," full flaring and straight English-top styles. They are made with or without belts and are plain or trimmed.

The materials include goline, gabardine, fancy stripes, checks, mixtures, storm sarge, etc., in navy, Belgian blue, white, and black, checks and mixtures. Prices range upwards from **\$15.00**

Women's Goline Coats—\$22.50 and \$25

Special attention is directed to one line of Women's Coats made of goline—an exceedingly popular material for coats—on loose and belted lines, and which may be had lined or unlined. The shades include Belgian blue, sand and white. Prices **\$22.50 and \$25.00**

Third Floor.

Inspect These New Laces

A new and large assortment of Laces includes pretty floral and hand-embroidered effects of fine Margot, Chantilly and Embroidered Net in dotted, diamond, round and filet meshes. There is a wide variety of edges—round and square scallops, large and small, and the new separated scallop. Pure white, cream, ecru and Paris color; 6 to 40 inches wide. The yard **75c to \$7.50**

First Floor.

White Goods Needed for Spring on Display Here in Great Variety

You are sure to be interested in the many new weaves for Spring that we are now showing in our White Goods Department, and of which these are but examples:

La Tosca Crepe will be very popular for fancy waists, frocks and smoked dresses; 36, 40 and 42 inches wide, the yard **50c to \$1.50**

Fancy Mesh Batiste of medium weight, 40 and 44 inches wide, suitable for Palm Beach or Spring wear. The yard, **75c to \$1.75**

Gabardine Voile is a beautiful fabric of medium weight that will not wrinkle easily and is splendid for one-piece dresses. The yard **\$1.25**

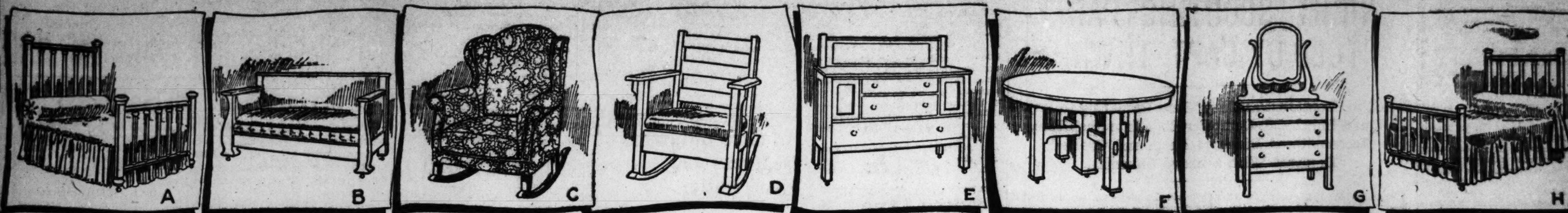
Fancy Seed Checked Crepe of medium weight and 40 inches wide. The yard **50c**

A new line of Yarn-mercedized Batiste—noted for its wearing qualities—36 and 44 inches wide. The yard **35c to 85c**

Allover Embroidered Voile in large floral patterns, 40 and 44 inches wide. The yard **\$1.50 and \$1.75**

Allover Embroidered Wash Organdie—small, dainty patterns—45 inches wide. The yard **\$1.75 and \$2.00**

Second Floor.



ANNUAL FEBRUARY FURNITURE SALE

\$65,000 Stock of Quality Furniture at the Most Favorable Prices of the Year

Our preparations have been thorough—our selections for this February Sale have been more painstaking than ever. It was more than eight months ago that the first orders were placed. There is not a piece of Furniture in the February Sale from a manufacturer who would dare sacrifice quality for the sake of bringing the price down. And so we mention again, by way of emphasis, that this is a sale of Quality Furniture, and in Furniture, as much or more so than any other line, there can certainly be no economy unless quality is foremost.

The
Stix-Baer-Fuller
Special Plan of
**Extended
Payments**

Eliminates the hardship
incidental to buying a room-
ful or a homeful of Furni-
ture.
Take advantage of these
liberal terms.

(a)—Three-inch post
Brass Bed—unusually well
built—highly desirable
patterns—
special at **\$21.75**

(b)—Pullman Davenport
—a parlor Davenport by
day and a comfortable
bed at night—
special at **\$24.75**

(c)—Living Room Rock-
er or Chair—upholstered
in genuine tan Spanish
leather or
tapestry. **\$16.75**

(d)—Arm Chair or Rock-
er—fumed quarter-sawn
oak—auto spring cushion
seats—tan
Spanish leather. **\$7.50**

(e)—Buffet, exactly as
pictured—of select quar-
ter-sawn oak—fumed—60-
inch size—
special at **\$34.75**

(f)—Extension Table—
extra well built of solid
quarter-sawn oak, in all
finishes—
special at **\$19.50**

(g)—Dresser—substanc-
ially built—good size—
bevel plate mirror—three
drawers—
special at **\$10.75**

(h)—Brass Bed—square
top rail—size 4 feet 6
inches and 2 feet 6 inches
—special
value at **\$14.75**

Dining-Room Furniture

\$427 Early English Suite at \$213.50
Including Buffet, China Closet, 54-inch Dining Table,
Serving Table and Set of Seven Chairs.

**54-Inch-Top Dining
Tables, \$16.85**
A pleasing design, thor-
oughly well built, carefully
finished, and equipped with
non-dividing base.

Early English Buffets

Colonial patterns, built of se-
lect quarter-sawn oak—base
43 inches wide and 21 inches
deep.

**\$96.75 Breakfast Room
Suite, \$48.37**
Buffet, drop-head breakfast
table, five small chairs and
an arm chair—finished in
white enamel and decorated.

A Quaint Jacobean Suite

(Exactly as Pictured Below)
This is one of the new patterns in the Jacobean style
and bids fair to receive marked attention.
It is solidly built of white oak, showing the beautiful quar-
tered flake and appropriate tear-drop drawer pulls.

Sideboard—62 inches wide, \$85

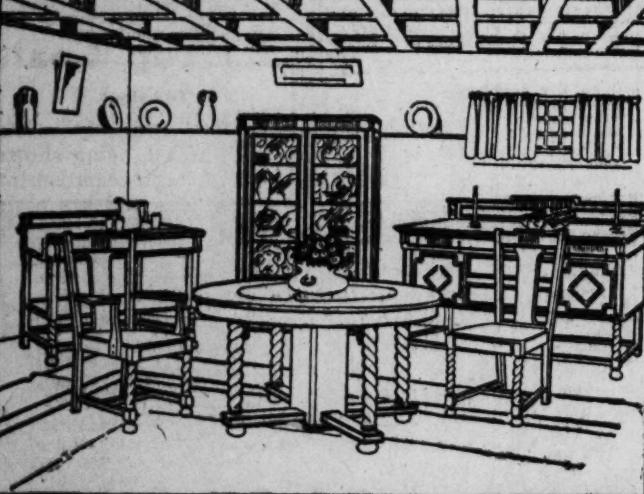
Side Table—19x42-inch top, \$29.75

Small Chair—priced at \$8.50

China Closet—53 inches high, \$49.75

Extension Table—48x48-in. top, \$55

Arm Chair—priced special at \$13.50



Extra Spec'ls—

Tabourettes
Two splendid designs—
strongly built, finished fumed
over sea-
soned oak. **39c and 50c**

Telephone Stand
With Stool. May be had in
the various finishes over oak,
also birch mahogany **\$1.95**
—the two pieces.

Fern Stands
Plain Mission style, built of
oak—fumed—23 inches
high—special, **85c**

Substantial Rockers
Made of hardwood—finished
golden or imitation mahog-
any—solid seat—
slat back. **\$1.39**

Dining Chairs
Genuine oak construction,
in plain design, with full box
seat—upholstered in
genuine leather—**\$1.39**

Felt Mattresses
Layer cotton felt Mattress—
es, 45 pounds weight—of
good, clean, layer cotton felt
—regular size—box edge—
covered in neat
art ticking. **\$4.95**

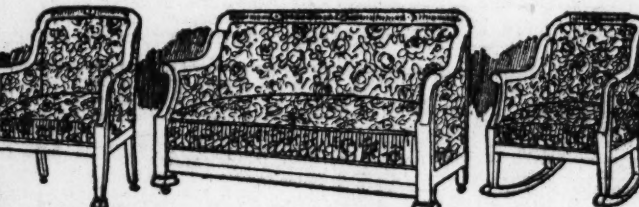
Living-Room Furniture

Many new and reliable makes have come to enlarge the
scope of our great regular stocks of Living Room Furni-
ture in

The February Furniture Sale

We mention, especially, many pieces from the lines of
the celebrated "Karpen" Furniture.
There are numerous luxurious Easy Chairs and Rockers,
in practically every imaginable style, and in all the de-
sirable and serviceable coverings.

Solid mahogany Arm Chairs, tapestry, \$37.50
Solid mahogany Chair or Rocker, tapestry, \$24.50
Comfortable Tapestry Rocker, loose cushion, \$29.75
Solid mahogany Divan, silk plush, \$22.50
Fireside Chair, goat skin, \$29.75
Spanish Leather Divan, \$24.75
Solid Mahogany Fireside Chairs, \$17.50
Excellent designs—wing sides and upholstered in green
denim. Exceptional value at **\$17.50**



"Adam" Pullmanette Suite, \$135
Three beautiful pieces for the living room.
This suite brings the efficiency of an additional room.
Serviceably upholstered in tapestry, and many other designs.
In addition to the one pictured above are shown.
This is a suite which embodies quality and comfort, as well as
extraordinary value.

Extra Specials—

Drop-Side Couches
Oxidized frame, of heavy
angle steel, equipped with
link-fabric reinforced with
helical springs. **\$2.98**
special.

Metal Cribs
Built of best materials—
very substantial and finished
in white enamel or
vernis martin. **\$5.85**

Brass Beds
English lacquered, in satin
dull finish—2-inch corner
posts and plain, straight
filling rods **\$6.95**
—special.

Card Tables
Covered with imitation
leather—tops 30x30 inches
legs fold com-
pactly—special. **\$1.19**

Kitchen Cabinets
Equipped with dustproof
flour bins, metal bread and
cake box—compartment for
dishes, cooking
utensils, etc. **\$10.75**

Metal Beds
Solidly built and serviceably
finished in the various enamel
colors—entirely new and a
splendid design at a
low price. **\$3.39**

Bedroom Furniture

Special Value in Suite at \$58.25
Dresser, \$19.75 **Chiffonier, \$18.75**
Napoleon Bed, \$19.75

Each piece of this Bedroom Suite is of liberal size, in
dull golden finish over quarter-sawn oak—stylish Colo-
nial design. They may be bought separately or en suite.

**Antique Brown
Mahogany
Bedroom Suite**

An attractive, dainty de-
sign, built to meet the de-
mands of inexpensive Pe-
riod furniture, without sacri-
ficing quality.

Dresser, \$32.50
Chest of Drawers, \$24.75
Triple Mirror Table, \$38.50
Wood Bed, 4 ft. 6 in., \$31.75
Wood Bed, 3 ft. 6 in., \$29.75

**Solid Mahogany
Twin Beds, \$25**

Only a limited number of
these sturdy, well-built Beds,
which equal the \$50 kind.

**Birch Mahogany
Bedroom Suite**
Well built, neatly designed
pieces, finished dull mahogany
over birch—medium size.

Dresser, \$19.75
Toilet Table, \$18.75
Chiffonier, \$18.75
Stand, \$8.75
Four-Post Bed, \$14.75

Extra—7-Piece Bedroom Suite, \$211.50
Seven beautiful pieces—exact pattern as shown in the
illustration below.

The lines follow closely those of Charles II period, in
oak, and the price is a very special one.

Bureau in quaint, old-fashioned design,
properly proportioned, with cabinet work,
and finish of the highest order.

Bureau, \$45 **Half Dressing Chair, \$16.50**
Cane-draped Bed, \$45 **Bedroom Chair, \$16.50**
Low Boy, \$45 **Bedroom Rocker, \$11.50**
Toilet Table, triple mirror, \$55



Extra Special!

You will be offered choice of this collection, which includes bedroom, living room, dining room and library
furniture, also pieces for the sun parlor, hall and reception room, at 20% to 60% less than the original prices.
This offer is made to effect an immediate clearance of these pieces, and we caution you that the choicest
pieces naturally will go first—so that an early selection is advisable.

Included are many pieces which show trace of handling, but the greatly reduced prices more than compensate for this.

(Sixth Floor.)

A \$10,000 Stock of Furniture Samples

at Discounts of 20% to 60%

Here Are the Samples, Discontinued Patterns and
Odd Pieces From Our Floor Stocks,

Including More Than 1000 Pieces of Furniture

The February Shoe Sale

Will be announced during the coming week.
This time it will include a 15,000-pair pur-
chase of Walk-Over Men's and Women's
Shoes—rejects. Wait!

In the China Store—

\$23.50 Dinner Sets, \$15.95

As a special offering for Monday the China Section will
place on sale a new shipment of fine grade Austrian China
Dinner Sets.

The decoration is a very pretty small pink rose border
design—every piece gold-edged with extra dainty gold hair-
line, and all handles solid gold.

Each set consists of 100 full-size pieces, as follows:

\$15.95
Regularly **\$23.50**

12 Dinner Plates.	1 Cov'd Butter Dish.
12 Pie Plates.	1 Oval Covered
12 Coupe Soups.	Vegetable Dish.
12 Teacups.	1 Cream Pitcher.
12 Tea Saucers.	2 Meat Platters.
12 Butter Pads.	1 Gravy Boat and
12 Dessert Dishes.	Stand.
1 Sugar Bowl.	1 large open Vege-
1 Round Covered	table Dish.
Vegetable Dish.	1 Pickle Tray.

(Fifth Floor.)

A Partial List of Monday's Basement Sales

Now Choose at \$4.95!—Every Suit in Stock Must Go

New Spring garments are arriving—they must have the room. Every remaining Fall and
Winter Suit is included in this \$4.95 sale.
There are 10 Suits originally \$24.75. **\$4.95**
There are 7 Suits originally \$19.75.
There are 24 Suits originally \$16.50.
There are 62 Suits originally \$15.
There are 47 Suits originally \$12.
There are 58 Suits originally \$10.
Materials are mannish and French serges, gabardines, poplins, diagonals and novelty effects, in
navy, brown, Copenhagen, plum, green, also black. (Basement.)

EXTRA—85c Bolts (10 Yards) of Longcloth, 59c

Soft-finished bleached Longcloth, in the 36-inch width. Sold by the bolt of 10 yards
at 59c bolt.

10c Flannels Outing Flannels, in light colored stripes and checks— yard, 5c	19c Jap Silks In blue, red and green, with fancy woven figures —at yard, 12c	50c Flannels Silk embroidered white wool Skirting Flannels, yard, 38c	Muslins Bleached, soft-finish- ed and yard wide 5c —special at, yd., (Basement.)
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3 O'Clock Special

200 pairs of heavy, wool-
nap-finished Bed
Blankets
in pink, blue and gray plaids
66x30 inches—\$2.35 grade
\$1.50 Pr.
(Basement.)

STIX, BAER & FULLER D.G. CO. GRAND-LEADER
Entire Block—Sixth, Washington, Seventh and Lucas

Last and Finally Reduced Prices on Housefurnishing Articles

10c to 15c Articles Steel Flap Griddles, Aluminum Strainers, Soap Dishes, Imported Coasters, Coat Hangers, Sponges, Iron Waxes— 5c	39c to 50c Articles Serving Trays, import- ed Tea Tiles, Chaffin Dish Fork or Spoon, Ro- tary Food Chopper, Alu- minum Strainers, Paper Mache Trays, Clothes Brushes—choice.
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19c to 25c Articles Steak Broilers, "Saba- tier" Paring and Carv- ing Knives, Polishing Cloths (Dayglo), Pad- ding Pans, Screw Driv- ers, Keen Kleener, three cans, Individual Enamel Teapots, Home Oil Out- lets, Tea Tiles, Strainers, Trays—choice.	95c to \$1.50 Articles Aluminum Double Boilers, Bamboo Waste Paper Baskets, Serving Trays, Brass Cuspidors, Meat Boards, Towel Bars, Tile Trays, Roll Baskets, Fancy Baskets, Bath Sprays, Treated Mops, Hot-Water Baby Plates.
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\$1.75 to \$2.50 Articles Medicine Cabinets, fancy Waste Paper Bas- kets, imported Tile Trays, Silver Clean Fans, Aluminum Saucepans, Aluminum Teapots, Bath- room Mirrors, Bread Cut- ters, Towel Bars (opal) Satin-lined Baskets, Wood Baskets, Aluminum Preserving Kettles— 95c	\$3 to \$4 Articles White enameled Commodore, Baby Bath tubs, Relish Dishes, Coffee Percolators, Chinese Jardiniere Baskets, Ash Cans, Food Choppers (large size), Cereal Sets. \$1.49 (Fifth Floor.)
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The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

Piano Polish

TO the first 300 customers we will sell a generous-sized bottle of our own special brand of polish for renovating pianos and fine furniture. **5c**

Store Closes Daily at 5:30, Saturdays at 6

Victor Records for February Are Ready

Pictorial Review Fashion Books for Spring Ready

Latest Fiction From Circulation Library A Cent a Day



A Sale of Sample Hand Bags With \$4 to \$15 Values, \$2.98

A leading manufacturer of high-grade Hand Bags each year sends to us his Sample Bags. Last year this occasion was the cause of the most spirited interest in the Leather Goods Section—but this year the line to be offered Monday is larger in selection and has even more sensational values than before.

In the lot are most popular novelty & staple Hand Bags & Party Cases of finest brocaded velvets & silks, also pin seal, vachette, Morocco, walrus, goat & natural seal leathers. These are lined with two-tone moire & fancy silks or satin or leather, & have gilt, silver, gunmetal or covered frames in pannier, single or double strap handles. The values are from 2 to 5 times the Monday price, when the lot is offered, choice.

\$2.98

Main Floor, Aisle 8

Famous Bann Co.

ENTIRE BLOCK, OLIVE, LOCUST, SIXTH AND SEVENTH STS.
Largest Distributors of Merchandise at Retail in Missouri & the West

Monday We Start the Final Clearance of Keen-O-Phone Talking Machines

This remarkable Talking Machine sale, about to close, brings to an end an unprecedented opportunity to own a Talking Machine at such prices as these—

\$85 Keen-O-Phones. . . . \$32.50

\$50 Keen-O-Phones. . . . \$19.75

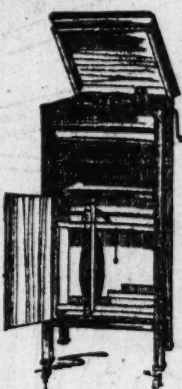
You can play any Disc Record with the Keen-O-Phone. It has a sapphire point that never wears out, & you can also use the steel needles.

Easy Terms: \$5 Down & \$2 Per Month
A complete line of Victor and Edison Diamond Disc Talking Machines and Records.

Our records are sealed, as we receive them from the factory, are perfect & sanitary, & are never played until you play them. We are the only store in St. Louis, as far as we know, that does not send records or Talking Machines on approval.

Call & Hear the new February Victor Records.

\$85 Style for \$32.50



Sixth Floor

Secure Reserved Seats Here for

OLYMPIC THEATER—"Paddy Whack,"
Chaucer's "Paddy Whack,"
PARK THEATER—The Players in "Our Wives,"
The Opera Co. in "The Waltz Dream,"
Feb. 4th, "Around Southern Europe."
AMERICAN THEATER—"Held Wanted,"
KREISLER RECITAL—Odeon, Feb. 28th,
direction Hattie B. Gooding.
MAHLMAN'S ORCHESTRA
Odeon, Feb. 28.
"JANON & PITHIAS"
Victoria Theater, Feb. 1st to 6th Inc.
Public Service Bureau, Main Floor Gallery

An Arrangement With a Prominent Skirtmaker Brings Monday an Extraordinary Sale of Spring Skirts at \$3

(Women's & Misses', Also Extra Sizes.)

A trade stroke buying chance is responsible for this timely event, which brings clever new Spring Skirts at a price that is but half of their rightful value. Skirts are from a well-known maker from whom we buy much of our regular lines & who make these on a profitless basis in appreciation of our large orders through the season.

**There Are 20 Clever Styles—4 Here
Illustrated—Full Flare, Circular,
Yoke Top & Straight Line Styles.**



Third Floor

Materials are men's-wear serge, fine poplin, gaberdine, crepe poplin, chudhah cloth, worsteds & novelty mixtures—these in black, navy, Copenhagen, black & white checks & shadow plaids. Different models are variously trimmed with pockets, buttons & new cuff bottom effects, there being regular & extra sizes for women & misses.

Fortified With Assortments & Values to Emphasize It More Strongly Than Ever, Tomorrow Begins St. Louis' Greatest Lace & Embroidery Sale

Conditions, such as have never existed before, combine to make this, in many ways, by far the most important occasion of the kind we have announced. The good fortune of our European buying organization in getting in touch with French & Swiss manufacturers, who are practically without a market, keen to sacrifice their vast stocks for ready money, bring buying opportunities to women that will not be duplicated in long time.

So ridiculously low are sale prices on these fine Laces & Embroideries, that we refrain from comparison—but give full assurance that they will demonstrate this in every way to be the greatest event in point of value-giving & as well as in offerings, St. Louis has ever held.

**Beautiful New Embroidery
Flouncings, 20c, 30c & 50c**
Sheer Organdie Flouncings, sheer Swiss Flouncings in elaborate Irish point designs, newest Crepe & Voile Flouncings, embroidered in pretty floral designs & Batiste Flouncings enriched with Irish point Venice Lace—45-inch Flouncings.

Allover Lace Yokings, 50c & \$1
Black, white & cream, Venice, guipure & Oriental designs, small figured or baby Irish effects.

New Corset Cover Embroideries, 20c & 30c
Almost endless variety of newest designs, embroidered on sheer Swiss, fine nainsook or velvet cloth.

Normandie & Val Laces, 5c & 10c Yd.
Newest designs of washable fine quality French & German Mesh Laces, in 2 to 10 inch widths.

Embroidery Baby Flouncings, 30c & 50c
Ruffled 27-inch Embroidered Flouncings, in Irish point or Val lace effects, on soft-finished sheer Swiss.

Baby Allover Embroideries, 30c
Dainty small figured designs on fine quality Swiss & nainsook—prices ridiculously low for this sale.

2-Yd. Wash Blonde Net, 25c
White & ecru good quality English Bobbinet for lining purposes.

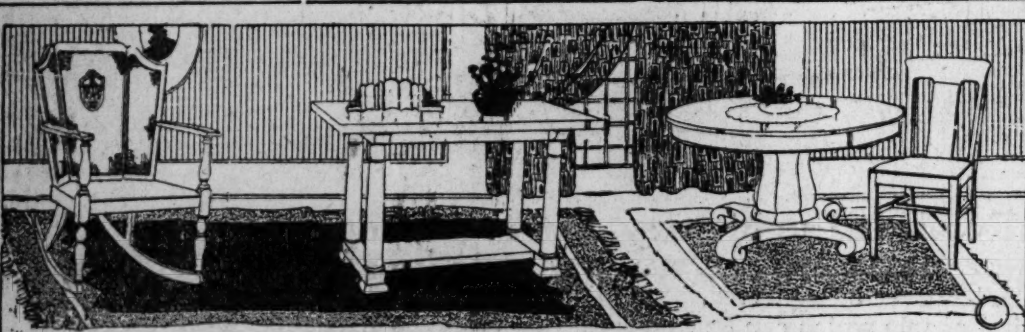
Hand Loom Embroideries, 7½c & 12½c
Two great lots of Swiss, Nainsook & Convent Cloth Embroideries. An endless variety of Edges, Demi-flouncings, Gailons & matched sets, all with fast edges, all of such fine quality as are seldom offered even at double and three times these prices.

Laces at 25c Yd.
Fine quality white & cream Net Laces, beautiful white & ecru Venice & Novelty Laces & Bands, wide baby Irish, black & white Silk & narrow Gold Laces & insertions.

On Basement Gallery

10,000 Yards Embroideries at 3c, 5c & 10c Yd.
Swiss, Nainsook & Cambric Edges, Demi-flouncings, Flouncings, Corset Cover Embroideries, Bands, Bindings & Insertions—3 wonderful lots.
Laces of All Sorts at 2½c & 5c
Fancy action Laces, wide Bands, Cluny, Linen, Venice & Oriental Laces.
Laces at 10c Doz. Yards
French & German Val. Lace Insertions, about 2000 dozen of fine qualities, sold by the dozen yards only.

Basement Gallery



The February Furniture Sale Offers Superb Quality Furniture at ¼ Less

The Second Week Begins Monday With Assortments Unrivalled

Not a single piece of "Sale Furniture" in this event. Every article offered has been honestly built just like furniture of the "Old Time Quality"—STURDY, DEPENDABLE, ARTISTIC, COMFORTABLE.

That is why this is a DIFFERENT KIND OF FURNITURE SALE. Months ago when plans were formulated for this event our furniture buyer went to leading makers, & by leaving large orders in what was to them a between season let-up in business, secured concessions not obtainable under ordinary circumstances. Every one of these makers had a reputation to sustain, & the furniture sent us for this sale is the constructive sort that builds future confidence.

Besides the 7 Carloads Specially Purchased Our Own Entire Stock Is Offered at ¼ Off

—thus giving opportunities heretofore unheard of. The specially made & bought furniture is marked at the same regular low profit ratio as all furniture that appears on our salesfloor & the uniform ¼ off reduction is to be made at time of purchase.

Liberal, Helpful Deferred Payments

—are extended, bringing the economies of this wonderfully practical event within the reach of every home & person. By every sign, THIS is the TIME to buy furniture & THIS is THE STORE in which to buy it.



Fourth Floor

From 11 to 2:30 in the Tea Room Monday Will Be Served Table d'Hot Luncheon, 50c

Music by Anton's Orchestra.
German Noodle Soup or Chicken Broth with Okra.
Roast Young Turkey, Cranberry Sauce or Braised Veal Cutlet, Spaghetti Italiane.
Candied Sweet Potatoes, or Mashed Potatoes.
Cauliflower in Cream, or Waldorf Salad.
Mince Pie, or Peach Ice Cream.
Tea, Coffee, Milk or Chocolate.

Sixth Floor

Monday Economy Chances in Housefurnishings

60c Wash Tubs, 35c—Largest size heavy galvanized Wash Tubs.
\$2.75 Wash Boilers, \$1.69—Full size No. 3 heavy all-copper Wash Boilers with cover.
10 Rolls Toilet Paper, 30c—Factories' brand, high-grade tissue Toilet Paper, regularly 60 roll.
\$1.25 rattan Nursery Chairs with lap board, 80c.
60c No. 8 Royal steel gray granite Teakettles, 42c.
5c square tin Bread Boxes, blue or brown, 40c.
Palbank's Clarette Laundry Soap, 12 bars for 20c.
50c 50-lb. heavy tin Flour Blins, 40c.
\$12.95 "Famous Special" waterproof motor Washing Machines, \$8.95.
75c wool wall & ceiling Dusters, long handles, 40c.
\$2.95 Falcon wood frame Clothes Wringers, \$2.24.
65c No. 2 heavy galvanized Cans with cover, 42c.
\$1.50 folding Wash Benches, hold 2 tubs, \$1.20.
\$1.25 No. 8 high stand Waffle Irons, 74c.
\$1.25 No. 1 Universal Food Choppers, extra blades, 84c.
\$1.75 3-ft. strongly made Kitchen Tables, \$1.30.
5c Crystal Wall Coffee Mills, glass coffee holder, 45c.
\$2.25 handmade Willow Clothes Baskets, 42c.
40c brass top Wash Bureaus, full size, 20c.
55c 100-ft. Keystone Jute Cloths, 42c.
75c solid steel Furnace Scopes, 13 handles, 40c.
35c heavy galvanized Coal Hods, 17-inch size, 21c.
\$2.25 Bissel Crown Jewel Carpet Sweepers, \$1.50.
45c nickel-plated Towel Bars, 16-inch size, 32c.
21 white enameled Bathing Seats, full size, 60c.
\$1.50 nickel-plated Comb & Brush Holders, 92c.
50c nickel-plated Tumblers & Toothbrush Holders, 33c.
\$1.75 large oval enameled self-heating Roasters, \$1.24.
\$1 Oak Leaf Electric Irons, guaranteed complete, \$2.22.
45c Royal steel enameled 6-qt. Berlin Saucepans, 20c.

Basement Salesroom

The Great \$11 Clothing Sale

—which is the twice-yearly premier clothes event for men, offers widest selection of correctly styled Winter Suits & Overcoats for men at vast savings. Inimitable assortments of patterns & styles—

**\$18, \$20, \$22.50 & \$25
Suits & Overcoats,
Choice at**

\$11

Second Floor

It's a Welcome Message of Economy to Thousands of Shrewd Women That
Monday Is the Day of the Annual Distribution of

AMOSKEAG PRODUCTS

Twice each year we get the accumulated short lengths of the renowned Amoskeag fabrics, which for over 50 years have been known as a standard of quality in cotton materials. These come at such favorable terms that prices named are really less than factory cost to weave. More than 60,000 yards in clean, desirable short lengths are here for the enthusiastic taking they will have Monday.

As is the custom in this event, no mail or telephone orders are filled & right of quantity restriction is reserved.

Apron Ginghams, 5½c
Pure dye, blue & white checks & twelves, mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards, while lot of 5000 yards last. (Not over 15 yards to customer.)

10c Utility Ginghams, 7c
28 inches wide, neat stripes, checks, plaids, etc., colors strictly tub proof, mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards, many to match.

32-In. Chambrays, 6½c
Plain shades, 32 inches wide, mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards, for women's & children's wear. (Just 7000 yards to sell.)

32-In. Fancy Ginghams, 6½c
Neat plaids, checks, stripes, in blue & white & pink & white—mill cuts, 2½ to 10 yards, many match, 6000 yards in lot.

32-In. Romper Cloth, 9c
Neat stripes & solid shades, mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards, for children's rompers, women's house dresses, etc.—tub proof.

32-In. Shirting Madras, 7½c
8000 yards, beautiful styles for men's & boys' shirts, women's waists, mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards, woven designs. (Not over 20 yards to customer.)

32-In. Bed Ticking, 13c
Usual 25c quality, neat blue & white stripes, mill cuts 2½ to 9 yards, strictly feather proof.

Crenelle Cloth, 10c
32 inches wide, something new, beautiful designs, for house wrappers & children's wear, etc., crepe effects, washable colors.

36-In. White Outings, 8½c
Double-faced, full 36 in. wide, snow white, for nightgowns & children's wear, mill cuts 2 to 10 yards.

Basement Gallery

Basement Gallery After Stock Taking

Clearing-Out of Apparel

New groupings of remaining apparel at prices which represent but a fraction of regular worth.

**Women's & Misses' \$3.90
\$7.50 to \$10 Dresses,**

Dresses for street, party & evening wear, many pretty styles of serge, crepe de cygne, fancy nets & chiffons, light & dark colors.

**Women's, Misses' \$2.90
\$7.50 to \$10 Coats,**

Clever models of boucle, chinchilla, novelty materials, heavy chevrons, kerseys, black, blue & colors.

**Women's \$10, \$15 \$5.00
& \$19.75 Suits,**

Wide range of desirable styles & all-wool materials, long & medium length coats, guaranteed satin linings, black, blue & colors.

**Women's \$10 \$5.85
to \$15 Coats,**

Late models of serge, boucle & novelty materials, smart serviceable coats.

Basement Gallery

The February Shoe Sale

Introductory Sale of Several Thousand Pairs High-Grade Spring Shoes at Savings of ¼ to ½ & More

Here is a SHOE SALE that is a merchandising achievement—it is an event that far overshadows any previous similar occasion, because of the quality & character of the merchandise offered.

Planned on an extensive scale months ago, it is a different kind of sale through the co-operation of several leading Eastern shoemakers, who have made up, in accord to their high standard, Spring styles during the period of inactivity at liberal discounts.

Newest ideas in Spring high & low Shoes are included at rare savings. Today's Globe-Democrat carries the complete story, just a resume of the values it is possible to give here.

Women's \$8 Spring Boots. . . . \$4.55
Women's \$4 Spring Shoes. . . . \$3.10
Men's \$3.50 Goodyear Welt Shoes. . . . \$2.45
Men's \$5 Spring Boots. . . . \$3.65

Women's \$2.50 & \$3 Spring Low Shoes. . . \$1.50
Women's \$3.50 Spring Boots. . . . \$2.70
Women's \$3.50 & \$4 Spring Low Shoes. . . \$2.70
Men's \$3 Goodyear Welt Shoes. . . . \$1.55

Second Floor

In the Basement Shoe Section Thousands of Pairs, Choice at \$1.00

Shoes Rightfully Worth \$1.50 to \$4

The Underprice Basement Shoe Section shares in this event with thousands of pairs of women's, misses' & children's Shoes. Included are Patent, Dull or Kid Lace & Button Boots, Pumps, Straps, LaVallieres, Women's Comfort High Shoes, Prince Albert & Princess House Shoes, 1 & 3 Strap Slippers & Children's, Misses' & Growing Girls' regular or High Top Shoes, which in regular lines would be marked at from \$1.50 to \$4—choice, the pair.

\$1

Basement Salesroom



Sewing Machines

Special demonstration of the Free Sewing Machines sold on our popular club plan.

1 new \$75 Singer Cabinet Machine, No. 66 model, latest improved, \$50.

4 new \$60 Singer Sewing Machines, No. 66, 7-drawer, \$35.

4 \$45 new White Rotary Machines, latest improved, \$28.50.

36 Automatic Machines, best make, \$35.

4 \$40 new Eldredge Machines, Colonial style, \$25.

12 new Machines, drop cabinet, ball-bearing, \$20 value, \$20.

10 new Machines, drophead, light polished, light running, \$27.50 value, \$17.50.

10 new Machines, drophead, dustproof, new side tension, \$15.

All Machines guaranteed for 10 years, & sold on our popular club plan.

FREE—Splendid Sewing Rocker with every machine purchased Monday.

Fifth Floor

Headquarters for Pictorial Review Patterns on Second Floor

18 GET PRISON TERMS AND FINES FOR OLEO FRAUDS

**Federal Judge Pollock Sen-
tences Principal Moon-
lighting in 1914-15**

Years and 8 Others to St. Charles Jail—Fines Assessed Total \$136,000.

AFFECTING SCENES

AFFECTING SCENES IN THE COURTROOM

**Wife of One of Defendants
Faints — Farmer Begs
Clemency for His Son—
Judge Denounces Organ-
ized Violations of Law.**

Organized oleomargarine "moonshining" in St. Louis was severely checked yesterday when United States District Judge John C. Pollock sentenced 15 men to terms in the Federal penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., ranging from one year and one day to three and one-half years, and eight others to terms in the St. Charles

The penalties assessed against the 26 prisoners totaled 32½ years in Leavenworth prison, 43 months in the St. Charles County jail and fines totaling \$138,000.

that it was apparent to the Court that there had been an organized effort in St. Louis to evade, violate and defy the oleomargarine law, and that what he termed an "association of moonshiners" had exacted contributions from its members for protection. ●

The Judge added that the residents of this community must be brought to a realization that these conditions could not continue to exist, and that it was

Severe penalties were imposed upon the men whom Judge Pollock referred to as the "brains" of the "moonshine" business, and the minimum sentences under the law upon those who had been used as their tools.

Eight Convicted by Jury.
Eight defendants were sentenced upon conviction by a jury and 18 upon their pleas of guilty. Sentence was deferred in one case to give the District Attorney an opportunity to investigate to determine the degree of clemency that should be allowed by the Court.

The sentences were the result of a five months' crusade by revenue officers under the direction of Robert

W. Childs, a special Assistant United States Attorney-General, assigned to St. Louis especially to break up the illicit traffic in oleomargarine. The remarkable fact that during the last three years there had been but one conviction for violation of the oleomargarine law, in the face of wholesale violations, had attracted the attention of the Department of Justice at Washington, and it was determined

That a special prosecutor should be sent here. There were numerous affecting scenes in the Federal Court during the three hours occupied by Judge Pollock in passing sentence upon the defendants. Wives and children, and fathers and mothers, wept aloud while sentence was being passed upon their relatives, and one aged father, a gray-whiskered, Franklin

Judge Pollock expressed his personal sympathy for the wives and children of the convicted men, and said that they were worthy of the sympathy of all right-thinking people, but declared those who had openly, persistently, and with or

The heaviest sentence was imposed on Lester H. Kennedy of the Mound City Butterine Co., who was characterized by Judge Pollock as one of the most flagrant violators of the law in St. Louis. He was sentenced to three and one-half years in Leavenworth Prison and fined \$10.

000. Judge Pollock declared the evidence not only showed that Kennedy had violated the law himself, and entered into conspiracies to violate it, but also that through his instrumentality the employees of his establishment, who were forced to make a living, had become corrupted.

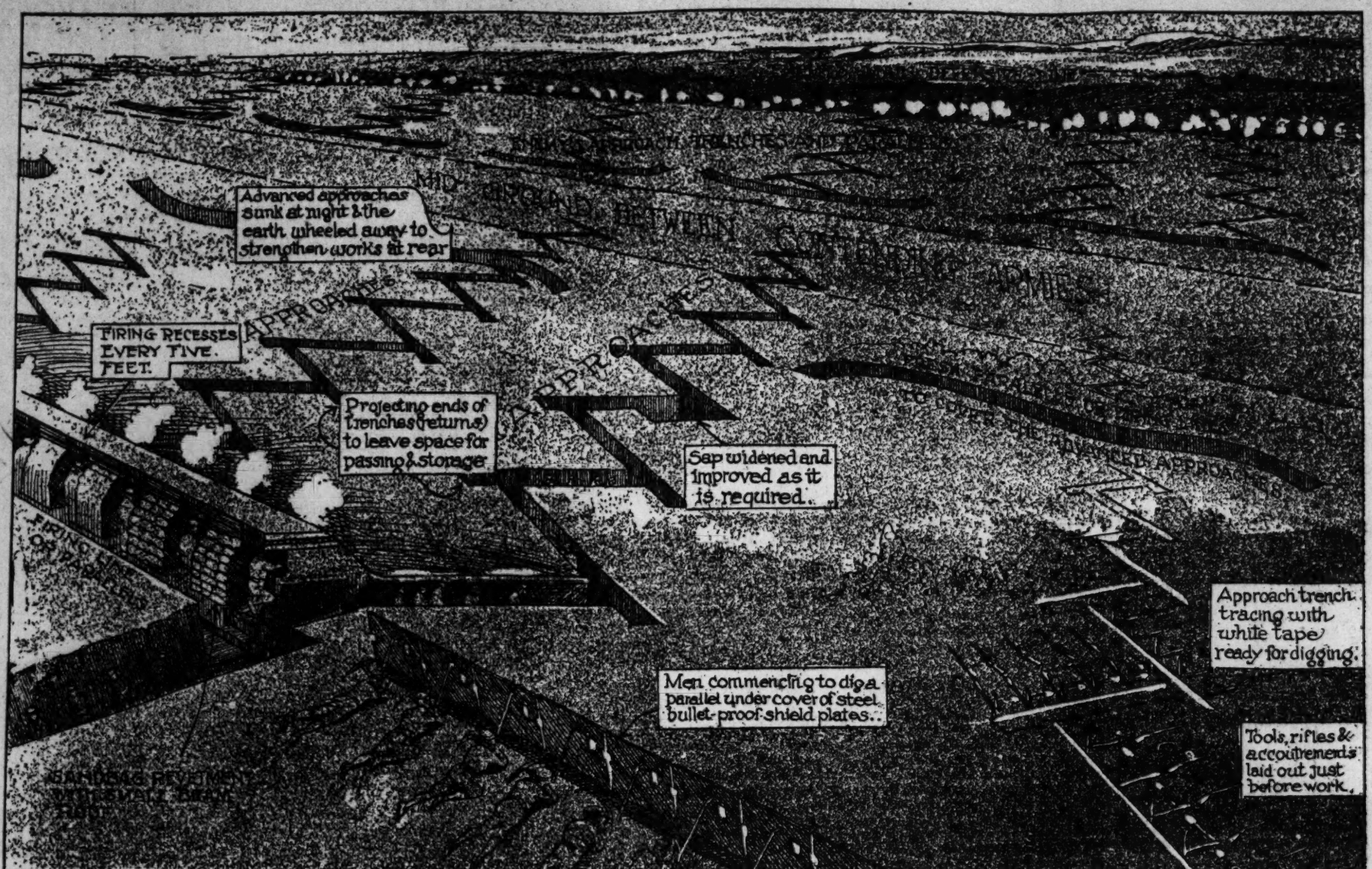
Woman's Case Continued.

Mrs. Laura Eehhardt, one of Kennedy's employees, was caught by the

Kenedy's employees, was caught by the revenue agents. She testified in behalf of the Government, against Kennedy, and her case, and that of Kennedy's other employees, James Thorpe, Matt and Frank Smith, R. V. Goodale, Thomas W. King and William G. Wittler, were continued off the docket by Judge Pollock, with the understanding that they would be called in

Beautiful!

How Trenches Are Driven Towards Enemy Lines From Protecting Parallels



THE fighting on the western battle front in Belgium and France has resolved itself into burrowing. All advances are prosecuted by sapping and mining and the accompanying illustration gives a graphic impression of the elaborate system of earthworks and approaches by which the armies endeavor to move forward. It must be remembered that both sides are operating in this respect in precisely the same manner.

The advance trenches are all dug in zigzag fashion, being driven first diagonally to one side for perhaps 200 feet and then diagonally to the other side for a like distance. This must be the sapping plan, otherwise, if the trench were made straight, the enemy might take the forward end of

it and rake it with rifle or machine gun fire for its whole distance back to the main parallel. Under the zigzag plan only the length of one sap may be raked in this way. The men may fall back to the next sap and place a dirt wall between them and the enemy, giving ample protection.

After these zigzags have been extended as far from the main parallel as may be safe or desirable, a propitious occasion is seized for digging another parallel to the main trench and connecting the forward points of all the zigzag saps at the most strategic point in front. Whereas the digging of zigzags goes on during the day, the workmen all being concealed and such of the dirt as is not wanted to raise the

trench's sides being hauled out behind, the construction of parallels must be done surreptitiously at night. Usually as great a force as can work simultaneously is assigned to do this during a terrific bombardment and they must dig themselves in in a very few minutes because the eager enemy's searchlights soon pick them up and, if they are exposed by that time, they are likely to be annihilated by machine guns.

For this reason, it often takes days to get a new parallel ready for occupying, the diggers being driven off night after night, but finally achieving their aim by persistence and probably with great loss.

There are millions of men living in these trenches, the main parallels of which have

caves and bomb-proofs in which the soldiers eat and sleep.

The depth of the trenches varies. If no earthen parapet is thrown up, they should be at least six feet, but if a trench runs through a hollow or back of a mound it may be much lower. The point is to make it deep enough for the tallest man to shelter himself. The main trenches are models of engineering work, strong and neatly cut. It is often said that enough of this kind of work has been done in Europe since the war began to dig the Panama Canal and it is possible to travel from the sea coast to the Swiss border without exposing one's head above ground.

MOTHER FINDS HER DAUGHTER, LOST 10 YEARS

Former St. Louis Girl Married Broker in Salt Lake City; Was Given Up as Dead.

Mrs. Reuben Adcox of 3559 Lindell avenue, wife of a physician, who went to Salt Lake City about a month ago to answer to a telegram signed "Josie," stating that her daughter was ill there and asking for \$100, has found her daughter, who had been missing 10 years and whom she had given up for dead. The daughter, who was formerly Miss Josie Lohr, is now the wife of Michael Bohart, a broker of Salt Lake City.

A dispatch from Salt Lake City last night stated Mrs. Adcox joined her daughter there about two weeks ago, but that she immediately took her daughter away from her home at 628 South Main street and neighbors do not know where they went. No trace could be found of Bohart, who had not been seen since the day following Mrs. Adcox's arrival. Neighbors say they heard Mrs. Adcox and her daughter talk of returning to St. Louis. At the Adcox home last night a woman who said she was Dr. Adcox's stenographer, declared Mrs. Bohart would not return to St. Louis. Dr. Adcox was not in and the stenographer could not tell the present whereabouts of Mrs. Adcox and her daughter.

Miss Lohr disappeared from St. Louis at the close of the World's Fair in 1904, when she was 17 years old. Mrs. Adcox heard she had been seen by a friend of the family in Denver, but was unable to find further trace of her daughter, although she believed Miss Lohr had gone to the Pacific Coast.

The missing girl had \$25 life insurance and the insurance company joined with the mother in trying to find her. After the San Francisco earthquake and fire in 1906, Mrs. Adcox came to believe her daughter was among the unidentified dead. The search was kept up by the insurance company until three months ago, when the amount of the policy was paid to Mrs. Adcox.

Dr. Adcox yesterday said he and his wife would repay the money to the insurance company to avoid a controversy. He said he expected his wife to return in a few days. He had not been informed, he said, where the daughter had been since her disappearance. The Salt Lake dispatch stated that since Mrs. Bohart has lived there she has had few callers, and has been reticent as to her experience.

44 OF 50 SMOKE VIOLATORS COMPLY WITH LAW ON NOTICE

Information issued by City Attorney in 34 Cases—20 Inspectors Active.

Twenty smoke inspectors, who were put to work Jan. 1 by Building Commissioner Mahoney, yesterday reported that January they had found 50 violators of the smoke ordinance, but in 44 cases the owners of buildings willingly took steps to comply with the law when their attention was called to it. In the remaining six cases City Attorney Mahoney issued notices charging violations of the smoke ordinance. The inspectors will continue their work through the winter, McKelvey said.

Those against whom infractions were issued were:

Mrs. Rose McDonald, proprietor of the Viceroy apartments, 712-14 Hamilton avenue.

J. V. Douglas, owner of a building at 2230-15 Pine street.

Harry A. Krumpholtz, owner of a building at 1755 McPherson avenue.

W. L. Johnson, 3887 Olive street.

The Victoria Hotel Co., 710 North Seventh street.

Anna M. Ashoss, 428A Page boulevard.

City Official's Wife Dies.

Mrs. Josephine C. Cline, 5735 De Giverville avenue, wife of Charles A. Cline, secretary of the city Water Department, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital, after two months' illness from heart disease. She was 44 years old and is survived by her husband and two sons, Harold and William.

Woman Dies of Mercury Poison.

Mrs. Florence Witte of 611 Dale avenue, died at the city hospital last night from the effects of bichloride of mercury poisoning. She was 45 years old and is survived by her husband and two sons, Harold and William.

Man Slugged and Robbed of \$12.

Charles Murphy, 35 years old, of 303 Blaine avenue, a laborer, was found unconscious on the street in front of 418 Antelope street about 9 o'clock last night. When revived he said that at 8 o'clock two men had attacked him, took \$12 from his pockets and hit him on the head. He was taken to the city hospital.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

Are You Weary of the North?

Then Come to Fruitland Park, a Vicinity Ideal for a Home and for Grapefruit and Orange Growing, Where You Can Develop a Grove at Practically No Expense and Where the First Crop You Raise Should Pay for Your Land.

UNION ELECTRIC MAKES REDUCTION IN POWER RATES

\$50 Monthly Minimum Charge for 1500 Kilowatt Hours Is Effective Tomorrow.

The Union Electric Light and Power Co. announced yesterday that beginning tomorrow, another reduction in rates for current for power purposes will be made. A. C. Einstein, vice-president and general manager, said the new rate would benefit those whose monthly consumption of current is 1300 kilowatt hours or more, and will effect a saving of from 5 to 25 per cent, according to the amount used.

By the new rate a monthly minimum of \$50 is fixed, for which the customer is entitled to use 1500 kilowatt hours. For additional current, the rate will be 3 cents a kilowatt hour, and the usual discount for prompt payment will be allowed.

The reason for the reduction, Einstein said, is that the company found there was a rapid increase in the use of electricity for power purposes and hoped to still further develop its use for that purpose. In view of prevailing business conditions, he said, he had found the requirements of many manufacturers having steam-generating plants have been materially curtailed, thus making the operation of their plants for the production of power requirements unprofitable. Einstein expects the new rates to prove attractive to these manufacturers.

Great Campaign Is Beginning in the Carpathians

Continued From Page One.

of Lombardy, at the foot of Great Dun, and also before the English lines near La Basse.

There has been a bombardment of some intensity of Arras, Reurille and Roulin court. On the plateau of Vimy the Germans exploded a mine without attaining any results.

In the Argonne a slight withdrawal of our troops is reported and their organization on the new line about 100 meters to the rear of those which they had occupied. The losses of the enemy have been very high; ours were serious.

Fighting in Carpathians Is in Snow; Austrians Take 10,000 Prisoners.

VIENNA, via London, Jan. 30.—Official statement issued here today says:

On the Polish-Galician front a general quiet prevails except for some brief artillery duels.

The result of the recent vigorous battles in the Carpathians has been the reconquest of the passes. In severe actions lasting a week the Austrian troops, despite unfavorable weather conditions, fought with the greatest perseverance and stubbornness. Although often fighting in deep snow, they have won great successes and we have captured from the enemy a total of 10,000 prisoners and six machine guns.

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The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

Are You Weary of the North?

Then Come to Fruitland Park, a Vicinity Ideal for a Home and for Grapefruit and Orange Growing, Where You Can Develop a Grove at Practically No Expense and Where the First Crop You Raise Should Pay for Your Land.

Are you dissatisfied with your surroundings in the North? Have you ever dreamed of a life in a sunny, fertile, and beautiful land? One where you can raise your own fruit and vegetables? One where you can live in a beautiful home? One where you can have a life of ease and comfort? One where you can have a life of adventure and excitement? One where you can have a life of peace and tranquility? One where you can have a life of happiness and contentment? One where you can have a life of fulfillment and purpose? One where you can have a life of meaning and significance? One where you can have a life of joy and love? One where you can have a life of hope and faith? One where you can have a life of peace and harmony? One where you can have a life of unity and brotherhood? One where you can have a life of love and compassion? One where you can have a life of kindness and generosity? One where you can have a life of honesty and integrity? One where you can have a life of courage and bravery? 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WIFE SUED BY A PASTOR TELLS OF ANOTHER WOMAN

Mrs. E. O. Mark of Terre Haute Says Married Member of Congregation Is Cause.

HE HAS RESIGNED POST

In Letter He Said Church Did Not Recognize His Grounds as Reason for Divorce.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 30.—Mrs. E. O. Mark, wife of the Rev. Dr. Mark, whose resignation last Thursday from the pastorate of the Centenary Church here and from membership in the Methodist Church, was coincident with his filing of a suit for divorce, announced today that she would fight the case. In an interview with a correspondent for the Post-Dispatch Mrs. Mark asserted that the troubles between her husband and herself were due to his attentions to another woman, also married, and that she wished to be free from her because of this woman.

"I loved and cherished my husband until one day he threatened to divorce me for this woman, a member of his congregation," Mrs. Mark said. "Then I saw he was under a bad influence. My duties as a wife have been religiously observed and I will not let him put disgrace on me. He even suggested that we separate and that I should interest myself in the husband of the other woman, for he said he intended to get rid of me."

She is still at Paragonage.
Mrs. Mark is still at the Centenary Church paragonage and Dr. Mark is visiting with a relative at Brazil, near here. When he was told there that Mrs. Mark accused him of misconduct, he said: "Oh, a wife can start any kind of a story."

Dr. Mark's resignation was presented to the Rev. Dr. J. G. Campbell, district superintendent of the Methodist Church, who came here for a conference with the pastor. The resignation was given Dr. Mark said, because the Methodist Church recognizes only one cause for divorce, and Dr. Mark in his suit merely alleged incompetency. Dr. Campbell made public the following letter which Dr. Mark handed to him:

Terre Haute, Ind., Jan. 28.
To the Rev. Dr. James G. Campbell, superintendent of the Methodist district, Indiana Northwestern Conference: I hereby tender you my parchment and withdraw from the ministry and membership of the Methodist Episcopal Church by reason of the fact that I am suing for divorce upon other than disciplinary grounds.

O. E. MARK.
Dr. Mark had been prominent in church and civic affairs in Terre Haute since he assumed the duties of his pastorate. He was president of the Ministerial Association. Members of the association said Friday that while no meeting of the association had been called to act on the case, it is expected that some action will be taken soon. Before coming to Terre Haute, Dr. Mark was pastor of the First Methodist Church at Brazil and the Methodist Street Methodist Church at Boston.

Mrs. Mark has been identified with the work of the church and was popular with the congregation.

Dr. Mark said at Brazil today that the report that he had surrendered his degree was a mistake. "My degrees," he said, "were conferred upon me by the universities in which I studied and have nothing to do with my standing as a Methodist minister."

FRENCH "EYEWITNESS" TELLS OF FIERCE ATTACKS ON KAISER'S BIRTHDAY

German Prisoner Says Emperor Offered Prize of 700 Marks to Every Soldier Capturing a Machine Gun—None Successful.

By Associated Press.

PARIS, Jan. 30.—An official "eye witness" statement was issued by the French War Office today covering the period of the campaign in France from Jan. 16 to Jan. 26. It says:

"Our advance has been slight, but regular. Under the cover of night, troops protected by portable bucklers slip along the dunes and roads rapidly improving new defenses with sacks, baskets and cases filled with earth, for deep trenches are impossible in the sandy ground. The artillery supporting these operations has made many double quick. Three companies followed each other at short distances supported by an entire brigade. This attack was instantly checked by the violent fire of our infantry, supported by artillery."

"The only infantry action around Ypres occurred at dawn Jan. 23, when a German infantry company deployed 150 yards from our lines and charged at double quick. Three companies followed each other at short distances supported by an entire brigade. This attack was instantly checked by the violent fire of our infantry, supported by artillery."

"The officer commanding the leading company was the first to fall, and in a few minutes the ground was covered with more than 800 German dead while many became entangled in barbed wire and were made prisoners. Some of them, notwithstanding painful injuries from the barbs, tore themselves out of the tangle. The prisoners said that the attack was to be supported by other forces, which were dispersed by our artillery fire."

Dead Still Lie on Field.
"British infantry and French artillery repulsed a violent attack at La Basse. Hundreds of dead still lie on the field. The attack was repulsed and was again repulsed, the German losses being at least two battalions (2000 men). From LaBasse to Arras there have been continuous artillery engagements, the most violent at Bligny, which was followed by an infantry charge in force. The entire shock was received by three companies, which held their ground in spite of a formidable cannonading by three-inch, four-inch, six-inch and eight-inch guns, bombs and grenades. It became necessary to abandon the burning houses at La Ponderie which were destroyed by grenades. Part of our force succeeded in retreating; the others were killed or wounded and fell into the enemy's hands."

"Three companies from the second line of defense delivered several counter attacks with fire and bayonet until the lost ground was regained. The action was particularly violent at La Boisselle, being nearly continuous from Jan. 16 to Jan. 26. A prisoner taken there said that Emperor William had ordered the occupation of this place in honor of the anniversary of the founding of the empire and promised 700 marks to whomsoever brought back a French machine gun. No machine gun was captured, but nine successive attacks were repulsed."

"The explosion of a depot of melinite permitted the enemy to capture a small section of the trenches, but they were driven out half an hour later and the cemetery at La Boisselle was found to be full of German dead, including several officers."

Ground Held at Soissons.
"Around Soissons the enemy had gained no advantage since Jan. 14. At Paisy the two adversaries are within 20

yards of each other and the same line of barbed wire serves as a defense for each side. Four companies of Germans attacked at this point, after the explosion of a mine, but were repulsed, and a counter attack drove the enemy from the trenches. They left hundreds of dead and many wounded. Our loss was 40 killed."

"There was a three-days' battle at Berry-au-Bac, beginning with a bombardment on Jan. 30, which demoralized our trenches and permitted a successful attack by the infantry. The enemy installed himself in our advanced trenches and resisted our counter attack on Jan. 31 from 8 o'clock until 11, when we recaptured one trench and took a number of prisoners. The other trench was held until the 23d, when an attack by a single company of French infantry succeeded. The enemy left 20 prisoners in our hands, but immediately engaged in an artillery action lasting for hours. This was followed by a counter attack by German infantry, which was repulsed with heavy loss."

In the region of Perthes the Germans tried desperately to reconquer the positions they had previously lost, but we maintained our position and made further gains. The Germans gained about 100 yards of our advanced trenches, but we gained more than that. "In La Prete Wood, northwest of Pont-A-Mousson, we have gained important successes in spite of the fact that part of the ground has since been lost. The entire forest two months ago was in the hands of the Germans. Foot by foot we have conquered nearly the whole of it. The fighting in this region has been particularly severe. In one instance, on Jan. 17, we captured several of the enemy's works in a counter attack. An entire German company was taken, including several officers. On the 18th we gained 500 yards of the enemy's trenches, while on the 19th we made an advance of 100 yards beyond these trenches. We picked up dead and wounded in sufficient numbers to indicate that the enemy's losses in these engagements were more than a battalion."

Battling in the Snow.
"Since the 19th the Germans have continually attacked this point desperately, but have regained only a third of the ground lost."

"In the Vosges, Hartmann-Wellerkopf was held by two sections in the beginning. (A section numbers 16 men.) Later these were reinforced by three companies. Here our chausseurs made a heroic stand, but this force was obliged to succor the small guard at the summit, which was furiously attacked by important forces of the enemy."

In a heavy snowstorm and fog and unable to see more than 10 yards ahead of them, this small detachment, knowing that the guard had only 300 cartridges, set out on Jan. 19 over the rocky declivity which was obstructed by thickets to save their comrades."

"Two companies tried to reach the enemy's left; two others marched toward the right, but the Germans were strongly organized and the advance was slow. The men, slipping on the ice and falling back on accessory defenses, fought all day. From the summit the guard heard the firing, and in the evening their trumpets sounded a salute. Our men continued to gain ground on the twenty-first up the slope, but

slowly. The chausseurs still held out. Assault after assault was delivered. Two officers fell at the head of their men, but in spite of the ice and barbed wire the force advanced. "At nightfall nothing more was heard from the summit and the handful of valiant defenders succumbed before help arrived."

"The relieving party now commands the summit of the heights, preventing any offensive movement by the enemy."

Six Hurt When Train Leaves Rails.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 30.—Six persons were injured, none, it is believed, fatally, today when train No. 5, northbound from Chicago to Minneapolis, left the rails near Oakwood Station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, about 10 miles south of Milwaukee. The accident is said to have been due to a defective wheel.

CLUBS THAT BREAK LAWS CONDEMNED BY GRAND JURY

Dangerous Conditions at Industrial School Cited; Nurse Indicted for Manslaughter.

The December grand jury, in its final report yesterday, condemned law-breaking "clubs," and designated them as "rendevous for vicious characters." It urged the Police Department to suppress all such places as soon as possible.

The grand jury pointed out the dangerous condition of the Industrial School buildings and cited the need for early completion of the school's new plant, north of the city.

Circuit Attorney Harvey's office was complimented for its expeditious handling of cases, and comment was made that in some cases trials were held while the grand jury, which had indicted the defendants, was still in session. The grand jury indicted Mrs. Louisa Dinkelkamp, a nurse, on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree. This charge resulted from the death, Feb. 19, last, of Mrs. Louisa Reimenschneider of 449 Penrose street. Arnold Reimenschneider, the husband, is named as a witness.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

SENATOR SHEPPARD'S LIFE THREATENED IN MESSAGE

Anonymous Man Takes Exception to Texas' Stand Favoring National Prohibition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Some late anti-prohibitionist has threatened the life of Senator Sheppard of Texas. The guilty person signed no name, but the writing was that of a man. The letter was postmarked Washington, and reads: "Friend Sheppard: Your days are numbered and you will pay for your prohibition views with your life. The people of the District are not going to put up with your despotism and I am willing to go to the electric chair for the satisfaction of killing a devil like you. I have no interest in the liquor business and do not drink, except a glass of wine

at dinner, and you have no right, legal or moral, to deprive me of it. "De away with saloons, but let a gentleman enjoy a glass of wine in his own home. You cannot deprive the people of their rights and expect to live. So make your peace with God, and right soon, too."

"ONE WHO WILL DIE FOR LIBERTY."

Confederate Reunion in June.
MOBILE, Ala., Jan. 30.—The first three days in June were fixed for the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans in Richmond by an order of Gen. Bennett H. Young, commander in chief, announced here today.

On page 5, this section, you will find a clear, interesting article by the St. Louis Union Trust Company on the administration of estates.



Only Three Pianos in the World are International in Prestige and Sale

THE past century has seen the development of the modern pianoforte to an instrument of perfection and of a popularity unequalled in the history of music. And within the same period a legion of manufacturers have sprung up to supply the demand for this greatest of home musical instruments.

It is but natural that in a field where so many competitors meet, a multitude of claims and counterclaims should arise. However, the mass of conflicting assertions is dominated by a vital, unassailable fact, clearly pointing the truth.

It is a matter of commercial record, that there are but three pianos for which exists an international demand sufficient to require factories in both Europe and America.

The musical public of two Continents has confirmed the leadership of the Steinway, the Weber and the Steck Pianos. To no other pianos in the world has there been accorded so striking and conclusive a testimonial of extraordinary worth.

And it is of tremendous significance to every possible purchaser of a musical instrument that—

The Aeolian Company Manufactures Two of these Pianos and all Three are United Exclusively with The Pianola

No more striking demonstration of the supremacy of The Aeolian Company in the field of musical instrument production can be imagined. In its quarter century of existence, this Company has produced pianofortes which are in demand throughout the world. And of the hundreds of concerns old and young in the piano industry, only one stands with The Aeolian Company in the international markets.

The Aeolian Company has in its service the greatest corps of experts in the music industry. Men who have given their lives to the study of the engineering problems of musical instrument construction, the most highly skilled artisans, the foremost investigators of the science of tone, the greatest musicians—all contribute their knowledge, their skill and experience to the perfection of Aeolian instruments.

Only such an organization could evolve within a few brief years such musical quality as is apparent in the Weber and the Steck pianos. Only such an organization could have produced an instrument of such

overwhelming superiority as The Pianola—the only instrument of the player-piano type which has won a foremost place in every nation of the civilized world.

Aeolian methods, Aeolian progressiveness, plus the power of close-knit organization, have set new standards, established higher ideals, accomplished in a few years advances that formerly required decades—have literally introduced a new era in the music industry.

"Aeolian" has become synonymous with the highest artistic and constructional excellence in musical instruments. And because of the high efficiency of the Aeolian organization, because of its great commercial power, its quantity production to supply its world-wide markets, costs are constantly being lowered, values increased.

"Aeolian" inscribed on any musical instrument is therefore an indication not only of greatest quality, but also of truest economy to the purchaser.

The Pianola, the first and greatest player-piano, is made exclusively by the Aeolian Company, and in the following models only—The Steinway Pianola, The Steck Pianola, The Wheelock Pianola, The Stroud Pianola, The Stuyvesant Pianola, and the famous Weber Pianola. Prices from \$550. Exhibited and sold in this city, only at Aeolian Hall, 1004 Olive Street. This establishment is a branch of the parent organization. It brings directly to the St. Louis public, Aeolian quality and economy—no middlemen intervene. You could receive no stronger assurance that here you can obtain the highest quality and the greatest value, whatever your musical needs.

The Most Liberal Terms of Payment are Extended on all Aeolian Instruments

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Special Offer This Week

A \$75 machine, Columbia or Victor make, with all latest improvements, delivered to your home, together with twenty-four selections on twelve 10-inch Black Victor double-faced Records, retailing at 75c each, the complete outfit for

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Select the records in the privacy of your own home—through our liberal approval plan. A quantity of records will be sent out with the instrument. Try these records, and then, when each member of your family has joined in the selecting, notify us to call for those you do not wish to keep.



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1004 Olive Street

INQUIRY THURSDAY INTO INSURANCE CHARGES BY POTTS

House and Senate Committees at Jefferson City to Hold Joint Session.

MEMBERS TO BE QUIZZED

Illinois Insurance Superintendent to Be Asked for Further Information.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30.—The Insurance Committees of the Senate and House will meet in joint session next Thursday night to take up the charges made by Insurance Commissioner Rufus M. Potts of Illinois, in regard to the report of the Insurance Commission appointed by Gov. Major. Potts charged in a letter that the Missouri recommendations would work in the interests of the companies.

J. H. Taylor, chairman of the House Committee, said today he would demand that the Potts letter be read and members of the commission will be quizzed about Potts' charges.

Taylor has been a thorn in the flesh of the administration and the Insurance Commission. When appointed chairman of the House Committee, it was supposed he was thoroughly in accord with the commission and would support its proposed rate legislation, but opponents of the bill say Taylor is sure to vote against it.

All members of the commission are expected to attend the joint session. Taylor has written Potts, asking for all information that he can furnish which will throw any light on the commission's report and the laws they seek to have enacted.

GOLTRA GAVE HIS REPORT TO DUNNE

Commissioner Potts Says St. Louisan Wanted Missouri Recommendations to Be Adopted in Illinois.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 30.—Rufus M. Potts, Superintendent of Insurance of Illinois, who has declared that the insurance bill now before the Missouri Legislature was in the interest of the "insurance combine," tonight said that Edward F. Goltra, a member of Gov. Major's Insurance Commission, had accompanied high officials of insurance companies to Gov. Dunne of Illinois, in an effort to have Gov. Dunne substitute the report of Goltra's commission, on which the Missouri bill is based, for a report made by Potts. He added that the effort had failed.

In his statement Potts said that immediately after the Missouri report was made public, Goltra and George Mahan, prominent in insurance affairs in St. Louis, visited Gov. Dunne on Sunday. Potts said they urged the Governor to discard Potts' recommendations and accept the recommendations of the Missouri commission.

Made Another Trip to Springfield. About two weeks after this visit Potts said Goltra returned to Springfield, this time accompanied by David Rumsey of New York, vice-president and general counsel for the Continental Insurance Co. They saw the Governor and urged him to substitute the Missouri Commission's report, Potts said. The Governor referred the entire matter to Potts.

"I do not know what particular interest Mr. Goltra has in Illinois insurance matters," Potts said tonight, "but I am going to find out if a legislative investigation will reveal it. When the Democratic National Committee from Missouri comes to the capital of Illinois and attempts to put over on our State such recommendations as are contained in the Missouri Commission's report it is in time to have an investigation to reveal all the details of the matter. We do not need Mr. Goltra's advice on insurance matters."

"I have no desire to offer advice to the Legislature of Missouri. My letter to Representative Watson was a reply to a letter from him. I would not suggest an investigation by the Missouri Legislature of the report of the Missouri Commission, but if one is made, I feel sure there will be plenty of evidence to show the mental finger prints of the 'insurance combine' in the preparation of the report."

Dunne Makes Statement. Gov. Dunne said tonight the Goltra had not attempted to prejudice him against Potts' report.

"Mr. Goltra called on me with Mr. Mahan," the Governor said. "He told me that he was interested in the insurance problem. He gave me a copy of the report of the Missouri commission, but I do not remember that Judge Potts' report was ever mentioned. Certainly Mr. Goltra did not attempt to prejudice me against Judge Potts' report."

"He saw me at a subsequent time. Mr. Rumsey of New York was with him. I do not remember that there was anything special to the conversation. My recollection is that it was simply a case of 'he is a gentleman who would like to meet you.' There was no discussion of any controversy between Judge Potts and the companies."

"I turned the Missouri report over to Judge Potts, with a request that he give me his opinion on it. He has filed the report, but I have not had time to read it carefully."

Reviewed Missouri Report. Supt. Potts reiterated the statement in his letter to Watson that the Missouri report was "entirely in the interest of the insurance combine and against the interests of the people of Missouri."

Potts for publication reviewed the Missouri report. He found serious objection to a portion of the report which seeks to remove all restrictions on co-insurance clauses and permit companies to penalize a policy holder who carries a portion of his risk himself. Potts said

that this is purely in the interests of the company, in that it seeks to compel the insured to take a policy for the full value of his property, though there is little probability that there ever would be a total loss.

In discussing the Missouri Commission's report on the rate question, Potts said: "They adopt the usual line of argument which the insurance 'combine' takes up when it wishes to confuse and obscure the issue. They first present the platitudes that it is to the interest of both parties that the companies be solvent. There is no dispute about this. It is brought in to smoothe the way for the influence that high rates are necessary to solvency."

Quoted Part of Missouri Report. He quoted a part of the Missouri report which said that the fire insurance business is "extremely hazardous," and said:

"The fire insurance business partakes of the nature of a 'sure thing.' It is not extremely hazardous." He continued: "The commission appears to take the preposterous position that in considering

profits on the fire insurance business, these are to be divided into two parts: first, interest on the capital and surplus, and, second, an additional allowance as compensation for the hazard to which the insurance business subjects the capital. Have you ever heard of any business whatever, in which this remarkable distinction was attempted to be drawn? "There would be no justification, for the insurance companies themselves, by making such argument, but when adopted by a supposedly independent and impartial commission, it arouses a suspicion that certain parts, at least, of the Missouri report, were in reality dictated by the same influence that dictated the Illinois legislative commission's report in 1910."

"The companies are apparently willing to make concessions, provided they are allowed to maintain some system which will avoid any effective competition as to rates, and the Missouri commission has unfortunately adopted conclusions which coincide to a remarkable degree with the designs and desires of the combine."

"The Missouri report, as a re-velation

of the true situation, is a most valuable concession apparently, proposed to give the Superintendent of Insurance authority to order rates reduced if, after a period of five years, it should develop that the company was making an undue profit. This is the most adroit and cunning proposition that has come to my notice in connection with the whole insurance agitation. It would simply mean that nothing whatever could be done for the relief of the people."

"It is noticeable also that the report instead of favoring a commission, favors the control by a single individual, the Superintendent of Insurance. There are many reasons why control of a matter of this importance should be by a commission, rather than a single person. A vigilant commission would save the people a hundred times their salary."

"The general attitude and style of this report is quite remarkable. There exists throughout a wonderful similarity in these respects to a report issued several years ago on fire insurance by the Illinois Legislative Committee so that one cannot avoid

seeing the traces in both reports of a certain high official in the combine who, it is now an open secret, wrote the Illinois report in 1910."

Upon learning last night of Potts' interview, Goltra called Gov. Dunne on the telephone from his home at 418 Lindell boulevard and was assured by Dunne, he told a Post-Dispatch reporter, that the executive found nothing improper in Goltra's visit to him in company with Mahan and Rumsey.

Goltra said he was at loss to understand the motive of Potts' attack. He never has met Potts, but has talked with him by telephone, and at present has an engagement to meet him in Springfield to go over the Missouri insurance report.

"Mr. Revelle and I finished the report about three weeks ago," Goltra said. "Gov. Dunne is quite a friend of mine, and I called him up and asked him if he would like to see a copy of the report. He asked me to bring him one. Mahan and I went to Springfield and spent an hour or so with the Governor going over the report."

"He was interested and said he would like us to talk over the matter with Potts. So I made another trip to meet the Superintendent of Insurance. Rumsey, one of the insurance men who helped settle the troubles in Missouri, happened to be in Chicago and I wired him to meet me in Springfield. Potts was out of town, and I made an engagement to meet him at a later date. We then called on the Governor."

"I made no attempt to urge Gov. Dunne to adopt our report, for that would have been pretty presumptuous. I am sure that Potts' report was not mentioned during either of our visits to the Governor. My position in the whole matter is that of trying to settle misunderstandings which have arisen between the insurance companies and the State administration."

Leavenworth Postmaster Named. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The President today selected Charles A. Tschetta for Postmaster at Leavenworth, Kan., and H. E. Derwin for Guthrie, Ok. Both nominations were prepared for the Senate.

Sensational Bargain Thrillers for Tomorrow, Monday, February 1st



Painted Silk Crepe de Chines
Trimmed With German Laces—
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Spring Blouses all—never were
Blouses more alluringly beautiful—
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Gold Laces and Gold Satins
Over Fifty Silk Chiffons—Also
Misty Silk Shadow Laces
Quaint Painted Chiffons
Paradise Willow Silks
Unduplicated Values
Bewitching confections molded in
exquisite new Spring expressions—
replicas of modes bringing \$12 to \$15
elsewhere—exclusively individual in
style—superfine in fabric—un-
approachably low in price. A wonderful
selection of every new color.



Sale of Spring Suits Charming Spring Dresses Any \$15 to \$20 Coat



New Covert Cloths
Stunning Tweeds
Superb Satin Cloths
Elegant Vigoreaux
Rich Shepherd Checks
\$25
Unusual \$30 Values

Distinguished by every regal attribute of masterful custom tailoring, these magnificent suits are indeed a tribute to the House of Bedell—expressing the advance authentic modes—many showing

The New Empire Effects
and ripple skirted coats—others in more conservative, exclusively individual modes. All regally satin lined. The very latest shades.

Rich New Gabardines
Fine Covert Cloths
New Calais Serges
French Faillle Cloths
New Novelty Checks
\$15
Actual \$25 Values

Hundreds of stunning costume suits developed in the smartest new advance modes. Every garment possessing its individual unique character—designed for discriminating women who have their finger on the pulse of Fashion.

The New "Stanley Hunting Suit"
in dozens of its charming variations—each a revelation in artistic tailoring. Trimmings are superb, representing the richest new accessories for Spring. The newest colorings.



Paradise Taffetas
Rich Charmouses
Silk Crepe de Chines
New Covert Serges
\$15
Unrivaled \$20 Values

Shimmering, glistening silk dresses in a vast and gorgeous assemblage of the most beautiful new modes for Spring 1915—the new bolero effects—the new flare skirted styles—every one portrayed in exact fidelity to priceless models. Many show

Gold-Braided Embroideries
in wonderful relief on the charming bodice—many trimmed with faillie silks, beadings, etc. Every frock a bargain at this low price.

New English Serges
Fine French Serges
All New Colors
Every Desired Size
\$10.98
Splendid \$15 Values

To enumerate the beauties of each wonderful new mode would be to undertake the impossible. Their utterly irresistible new coquettish—their incomparable charm is indescribable. Many are molded in

The New Empire Bolero Styles
stunning embroidered, charmingly trimmed, and showing the new envelope pockets, the ripple flare skirt and other innovations. A Fashion review for those seeking the newest and best at the least expenditure.



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Regally Silk or Satin Lined

The lavish luxuriousness—the peerless magnificence of these garments is altogether inconsistent with the ridiculously low price set upon them for final clearance—but they must go—bringing to every purchaser a wealth of value absolutely unapproachable by any contemporary offering in the city. Thousands to choose from. Every color and size.

Any \$12 Coat
\$12 Persian Lynx Cloths
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\$12 Stunning Melton Cloths
\$12 Fine Siberian Zibelines
\$3.75
Every New Color and Black

Every sumptuous Coat in this collection is a wonder-value at its original price—from point of supreme fabric, expert tailoring and exclusive mode. The richness incorporated in it was never intended for a reduction so sweeping as this. But tomorrow, real worth will be utterly disregarded—for \$3.75 you may have the finest \$12 Coat in stock. All colors and sizes.

Alterations FREE Sale at St. Louis Store, Washington Av., Cor. 7th St. Alterations FREE

ANNOUNCEMENT

Commencing Tomorrow, February 1st, 1915

Another Reduction in Rate for Wholesale Power Service for

"Union Electric" Customers

In line with our well-established policy of rate reduction from time to time as the development in the use of "UNION ELECTRIC" service permits, and to stimulate the further use of Electricity for power purposes, THE FOLLOWING REDUCTION IN PRICE FOR WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVE POWER SERVICE IS OFFERED:

A minimum monthly charge of Fifty Dollars (\$50.00), for which electric current to the extent of 1500 kilowatt hours may be used; for all additional current used during each month 2c per kilowatt hour.

The usual prompt payment discount will apply.

This reduction will benefit many of our customers and also permit those who are now using other kinds of power to avail themselves of and enjoy the reliability of "UNION ELECTRIC" service at a lower cost.

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22k Gold Crowns—22k Bridge Work **\$3.00**
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OPEN DAILY, EVENINGS TILL 9; SUNDAY, 9 TO 1, LADY ATTENDANTS.

ROCKEFELLER JR. IS DENOUNCED FOR STRIKE TESTIMONY

Acts of Violence Against Colorado Miners Followed in 1913, Union Official Says.

TELLS OF LONG STRUGGLE

J. R. Lawson Says Company Owns Coroners and Violates State Laws.

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch. NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—The latter part of November or early in December, 1913, John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to a congressional investigation, made a statement that the leaders of the miners' strike, then going on in Colorado, ought to be driven out of the State. I don't know that this statement had anything to do with the fact that it did not but on the night of Dec. 12 the homes of the field leaders in New Mexico were dynamited.

John R. Lawson, Colorado's member in the executive board of the United Mine Workers of America and president of the Colorado Federation of Labor, was continuing his testimony before the United States Commission on Industrial Relations when he made this statement.

"According to another congressional investigation on April 6, 1914," he continued, "John D. Rockefeller Jr. made the statement that rather than recognize the union he would lose all his investments in Colorado. On April 20, two weeks later to a day, Colorado had its Laidoff.

"I hope it had no connection with Rockefeller's statement, but I want to call your attention to it and to say that I think men of such great power whose words mean so much, especially to women in industry, ought to be very careful what words they use."

Speaker Often Applauded. Lawson had spoken bitterly of Rockefeller when he took the stand on Friday, but his audience, with its strong admixture of radicals, liked him better today. Chairman Frank P. Walsh found need for watchfulness against the applause that is heard at all hearings of the commission.

"I would not be here to tell you this today," Lawson continued, "if just a few days before the explosions in 1903 my wife had not decided that the bedroom of our house was too small and we had taken to sleeping in the dining room. The whole wall of the bedroom was blown out. That was the first time I ever honored that way, if you'll permit me to say it."

"Have you had other experiences of the sort?" "Yes, I've been followed wherever I go by the thugs of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. I've been arrested carrying a gun when I had no gun; I've been shot down on a street in bad daylight, and a few little things like that."

Another aspect of his activities as a leader of the miners Lawson pictured in his statement, made quite casually, that he was under indictment on 19 specific charges growing out of the strike of last year.

14 Indictments for Murder. "Fourteen of the indictments," he said, "are for murder, two are for assault with intent to kill, one is for arson and three for conspiracy to obtain a monopoly of labor. Eight indictments that grew out of our attempt to impeach a Judge that had been sending our men away have been dismissed. I suppose that altogether 800 of our men have been indicted the past year."

Lawson read into the record a long list of the various accidents in coal mines and a list of the men killed by violence in the Colorado mining camps in 1913. This was done, he said, so that the commission might know how many widows and fatherless children there were in Colorado.

"And they get an average of \$300.00 if the father and husband is killed," he said. "What can they do with \$300.00? What chance have they got?" "The man worked in the mines, the witness said, because they were forced, but because they wanted to."

Company Coroners Holds Inquest. "If they complete it is 'down the can' for their," he said. "And if the man who does work is hurt he is taken to a company hospital. If he dies, a company coroner conducts the inquest over the body—as long as I can remember, only two verdicts unfavorable to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co. have been found—and I think the company furnished the coroners. The coroners have a habit of giving a verdict of suicide or death due to carelessness. One coroner wrote, in a certain case, that the victim of an accident had 'no relatives and damned few friends.'"

No coal miner, Lawson said, ever shirked his duty in protecting life and the interests of the operators. Company detectives and gunmen constantly spied on the men to see that they did not get together. This applied to the camps where there were no unions. In union camps, Lawson testified, conditions were strictly different.

At the University of Colorado, he said, he promised the United Mine Workers' leaders that it would extend its work into the coal camps so that the men might have an opportunity to educate themselves. In the non-union camps there was occasionally a dance, the witness said, but no other amusements or recreations.

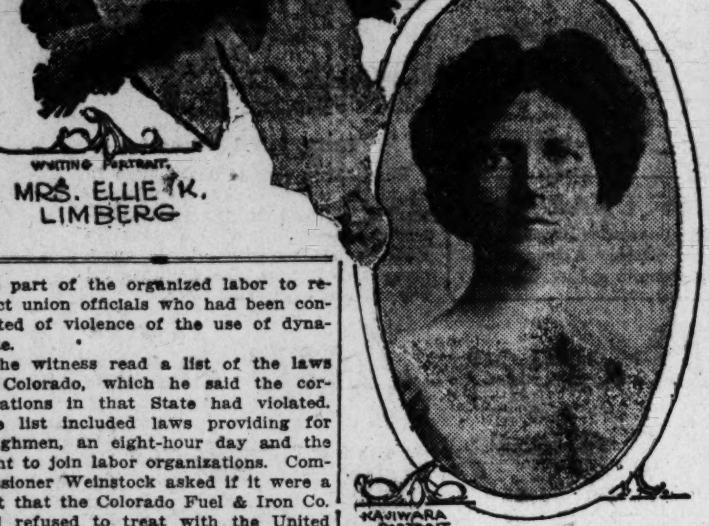
Tells of Law Violations. The witness discussed the payment of workmen in scrip, redeemable for merchandise at company stores, and the employment of check weighmen who are paid by the miners to see that the company does not cheat the men in weighing coal on the tipple. There was a law in Colorado, Lawson said, providing for check weighmen; in spite of that, the law was frequently violated by the operators. When weighmen were selected, he continued, the company "see to it that safe men."

Lawson thought it was a mistake on

Three Members of the Models Committee of March Style Show



MRS. ALLEN T. WEST



MRS. J. HARRISON STEEDMAN

MAN AND WIFE STRICKEN AFTER EATING SUPPER

Bird Harbin Becomes Unconscious From Potomac Poisoning After Summation Help.

Bird Harbin, 27 years old, of 3606 A. Bamberger avenue, summoned his next-door neighbor, A. C. Baumhauer, last night, to assist him in treating his wife, who was ill. When they returned to the Harbin home they found Mrs. Elizabeth Harbin unconscious.

Baumhauer hurried back to his residence and summoned a physician by telephone. When he returned he found Harbin also unconscious.

Dr. A. W. Stein of 3604 Gravois avenue, who treated the Harbins, said they were suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and when he had revived them he advised their removal to a hospital. The physician told the police Harbin said he and his wife had eaten cheese and some canned goods for dinner.

Help Your Stomach

Instant Relief From Gas, Indigestion and Pains Quickly Comes From the Use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

FREE SAMPLE PACKAGE TO ALL. Feeling in the stomach is not natural. When you know you have a stomach it is time to help it. Gas, indigestion, food breath, etc., indicate this. Accept the warning and act at once.

There is no occasion to suffer from indigestion or any similar stomach trouble when you can so easily get Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. There is scarcely a well-stocked drug or general store in the United States but what considers these tablets part of their staple stock.

Do not suffer in silence. Try Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and do so quickly so that you may become your old self as soon as possible. The reasons why Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are such a widely used remedy are very easy to understand. These tablets contain almost the same elements as the gastric juices of the stomach. And when your stomach is sick and not working just right, it does not give out enough of the natural digestive juices to properly take care of the food you eat. So if you will only give the stomach a little help by taking a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet after meals you will relieve the stomach of its chief duty and allow it the rest it needs to recuperate. One grain of the active principle in a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet digests 3000 grains of food, whether you place it in a glass jar with cooked food or in your stomach after you have eaten the food.

All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and once you try them you will never again wonder what to do for a disordered, weak, sour and gassy stomach. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for sale at all druggists at 50c a box. Send coupon below today and we will at once send you by mail, a sample free.

FREE 50c BOX COUPON. F. A. STUART CO., 150 Stuart Building, Marshall, Mich. Send me at once, by return mail, a 50-cent trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

Send me by return mail, a 50-cent trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for gas, indigestion, food breath, etc. I will pay postage and packing.

Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

Send me by return mail, a 50-cent trial package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets for gas, indigestion, food breath, etc. I will pay postage and packing.

Name _____ Street _____ City _____ State _____

20,000 MERCHANTS ARE INVITED HERE TO FASHION SHOW

Dressmakers Within 300 Miles of City Asked to March Exhibit.

Dressmakers from all places within 300 miles of St. Louis have been invited to attend the fashion show, which will be held in connection with the Made-in-St. Louis Carnival, in the Coliseum the week of March 15. Invitations have been extended to 20,000 merchants throughout the West and Southwest, the territory which St. Louis supplies with its dress goods and its styles.

The fashion show, which will be distinct from the Carnival, will be held in the south end of the Coliseum. The styles displayed will be designed and made by St. Louis dressmakers, modistes, ladies' tailors and milliners, and will be worn by 50 society women, including many men and debutantes, who have been selected for their beauty and their customary smartness and correctness of dress.

From the list of models in the hands of a committee headed by Mrs. J. Harrison Steedman, a committee of consumers, competing in the show will select those whom they desire for the display of their various styles. More than 25 dressmakers and ladies' tailors, it was announced yesterday, have already selected their models, following the signing of contracts for entering exhibits in the show.

These contestants are designing gowns which their models will wear. Thus far, designs for tailored suits and evening gowns are in the lead.

The society women in charge of the fashion show are: General chairman, Mrs. Dwight P. Davis; Jury Committee, Mrs. Breckinridge Jones, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. E. L. Prentiss, Mrs. Harold Kaufman, Mrs. Clarkson Potter, Mrs. John T. Mulliken, Mrs. Celeste C. Thompson, Mrs. Otto L. Merzmann; Models Committee, Mrs. Steedman, Mrs. Ellie K. Limberg, Mrs. William Bagnell, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Allen T. West, Mrs. Alvin D. Goldman, Mrs. Merzmann; Costume Committee, Mrs. Herbert W. Cost, Mrs. Lewis M. Rumsey and Mrs. Horace S. Rumsey.

The main aisle of the Made-in-St. Louis Carnival, occupying the main part of the Coliseum arena, will be known as the Central Parkway and will represent that proposed public improvement in miniature. Booths with still and "live" exhibits of St. Louis-made goods will be displayed along this aisle, which will be 30 feet in width. The exhibits will be limited to goods made in St. Louis, articles of registered trade mark brands controlled exclusively in this city. The show is under the auspices of the St. Louis Maternity Hospital's Board of Directors. The object is to raise funds for the institution.

AMERICANS MAKE APPEAL FOR BRITISH SOLDIER AT FRONT

Relief Society Asks Aid in Money, Clothing, and Accessories for Hospitals.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—In behalf of soldiers and sailors at the front and in hospitals, the British-American War Relief Fund issues an appeal for aid from those in sympathy with Great Britain in the European war.

The society has been in existence since Oct. 20. Already contributions have been received from all parts of the United States. Articles required are money, all sorts of clothing, gloves, woolen helmets, then for bandages, antiseptic gauze, anesthetics and tobacco.

Cash contributed will be spent in order to keep the cash from being sent out of this country. All contributions are requested to be sent to Mrs. Ralph Sanger, British-American Relief Fund, 20 Fifth avenue.

Many leading New Yorkers are active working members of the fund. FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS NOTIFIED CANAL OPENING IS POSTPONED

Official Announcements Say Ceremonies Will Be Held in July Instead of March. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Formal notice of postponement of the opening of the Panama Canal from March to July has been given to all foreign governments to whom invitations had been extended.

The State Department has cabled to American embassies and legations abroad and addressed individual notes to diplomatic representatives here notifying them that "on account of the stress of public business, the President of the United States is unable to take part in the ceremonies on the days originally selected."

HONEYMOON ENDS IN A CELL

FORT SMITH, Ark., Jan. 30.—From the joy of the hymeneal altar to the gloom of a Federal prison cell was the experience of James B. McNamara as a result of violating a United States injunction in the Prairie Creek coal fields.

McNamara, formerly a city councilman in Hartford, married Mrs. Olive Heatherly of that city just prior to his arrest on a conspiracy charge. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to two years at Leavenworth under a fine of \$1000.

On page 8, this section, you will find a clear, interesting article by the St. Louis Union Trust Company on the administration of estates.

WASHINGTON BIRTHDAY PLANS

The St. Louis Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution will observe Washington's birthday this year with both religious and patriotic ceremonies. The religious services will be held at the Union Avenue Christian Church, Union boulevard and Von Versen avenue, Sunday morning, Feb. 1, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Abbott A. banquet will be given at the Buckingham Hotel on the evening of Feb. 2, when Wilbur D. Nesbit and C. P. Walbridge will speak.

HELLRUNG & GRIMM'S FURNITURE SALE 10% TO 30% OFF Starts Tomorrow

The items listed below give you an idea of the big savings in this sale. Practically everything in the house is proportionately reduced. Every original price tag with the regular price and the reduced price plainly marked remain. You can be your own salesman and see for yourself the saving on each item. For this is a genuine complete clearance sale, backed by twenty-seven years' of honest dealing.

Goods selected now will be held upon a small payment for future delivery, without extra storage charge. Spring brides can save from \$50 to \$200 by selecting their outfits at this sale. Easy payment arrangements can be made on all purchases. This sale will last during the month of February. But come tomorrow and make your selection while the stock is complete.

Carpets—Linoleum—Draperies

Carpets. 75c Brussels Carpet—sale price, yd. 45c. \$1 Brussels Carpet—sale price, yd. 80c. \$1.25 Velvet Carpet—sale price, yd. 75c. \$1.60 Axminster Carpet—sale price, yd. 90c.

Rugs. \$25 Axminster Rugs, 9x12—sale price, \$15.75. \$35 Axminster Rugs, 9x12—seamless—sale price, \$19.50. \$20 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12—seamless—sale price, \$12.00. \$25 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12—seamless—sale price, \$17.50. \$30 Wilton Velvet Rugs, 10 1/2 x 12—seamless—sale price, \$19.75. \$37.50 Axminster Rugs, 11 1/4 x 12—sale price, \$27.50.

Small Rugs. \$1.50 Brussels Rugs, 2 1/2 x 5 inches—sale price, 75c. \$2 Velvet Rugs, 2 1/2 x 5 inches—sale price, \$1.35. \$3.75 Velvet Rugs, 36x72 inches—sale price, \$1.95.

Linoleum. Printed Linoleum—75c quality—sale price, per yard, 39c. Linoleum—1 1/2 x 2 1/2 quality—sale price, per yard, 75c. Scotch Floor Cloth—regular 50c quality—per yard, 25c. LINOLEUM REMNANTS. Regular 75c quality—enough in each piece for a small room—sale price, per yard, 25c.

1/2 Bath Rugs 1/2 Reversible wash 1/2 Rugs in Attractive Patterns and Colors—Warranted Fast. \$1 Bath Rug (18x36) for... 50c. \$1.85 Bath Rug (24x48) for... 95c. \$2 Bath Rug (30x36) for... \$1. \$2.50 Bath Rug (30x60) for... \$1.25. \$3.65 Bath Rug (30x72) for... \$1.85.

Remnant Rugs—1.75 to 2.50 Values 75c. A lot of five hundred Rugs, made up of short lengths of fine grade Brussels, Velvet and Axminster Carpets—Rugs average about 4 1/2 feet long. Trimmed at both ends with heavy knotted wool fringe. Would be good value at \$1.50 to \$2.50—choice. At each... 75c.

Gas Ranges. We have several patterns of the famous Detroit Jewel Gas Range that have been discontinued by the factory. We are closing these out at about a quarter less than regular prices. \$32.00 Jewel—4-burner—16-inch elevated oven with glass door—sale price... \$24.75. \$33.00 Jewel—4-burner—18-inch elevated oven—sale price... \$22.75. \$35.00 Jewel—4-burner—18-inch elevated oven—sale price... \$24.75. \$45.00 Jewel—4-burner—18-inch oven with glass door and thermometer—sale price... \$35.00.

Coal Ranges. Discontinued patterns of the famous Landay and Jewel makes. All have six cooking holes and large oven. Exceptional bargains in fine steel ranges. \$27.75 Landay Coal Range... \$28.75. \$28.00 Landay Coal Range... \$28.75. \$35.00 Landay Coal Range... \$35.00. \$32.00 Jewel Coal Range... \$32.50. \$40.00 Jewel Coal Range... \$32.75. \$47.00 Jewel Coal Range... \$43.00.

Refrigerators. The most of these Refrigerators are samples sent to us from which to make our selections for next season. The manufacturers have authorized us to dispose of these samples at big reductions. Refrigerators bought now will be held for future delivery if desired. \$40.00 Niagara porcelain-lined Refrigerator... \$30.00. \$36.00 Leonard one-piece porcelain-lined Refrigerator... \$31.50. \$54.00 Leonard one-piece Porcelain-lined Refrigerator... \$49.00. \$50.00 Rhineland one-piece stone-lined Refrigerator... \$37.50. \$76.00 Rhineland one-piece stone-lined Refrigerator... \$57.00. \$55.00 Gibson porcelain-lined Refrigerator... \$41.25. \$60.00 Gibson porcelain-lined Refrigerator... \$45.00. \$65 Crystal all-white Refrigerator... \$48.75. \$70 Crystal all-white Refrigerator... \$52.50.

White Mountain Refrigerators. At Before Season Prices. \$18.50 White Mountain Refrigerator... \$16.75. \$21.00 White Mountain Refrigerator... \$18.75. \$24.00 White Mountain Refrigerator... \$21.00. \$27.50 White Mountain Refrigerator... \$24.75. \$32.50 White Mountain Refrigerator... \$29.25.

Sewing Machines. \$1 down, during this sale you put any machine in your home, \$20.00 Jewel Machine... \$14.75. \$25.00 Jewel Machine... \$18.75. \$35.00 Jewel Machine... \$21.00. \$55.00 S-Spool Eldridge... \$49.50. \$60.00 Standard Rotary... \$45.00.

Hoosier Cabinets. We have a limited number of Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets which have been put up for demonstration—perfect in every way. Prices are greatly reduced. \$31.50 Hoosier Cabinet... \$25.50. \$34.00 Hoosier Cabinet... \$27.00. \$35.00 Hoosier Cabinet... \$27.50. \$37.50 Hoosier Cabinet... \$29.70. and \$44 All-Steel Kitchen Cab... \$31.

Wash Wringers. These wringers are all of the very highest quality. All of them ball bearing and accompanied with a written guarantee. \$5.00 Ball Bear. Wringer... \$3.75. \$5.50 Ball Bear. Wringer... \$3.95. \$7.00 Ball Bear. Wringer... \$5.45. \$11.00 Ball Bearing Wringer on two-tub size bench... \$7.95.

Used Pianos. We have a number of slightly used Pianos—all of them in good condition. At give-away prices in this sale. \$20.00 New England Piano... \$60.00. \$25.00 Ludwig Piano... \$75.00. \$30.00 Strohmer Piano... \$125.00. \$40.00 Adam Schaff Piano... \$175.00.

Library Tables. Mahogany. \$16.50 Table... \$12.00. \$19.75 Table... \$14.00. \$26.00 Table... \$19.00. \$35.00 Table... \$27.00. \$62.00 Table... \$46.00.

Bookcases. Fumed Oak—Early English and Golden Oak. \$9.00 Bookcase... \$6.75. \$16.50 Bookcase... \$12.00. \$25.50 Bookcase... \$18.75. \$27.00 Bookcase... \$21.00. \$35.00 Bookcase... \$26.00.

Mahogany Suites. Three-piece Parlor Suite. \$58.50 Suite... \$47.50. \$70.00 Suite... \$53.50. \$91.00 Suite... \$72.50. \$105.50 Suite... \$85.00.

Turkish Chairs and Rockers. Genuine Spanish Leather. \$27.00 Rocker... \$21.00. \$32.00 Rocker... \$23.00. \$41.00 Rocker... \$30.00. \$42.50 Rocker... \$31.00. \$48.00 Rocker... \$34.00.

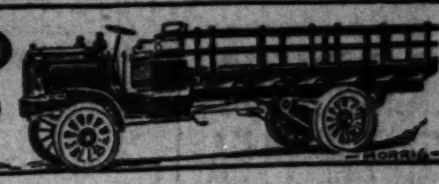
Mattresses. Pure Cotton Felt. \$9.50 Mattress... \$6.75. \$12.00 Mattress... \$9.00. \$15.00 Mattress... \$11.00. \$18.00 Mattress... \$13.50.

Hellrung & Grimm 904-6-8 Washington Av. 16th & Cass Av. Cash or Credit—30, 60 or 90 Days Considered Cash

Miami Cycle & Mfg. Co.
"America's Greatest Cycle Maker"
HILE AVE., MIDDLETOWN, OHIO



AUTOMOBILE NEWS



1915 MOTOR SHOWS TELL PROSPERITY OVER COUNTRY

Interest and Attendance at Chicago Exhibition Indicates Banner Year—Price Reductions Radical.

That the thirteenth annual automobile show just closed at Chicago was the most successful and profitable ever held for both dealer and manufacturer is the opinion of all the manufacturers. Those who have followed the industry since its birth say that this show reflected to a great degree prevailing conditions—that American prosperity is real and depression only psychological. This was amply demonstrated by the huge crowds which morning, afternoon and night thronged the Coliseum and Armory where the show was held. The booths, the salesrooms along auto row, and the factory headquarters at the hotels, where the overflow was cared for, all evidenced that prosperity is actually here. It demonstrated beyond a doubt that the American public is more than ever interested in the automobile and that the country is sane and financially solid at the core. Motor car men claim that more orders were taken, not only at retail, but at wholesale, than at any other time in the industry.

Optimism is but a mild expression of the feeling in the trade today. The elaborate tropical setting of the displays was striking in the extreme, and the visitor was literally transported to the West Indies, in the promenades under stately palms and vine-clad columns. The most impressive feature at the show this year was the overwhelming number of cars at prices lower than the most popular-priced models exhibited in the 1914 show, including prices for less than \$300, eight-cylinder cars as low as \$795, an increase in the number of sixes shown and an increase in the number of four-cylinder models at less than a thousand dollars.

Cars are lower priced on the average than a year ago, and in many cases the cut amounts to as much as 50 percent. With this reduction in price lighter weight and lower and longer lines have come.

The cars shown offer far more comforts than ever before, such as one-man top, cord tires, fine dash equipment, better control features, motor-driven pumps and more luxurious upholstery, and all this will be found on cars selling below \$1000, as well as above that price.

Clean moulded body lines have been developed since the 1914 show. Side lamps have been eliminated and battery boxes removed from the running boards. Gasoline tanks have been removed from below the seats, and vacuum feed gasoline systems have been introduced, permitting the builders to use lower lines and enhancing the appearance of the cars.

The mechanical development of the season is expressed by the great number of motor car builders using the bloc type motors, while in actual motor construction the eight-cylinder model is the other feature developed.

All builders have taken advantage of every opportunity to enclose all working parts and simplify the appearance of the exterior. Coupled with this is the increase of unit power plants and three-point suspension motors.

It was rumored that one or two manufacturers would exhibit a twelve-cylinder motor, but this has been reserved for the 1916 season.

COLE EIGHT DEVELOPS 70 H. P. ON BLOCK TEST
With the results of over 18 months' experimenting and investigation on the part of the recognized motor building specialists built into it, the new Cole standard eight-cylinder car made its initial bow at the Chicago show.

This car is standardized in every detail. The motor is the product of the Northway Motor Co. of Detroit, this organization having been associated intimately with the American development of the eight-cylinder type of motor.

The motor is the accepted "V" type with the two four-faces each other at a junction of 90 degrees. The B. A. E. rating is 32.5 horsepower; the bore and stroke being 3 1/2 x 5 1/2, giving a piston displacement of 364.4 cubic inches. Every moving part is enclosed excepting the fan. The cylinder heads are removable and it is claimed that the Cole motor is by far the most accessible eight-cylinder motor produced to date.

It is also claimed that the new Cole motor will develop 70 horsepower or better on block test and that its large valves and piston displacement make it the most powerful "eight" to which the American public has ever thus far been introduced.

The lighting, starting and ignition are performed by three independent and separate Delco units. The carburetor is a Stromberg special.

HIS GRIEVANCE WAS OF INDISSOLUBLE KIND

In a letter to the Kardell Motor Car Co., Reo handlers in St. Louis, General Manager R. H. Scott of the Reo Motor Co., writes: "We have never had labor trouble of any kind in the Reo factories, but a couple of years ago I thought for a moment we were on the verge of it when a delegate from the upholstery department came to see me. The scowl on his face was ominous."

"His grievance was that we ought to use iron instead of steel tacks for trimming automobile bodies. 'I was puzzled. Could the steel tack makers be 'unfair,' or what. I asked him to explain the reason for complaint."

"Well, of course you know, Mr. Scott, that all trimmers hold the tacks in their mouths. Cannot possibly work fast unless you do. 'I noticed the practice, and had marvelled at the way an experienced tongue would turn each tack right-end to so the hammer never seemed to hesitate in its incessant rat-tat-tat. I never can pass through the trimming department without stopping a minute to watch the deft fingers. 'You can't possibly work fast if you have to pick the tacks up from a bench or somewhere,' continued the delegate—'just try it yourself and see.' 'I'll take your word for it,' said I. 'By the way, don't the sharp tacks hurt your tongue? 'Oh, no,' he said—'calloused. But once in a while the most expert will swaller one.' 'And then,' I asked breathlessly, 'Well that's our grievance. You see more orders were taken, not only at retail, but at wholesale, than at any other time in the industry.' 'Without waiting to verify his chemistry, I promised him right then and there that in future we would use only iron tacks—so if you will inspect closely the upholstery of Reo cars you'll find first-class iron tacks. And you'll find, also, real hair and real leather, and the most careful workmanship—but that's an ad, and if the editor sees it, he'll cut it out!'"

NEW COUPE WOMAN'S CAR

A feature of the season of particular interest to the fair sex is the new Overland four-passenger coupe. Electrically lighted and started and with easily depressed clutch pedal, adjustable for length, the car has been especially designed to be driven by women.

The coupe offers very simple and convenient control. It has the new Overland switchbox located on the steering column just below the wheel, which places the controls for ignition, front, side, and interior lights and electric horn within easy reach of the driver's hand. Provision has been made whereby the switches may be locked either on or off. With this construction the steering column is anchored at two separate points—the frame and the instrument board. The latter fastening placed so close to the wheel holds it securely and eliminates all vibration. This feature, with left drive and center control, adds materially to the ease of driving.

The indicating devices including the oil light-feed, ammeter, speedometer and the carburetor priming button are neatly and conveniently arranged on the cowl dash instrument board.

PRICE CUTTER NOT FOUND

Complaints from Fulton, Ill., and other points in that state and in Missouri are reaching St. Louis accessory dealers that a man named McCarty has been selling memberships over the state in an "owners' association" located in St. Louis, representing that all members of the association would receive price lists from which they could buy tires and accessories at manufacturers' cost. Nothing has been heard of McCarty or his association since early in December.

Never before such motor car value \$895
Electric Starter
ALLEN "34"

No motor car is better than its specifications
In the Allen "34" you have an aristocratic 5-passenger car, 3 1/2 x 5 inch long stroke Allen motor, 110-inch wheelbase, Weston-Mott Axle, Warner Transmission. Five other models, \$875 to \$1395

It's here now, ready for a demonstration—strength, speed, classy, unusual power, comfortable—a handsome car at a price that meets your approval.

See the Allen "34"—call or phone today

Built by THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Fostoria, O.

THE MOUND CITY BUGGY CO.,

Broadway and Cass Av., St. Louis, Mo.

Distributors for Southern Illinois, Eastern Missouri and Arkansas.

DEALERS: Write or Wire for Agency Proposition.

GOODRICH CUTS FALSE DISCOUNTS FROM PRICE LIST

Tire Makers Eliminate Misleading Price Lists for Benefit of Dealers and Owners.

An announcement which reached St. Louis Saturday promises to create a revolution in the tire business. It comes from the B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron, O., to its local branch house and tells that the B. F. Goodrich Co. will set tire prices on a fair basis to dealers and consumers, effecting a big saving for the users and guaranteeing a better business for all dealers in tires, and insuring a fairer proposition to consumers. Explaining the plan to the Post-Dispatch, L. K. Rittenhouse, manager of the St. Louis Goodrich branch house, said:

"This is a deliberate attempt to cut the 'haggle' out of tire buying and selling, for consumers. 'It is also an attempt to set right—with the public—thousands of well-intentioned retailers of tires and auto accessories. 'These have, by circumstances, been forced into the gradual adoption of a most unwholesome custom, viz.: that of selling 'price lists' instead of selling tires to consumers—of selling discounts off price lists instead of selling mileage and service in tires."

"It is not an attempt to make things harder for the kind of the manufacturer whose product apparently cannot be sold without the doubtful expedient of the padded price list. Said expedient consisting of an alleged 'price list' which is purposely printed 'up' so that it may then be deliberately discounted down by the dealer, to provide a 'special bargain' to the consumer who is unwary, or who is too busy to investigate value."

"This attempt is being made also with a sincere desire to save the Retailer of Tires from the consequences of further growth of that Padded Price-List CUSTOM which is inciting consumers to patronize CUT-PRICE SPECIALISTS and hand together to maintain 'supply departments' with which to fight what they, erroneously, consider extortionate prices and profits supposed to be charged by retailers, on 'price-list' basis. 'Without the padded price lists, which in some cases show as much as 50 percent retail profit on tires (as much as \$11 profit on a single 34 x 4 plain-tread tire), the 'cut-price specialists' would have no reason for existence, could not make headway, nor threaten to cut the market from beneath the dealer's feet."

"Tires are often emergency needs! When the car owner needs a new tire he is more likely to need it on the road, and 'P. D. Q.' than to need it under leisurely 'order-far-in-advance' conditions. If he can step into an auto accessory store, a garage or repair shop in the neighborhood of his need and there get the tire he wants, put on in 20 minutes, it is worth a great deal to him to continue his outing without laying up his car while he awaits shipment and delivery of same tire, on his telegraphed order. But, if auto owners do not patronize auto accessory or localized tire dealers, they must go out of business, and such convenient sources of supply would then be missed more by tire-users than by anyone else."

"We set the pace, today, by list-pricing our own tires so as to carry a moderate but real profit to the retailer, instead of the visionary 'get-rich-quick' profits of 50 to 55 percent that other tire price lists offer, but cannot deliver, when the price-cutting such huge margins invite does the settling. 'Compare these Goodrich 'fair-list' prices, showing tremendous reductions with prices you have previously paid. For instance, old price on Goodrich 34 x 4, smooth tread, \$24.35. Present 'fair-list' price, \$19.40. Ask your dealer for Users' Net Price List, showing prices on all sizes."

DEALERS DEVISE PLAN TO VALUE USED CARS

At a meeting held in Chicago, Jan. 28, dealers in automobiles from Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Des Moines, Kansas City, Detroit, New Orleans and Rockford, Ill., formed the National Association of Automobile Dealers. The St. Louis trade was represented at the meeting by Samuel Braden and Paul J. Fischer, president and secretary respectively of the St. Louis Automobile Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association. The principal purpose of the association will be to devise some means for the regulation of the used car problem. It was brought out at the meeting that two-thirds of the failures of dealers in automobiles are due to the high prices allowed for used cars. Eagerness to make sales, it was stated, caused agents

BRUSKE JOINS MAXWELL

Paul Hale Bruske, who for three years has been in the advertising department of the Studebaker Corporation, has resigned to accept the management of the Maxwell racing team, with the title of contest manager. Mr. Bruske is now in California conferring with Maxwell racing drivers, who are at present completing preparations for the Vanderbilt Cup and Grand Prix races to be run during February and March.

TO VALUE USED CARS

to allow unjustifiable prices for used cars in making trades for new models and the dealer afterwards finds himself compelled to sell the used car at one-half, sometimes the amount allowed for it. The result of this is that he loses all profit on the new car, and in addition is compelled to make two sales in order to complete the sale of a new car, without profit on either. As planned in the organization meeting of the new association, the association will issue reports showing the value of used cars in various districts. These are to be interchanged between the local associations. H. M. Allison, president of the Chicago Automobile Trade Association, was chairman of the meeting and A. L. Reeves of the National Chamber of Commerce was one of the speakers. The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

NEW CAR ANNOUNCED

The Dort Motor Car Co. of Flint, Mich., has entered the low-priced field with the Dort car of two models—a five-passenger, four-cylinder car, selling for \$880; and a two-passenger, four-cylinder roadster, selling for \$485. The company is a \$200,000 corporation, organized by the stockholders of the Durant-Dort Carriage Co. The motors in both cars are designed and built along the same lines. The bore and stroke of the five-passenger car are 3 1/2 x 5 inches and those of the roadster are 3 x 4 inches. Cylinders are cast en bloc, with detachable head. The crank case is made of aluminum. The motor is cooled by the thermo-siphon system and each cylinder barrel is independent from the other. A feature which is distinctive in the Dort motor is the double exhaust manifold, which entirely eliminates the back pressure. The Dort transmission is of the three-speed, selective type, with nickel steel gears and shafts and is of the unit power plant type. Power is transmitted from the transmission to the rear axle through a single Spicer universal joint and a nickel steel propeller shaft of large dimensions. The rear axle is of the semi-floating type. The bodies of the Dort cars carry out the streamline effect. Plenty of leg room in the driving compartment is provided for in both models, while deep upholstered cushions add to the comfort of riding. Harry Rohde, the radiator manufacturer, 4135 Olive street, has installed a Curtis air compressor and an 80-pound air pressure tank for testing radiators for tiny leaks.

For FAIR Price-Lists—that can be "taken SERIOUSLY"

THIS is a deliberate Attempt to cut the "Haggle" out of Tire buying and selling,—for Consumers.
It is also an Attempt to set right,—with the Public,—thousands of well-intentioned Retailers of Tires and Auto-Accessories.

These have, by circumstances, been forced into the gradual adoption of a most Unwholesome Custom, viz.—that of selling "PRICE-LISTS" instead of selling Tires, to Consumers,—of selling Discounts OFF Price-Lists, instead of selling Mileage and Service in Tires.

It is not an Attempt to make things harder for the kind of Tire Manufacturer whose Product apparently cannot be sold without the doubtful Expedient of the Padded Price-List.

Said Expedient consisting of an alleged "Price-List" which is purposely printed "UP" so that it may then be deliberately discounted DOWN by the Dealer,—to provide "a Special Bargain" to the Consumer who is Unwary, or who is too busy to investigate Values.

This Attempt is being made also with a sincere desire to save the Retailer of Tires from the consequences of further growth of that Padded Price-List CUSTOM which is inciting Consumers to patronize CUT-PRICE SPECIALISTS and hand together to maintain "Supply Depts." with which to fight what they, erroneously, consider EXTORTIONATE Prices and Profits supposed to be charged by Retailers, on "Price-List" basis.

Without the PADDED Price-Lists, which in some cases show as much as 55% Retail Profit on Tires (as much as \$11.00 Profit on a single 34 x 4 Plain-Tread Tire), the "CUT PRICE SPECIALISTS" would have no reason for existence, could not make headway, nor threaten to cut the market from beneath the Dealer's feet.

WITH the Padded Price-Lists, and the bitter Price-Cutting conditions that abnormal profits always invite,—the Dealer makes, in the end, much less profit, on average, than the normal and reasonable one to which he is entitled.

Thus he loses THREE ways, through the Padded Price-List Custom:

1st. Through the impairment of his legitimate Market and Volume; by "Cut-price Specialists," and by Consumers Supply Depts.

2nd. Through obtaining a lower AVERAGE profit per Tire during the year, because he MUST meet the keen price-cutting Competition which excessive profits always invite.

3rd. Through the heavy increase in the cost of Selling Tires, for Salesman's Time, when each Customer feels that he must Shop-around a number of different Dealers Stores, in order to find out which will give him the largest Discount off the Price-List of the Tire he wants to buy.

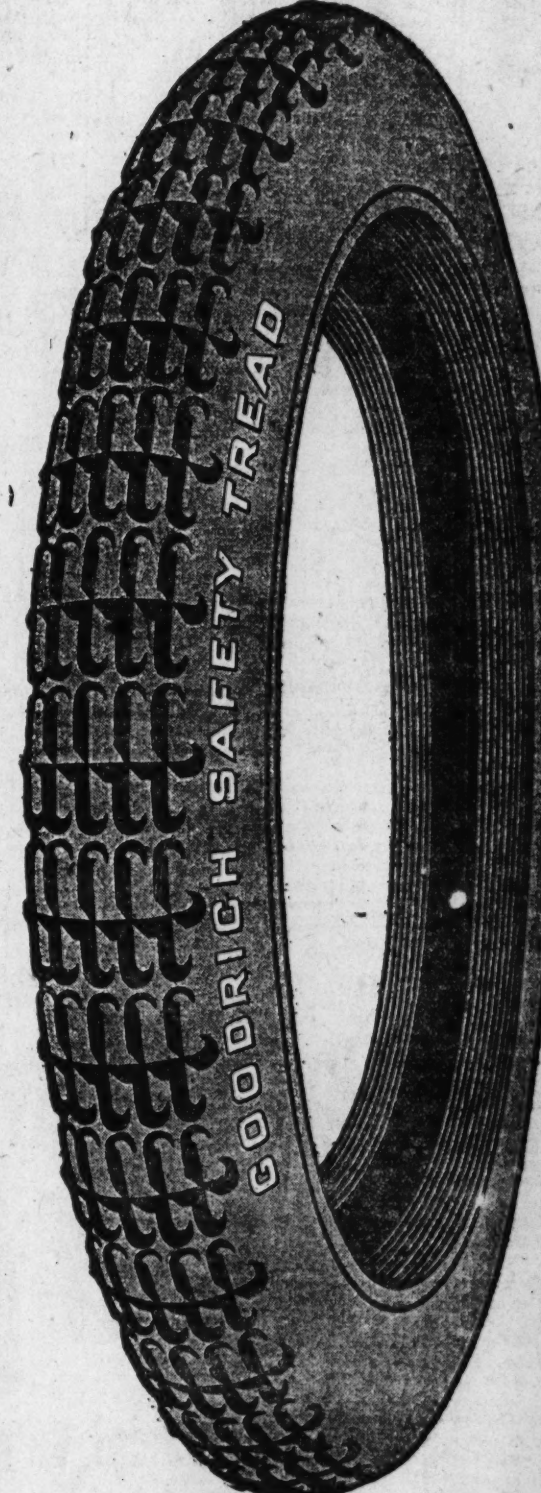
More costly and dangerous to the Dealer than all three of these is the Undermining of Public Confidence; in the kind of Store that is popularly believed to have several Prices for the same article —[an unreliable method of Selling Goods].

That, and the TO-MORROW, which comes out of it; is the DEALER'S side of the Case,—The CONSUMER'S side now claims our Attention.

TIRES are often Emergency needs!
When the Car Owner needs a new Tire he is more likely to need it on-the-road, and "P. D. Q." than to need it under leisurely "order-far-in-advance" conditions.

GOODRICH

FAIR-LISTED TIRES



Compare these Goodrich "Fair-List" prices, showing tremendous reductions with prices you have previously paid. For instance, old price on Goodrich 34 x 4, Smooth Tread, \$24.35. Present "Fair-List" price, \$19.40. Ask your dealer for Users' Net Price List, showing prices on all sizes.

SIZE	PLAIN TREAD	SIZE	SAFETY TREAD
30 x 3	\$9.00	30 x 3	\$9.45
30 x 3 1/2	11.60	30 x 3 1/2	12.20
32 x 3 1/2	13.35	32 x 3 1/2	14.00
33 x 4	19.05	33 x 4	20.00
34 x 4	19.40	34 x 4	20.35
36 x 4	27.35	36 x 4	28.70
37 x 5	32.30	37 x 5	33.90
38 x 5 1/2	43.80	38 x 5 1/2	46.00

If he can step into an Auto-Accessory Store,—a Garage—or Repair Shop,—in the neighborhood of his need, and there get the Tire he wants, PUT ON in 20 minutes, it is worth a great deal to him to continue his outing without laying up his Car while he awaits Shipment and Delivery of same Tire, on his telegraphed order.

But, if Auto-Owners do not patronize Auto-Accessory, or localized Tire Dealers, these must go out of business, and such convenient Sources of Supply would then be missed more by Tire-Users than by anyone else.

That is why the adoption of a FAIR Price-List, and the cutting out of the seemingly Extortionate Padded Price-Lists, means so much to both Consumer and Retailer of Tires.

That is why WE take the RISK of lining up the entire Tire Manufacturing Industry against us,—in a sincere effort to put the Selling and Buying of Tires on the same sound, safe, and progressive basis that practically all other Merchandise is, to-day retailed upon.

WE want to see Price-Lists that are dependable,—Price-Lists that correctly and fairly represent the Mfrs. own sincere Valuation of the Mileage and Service he puts into his Tires.

—Price-Lists that are reasonable, logical, and reliable,—not made to QUOTE DISCOUNTS OFF but to sell Tires on.

OF course there will still be wide differences in the Value to Consumers,—as great as the difference in the Facilities, Capacity, and Skill of each Manufacturer.

It is not expected, nor required, that Price-Lists shall accurately gauge relative Values, but only that they shall accurately and reliably measure the Value which each Manufacturer intends to give Consumers, for the amount each Consumer invests in his Tires.

It is not desired that the Manufacturers' Price-List shall cut the Dealer's margin down to a profit on which he cannot afford to do business and make money.

It is only expected, urged, and desired, that the Retail Profits offered by Price-Lists shall be moderate enough to be bona-fide.

—Not preposterous "Paper-Profits," that cannot come true without ruin to the future of the Retailers' business, but actual Profits that the actually makes, and that reduce his selling cost per Tire, to the minimum that moderate Profits and the "One-Price System" can alone make feasible.

That is our Hope, and Wish, for the future of the Tire Industry.

WE set the pace, to-day, by List-Prising our own Tires so as to carry a moderate but REAL profit to the Retailer, instead of the Visionary "Get-rich-quick" profits, of 30% to 55%, that other Tire Price-Lists offer, but cannot deliver, when the price-cutting such huge margins invite, does the settling.

WHEN, therefore, YOU,—Mr. Auto-Owner, and Tire-User,—find a Retailer who recommends GOODRICH Tires!
You, bear in mind that he not only offers the Greatest Mileage for what it Costs YOU, but proves his Good-faith by offering a Tire carrying only a moderate and Normal profit for him, when he might have recommended other Tires Price-listed to carry 30% to 55% profit for him instead.

That's the kind of Dealer to "Tie-To"—And you'll find him "doing business at the Old Stand" when the "Get-rich-quickers" are chattering for people who knew the Ways of the World better than they did.

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.
St. Louis Branch, 3001 Locust St.
Central 7990
Bomont 3050

RUBBER EMBARGO LIFTED ON PLEA OF TIRE MAKERS

American Rubber Handlers Re-quired to Give Bond Against Re-shipment to Germany.

The inside story of Great Britain's lifting of the embargo on rubber, and the consequent freeing of the American rubber and automobile industries from the specter of a shortage of rubber and soaring prices was told by President B. G. Work of the B. F. Goodrich Co., who returned on the Lusitania from London, where he had been in conference with Sir William Tyrrell of the British Foreign Office and Sir Francis Hopwood of the Admiralty.

Ample stocks of crude rubber are now available for American manufacturers. Prices are stable instead of advancing rapidly from day to day, and manufacturers can go ahead with the assurance of the British Government that they will be protected against and returns to the same conditions following the outbreak of the war, according to Mr. Work, who speaks with authority as the official representative of the Rubber Club of America, in the interest of American rubber manufacturers and importers.

After months of effort with the authorities at Washington to secure some satisfactory settlement of the great problem the industry has yet had to face, it became apparent to the embargo Committee of the Rubber Club of America that to secure immediate relief a representative should be sent to go into the matter at first hand with the Admiralty authorities in London and devise and agree to the best method of settlement. Mr. Work was given this honor and responsibility, and sailed immediately.

Through a letter of introduction from British Ambassador Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and the personal introduction of American Ambassador Page, Mr. Work immediately got in touch with Sir William Tyrrell of the Foreign Office, and through him with Sir Francis Hopwood of the Admiralty, to whom the settlement of the rubber question had been entrusted.

With Sir Francis Hopwood, Mr. Work had numerous interviews, the upshot of which was the complete restoration of commerce in rubber, subject to the bonding of shipments to guarantee against its re-shipment to Germany, which the Admiralty firmly intends to prevent. Although this plan necessitated the signing of heavy bonds by the Goodrich Company and two of the other largest importers of rubber into the country, this matter was readily attended to and shipment began immediately.

It was also arranged in behalf of the American rubber industry, said Mr. Work, "that the release of shipments should not be confined simply to the great firms who were prepared to give bonds of any amount, but that even the smallest importer could get what rubber he needed by shipping it consigned jointly to the dealer or manufacturer and a British bank in New York. Subject to the approval of the British Consul-General, the rubber is then released on the basis of a guarantee signed by the importer. The trade will be interested in learning that in order to avoid delays incident to the release of rubber shipments, the British Consul-General has appointed a special representative to take charge of the work.

"STELLITE" CUTS COST

A few years ago an alloy was discovered by Elwood Haynes, which possesses unique and characteristic properties," states L. E. Newell of the Newell Motor Car Co., distributors in this territory for the Haynes car. "In strength it stands close to steel, while in its resistance to atmospheric influences and acids it resembles the so-called noble metals. This alloy was christened stellite by Mr. Haynes, the name being derived from the Latin word stella, meaning a star, because the alloy when once polished always shines.

"The alloy stellite always contains two metals, cobalt and chromium. When these metals are mixed in certain proportions the alloy can be forged into bars and sheets.

"The alloy has perhaps shown its most characteristic advantage when used in the place of steel as a lathe tool for turning brass and other metals. A series of tests were made in which stellite showed an advantage of from 20 per cent to more than 100 per cent over high speed steel. In a test recently made at the works of the Haynes Automobile Co., Kokomo, Ind., a steel tool turned four cast iron plugs without re-grinding, while a stellite tool turned the same speed. This same stellite tool which was only 2 1/2 inches long by 1/2 inch square, turned 15,000 plugs before becoming too short for use."

OPEN NOSTRILS! END A COLD OR CATARRH

How to Get Relief When Head and Nose Are Stuffed Up.

Count fifty! Your cold in head or catarrh disappears. Your clogged nostrils will open, the air passages of your head will clear and you can breathe freely. No more snuffling, hawking, mucous discharge, dryness or headache; no struggling for breath at night.

Get a small bottle of Ely's Cream Balm from your druggist and apply a little of this fragrant antiseptic cream in your nostrils. It penetrates through every air passage of the head, soothing and healing the swollen or inflamed mucous membrane, giving you instant relief. Head and catarrh yield like magic. Don't stay stuffed up and miserable. Relief is here.—ADV.

AUTO NEWS & GOSSIP

Charles L. Derriksen has been appointed general representative of the Mooney-Morris Mfg. Co., Lehigh-Portland manufacturers. His duties will make him supervisor of branches. Mr. Derriksen has been with the company for a number of years in its sales department.

Charles Short of East St. Louis has purchased for his moving and storage business a Wilcox three-ton truck from the H. E. Wilcox Motor Co.

The Pickett Spring Tire Co. has leased the building at 324 Locust street. The Pickett Spring tire was first shown at the St. Louis Automobile Show last October.

The Finaline Mfg. Co., 5027 Delmar boulevard, has been reorganized and new capital interested in the company.

H. Lee Smith of the St. Louis branch of the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. will go to Dallas, Tex., Sunday night, to open a branch house there, which will be under the direction of the St. Louis office.

A large number of interested people have inspected the new Auburn light six at the sales rooms of the Grand Motor Car Co., 1517-19 South Jefferson avenue. The new car, which is of very attractive appearance, sells for \$1550.

The National Motor Boat Show will be held in Chicago the first week in March and many novel types of craft will be shown, including the hydro-plane.

The Bosch Magneto Co. has offered \$1000 in prizes to the drivers in the Vanderbilt cup and Grand Prix races at San Francisco.

The Reliable Auto Tire Co. has re-

ENGINEERS TO DISCUSS EIGHT CYLINDER MOTOR

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The eight-cylinder motor arrived some time ago, but what it is to be, what the general automobile industry thinks of it, its relationship to the public, its practicability, general efficiency, economy in operation, flexibility, etc., are things that not only the public want to know, but also what the people in the automobile industry themselves want to know. The eight-cylinder car from every angle will be discussed by prominent engineering talent in Indianapolis, Feb. 16, at a special meeting of the Indiana section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, called by Chairman Lon R. Smith.

Director Frank E. Smith of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association is anxious that the public be given the benefits of the discussions of this engineering society. "The public is more interested today than the eight-cylinder motor," declares Mr. Smith. "The two Hoosier automobile associations are conducive for the good of industry. Now the public will be given the benefits of these engineering meetings with the technicalities eliminated."

The automobile industry of Indiana numbers many of the country's foremost automobile experts, men who have pioneered constructive features that are now accepted standards, men who have much to do in part with the destinies of the industry, among them being Howard Marmon, creator of the Marmon Wasp, winner of the first 500-mile race and past president of the National Society of Automobile Engineers; William Guy Wahl, chief engineer of the National, responsible for the National racing cars, especially No. 8, that won the second 500-mile grind, hanging up a record that was hard to meet; then there is Harry C. Stutz, engineer and designer of the "White Streak" Stutz racing cars that have won wonderful records for speed and stamina.

Indiana is the home of the Premier, a quality car and the first car to make the famous ocean-to-ocean tour, which blazed the way for the great Lincoln highway; Elwood Haynes and the Apperson brothers of Kokomo, pioneers in the automobile industry. It is the home of standardization. Above all it is noted for its general co-operative spirit for the good of the industry. It has been the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association and the Indiana section of the Society of Automobile Engineers who are greatly responsible for many of the developments made.

The directors of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association intend that not only every automobile factory in Indiana be represented Feb. 16, but also representative automobile dealers. Invitations will be extended to dealers within a thousand miles of Indianapolis. In fact, all dealers will be welcome to the discussions. There will be no opposed arguments at the gatherings, according to the officials having the discussions in charge.

Today in both the four, six and eight cylinder cars the small bore, high speed type motors are becoming prevalent. This feature will also come up in the discussion of eight-cylinder cars. That the latest movement, fostered by Director Frank E. Smith of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers' Association and Chairman Lon R. Smith of the Indiana engineers, will meet with the hearty support of the members of the automobile industry who have its advancement at heart, seems assured.

RAISE TRUCK PRICES

English manufacturers of motor trucks have raised their prices 10 per cent since the war started, according to H. C. Hill, assistant sales manager of the Thomas B. Jeffery Co., who is now on the other side to take care of shipments of Quad trucks to Europe. The excuse given is an increase in the cost of raw materials, but this is plainly a subterfuge, for the real reason is the big demand for army motor trucks and the diminishing factory force due to enlistment—a very obvious case of the law of supply and demand.

Advertise your valuable property in the Big House, Home and Real Estate Directory and rent or sell it.

moved from its former location at 322 Olive street to 312 Locust street, where the stock of tires and tubes has been largely increased.

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. St. Louis branch has on hand for distribution its new cycle tire catalogue.

A statement from the Moon Motor Car Co. shows that the company's business from August to December, 1914, showed a gain over the same months of 1913 of 27.51 per cent.

It is estimated that more than 200 representatives of St. Louis automobile concerns attended the national automobile show in Chicago during the last week. These included the head of every concern in St. Louis dealing in motor cars or in accessories and many of the sales force. All returned with the statement that it was the greatest show held in the United States.

George Boucher, Paige distributor from Murphysboro, Ill., spent Saturday with the Frye Motor Car Co., placing an order for a carload of Paige 38s.

Edward H. Bube of the Lewis Auto Co., distributors of the Chandler, spent the week at Chandler headquarters at Chicago, looking after the large number of would-be Chandler dealers from St. Louis territory, who were attracted to the show by the new Chandler just announced.

S. M. Westwood of Livingston, Ill., drove home Saturday in a model 42 Oldsmobile, just delivered to him by the De Luxe Auto Co.

R. T. Betz, formerly of the Reo factory service department, has been added to the Kardell Motor Car Co. service organization. He will devote his entire time to the Reo car.

SPEEDWAY WORK STARTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 30.—The opening gun in America's campaign to wrest 500-mile honors from Europe on the Indianapolis motor speedway this year has been fired. Ray Harroun, taking to the track with one of his new Maxwells, and reeling off several laps in the most approved fashion. Despite the snow and ice, Harroun at one time attained a hundred-mile-an-hour clip, hitting it up with all he had.

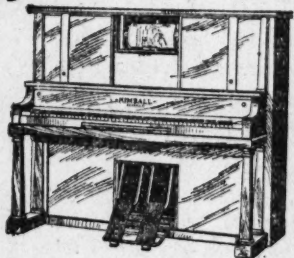
Harroun's new car looks much the same as his black veterans of last year, with the exception that the hood is a trifle smaller, to allow for the reduction in the motor, which has been cut from 42 to 30 cubic inches. The same overhead valve action and overhead camshaft are employed. Harroun says he is through with experimental work this year, and from now on expects his cars to stand up and deliver.

NEW MOTOR BIKE.

The Miami Cycle and Manufacturing Co. has announced an entirely new product in the world of motor-driven vehicles. At first glance it impresses one that it is a motor cycle, but it is entirely different from the present-day motor cycle. It is extremely light in weight, which is 110 pounds ready for the road, and fully equipped sells for \$125.

Colonial Model Kimball Player Piano

\$3.00
WEEKLY



\$550 Musical Value for \$460

Did you ever stop to think that volume means BUYING POWER, REGULAR EMPLOYMENT OF SKILLED WORKMEN, GENERAL ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMY OF PRODUCTION?

Were it not for the fact that the W. W. Kimball Co. are the largest manufacturers of Pianos and Players in the world we would be compelled to ask at least \$550 for this same Player.

Large Output Saves Money for the Buyer—High Prices Usually Mean Small Production

KIMBALL PIANOS have been known as the Musician's Favorite for nearly sixty years. When you buy a KIMBALL PLAYER you first buy a KIMBALL PIANO.

Every Modern Expression Device will be found in this Player, with a number of exclusive patented features not to be found in any other instrument.

We include with each Player Piano a Combination Player Bench and SPECIAL PRIVILEGES in our large MUSIC ROLL LIBRARY.

EXCEPTIONAL TERMS—The unusual feature of the above offer lies in the fact that we are offering you a KIMBALL PLAYER PIANO at \$3 a week—terms heretofore only offered on obscure and untried makes.

"Seldom-Played" Pianos Taken in Exchange at Full Values

KIESELHORST

ESTABLISHED 1879

The Oldest, the Largest, the Best Piano House in St. Louis

1007 OLIVE STREET

COAST TO COAST TOUR NO FRIGHTENING TASK

"I would not hesitate a moment to leave Detroit, with my family and no other assistance, as early as the second week in May, driving a standard car, with an extra jack, tire chains, shovel and provision for extra gasoline, oil and water, for a trip to the Pacific coast."

This is the statement of S. D. Waldon, vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Co., who knows the Lincoln highway almost as intimately as he knows the alphabet. When motoring across the continent, this experienced driver no longer carries a heavy supply of spare parts. This will be encouraging news to lovers of the steering wheel who have regarded a transcontinental tour with misgivings.

Waldon does not minimize the hard work and difficulties inevitably involved on such a trip, but declares reassuringly: "The worst sand stretches on the Lincoln highway are not over 100 yards long. There are occasional pieces of road more or less sandy, and as much as forty miles at a time, but the really bad sand that is dreaded on account of its loose, shifting qualities, is found in only three or four places.

"I have made the journey many times and am always fascinated by the grandeur of the desert country traversed by the Lincoln highway. It is not as easy as a Pullman ride, but the difficulties along the way are almost directly in proportion to the beauties you will enjoy. The only question the tourist has to decide is whether his capacity for work is equal to his capacity for enjoyment."

FACTORY ON FULL TIME

The Studebaker Corporation announced today that the Detroit factories are now employing the full force of men and are running full time on the production of Studebaker cars, in order to supply the increased demand from dealers throughout the country and also the improved demand from the export markets.

President Eskridge states that the entire production schedule of 1915 models is over-contracted; that the factories will continue in full operation, and that instead of a surplus accumulation of cars in the summer months, he fully expected there would be a shortage of cars before July 1. While there was a let-down in the buying of cars during the months of October and November, the demand in December and January has picked up so markedly that a feeling of enthusiasm and confidence pervades the Studebaker organization, and it looks forward to the best season it has ever enjoyed.

RACERS USE LITTLE GAS

An interesting fact regarding the amount of gasoline and oil that may be consumed by the big racing cars has been furnished by the Maxwell Motor Co., in which they show that Barney Oldfield, driving 300 miles without a stop, at Corona, in a Maxwell racing car, consumed only 23 gallons of gasoline, or an average of 13 miles per gallon, and three gallons of lubricating oil.

Billy Carlson, in another Maxwell racer, recently drove 306 miles at San Diego, in the Point Loma race, without stopping, used but 27 gallons of gasoline, with an average of almost 12 miles per gallon, and three gallons of oil and one filling of his radiator. These are, indeed, remarkable records, when one considers the terrific speed made by these cars in long, hard races that test a car to the limit.

STITCH IN TIME SAVES HALF THE TIRE BILLS

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. has been advocating for a long time what they call "The Science of Tire Care," believing that, whether applied to a solitary car or to a fleet of delivery trucks, scientific care as opposed to haphazard inspections will pay big returns in reduced tire bills. Now comes another concrete example of the truth of this belief. From a large Middle Western concern comes the information that in a single year they saved well over \$10,000 by applying to the care of the tires on this big fleet of delivery trucks the same principles of efficiency that they employ in conducting other departments of their business. And here's the way they do it.

Each truck driver is required to inflate his tubes every morning to a prescribed pressure (90 pounds) before starting out. Then on his return in the evening he uses a gauge to determine the pressure. If this has fallen to or below 70 pounds note is made of the fact. The next morning the tires are again inflated to the maximum pressure and the car is sent out for another day's work.

If a similar loss is noted at the end of the second day, the tire is removed and the inner tube examined and repaired if the damage is slight. If the inner tube shows signs of weakness or liability to blow out, it is discarded and a new one put in.

Rim cuts and blowouts are unknown. And punctures occur much less frequently than where similar precautions are not taken.

Another advantage gained by this means is an increase of 50 per cent in the average mileage received.

TIRE WINDOW DISPLAYS

J. P. Patterson, manager of the St. Louis branch of the Firestone Tire and Rubber Co., has been paying particular attention to window displays. He started last fall to have out-of-the-ordinary windows and has become so firmly entrenched in this idea that he must have a window display that does a good deal more than merely exhibit a group of casings.

E. S. Babcox, manager of the advertising department at Akron, O., noting the expenditures that the St. Louis, Detroit, Washington, New York, Chicago and Des Moines branches were using for window displays, conceived for economy's sake, and a new method for displaying the idea of taking care of all available window spaces. The space at his disposal is that of the 25 direct branch service stations, the 33 agency stations and all the large Firestone dealers throughout the whole country. These are to be furnished with ideas and the material if necessary to carry them out.

Patterson believes in showing his products, everything he carries in his branch, and he displays all the tire accessories to show the many little tire helps for safety's sake on the road, and to assist in securing a few more miles out of a tire or tube that is beginning to show the wear and tear of motoring.

FORD PROFIT-SHARING.

It was a year ago, Jan. 15, that the Ford Motor Co. put into operation the profit-sharing plan for Ford employees. In recognition of the gratifying results which in one year have been accomplished, a dinner to 500 Ford sociological workers, men entrusted with the distribution of these profits, was given at the Hotel Cadillac, Detroit, on the anniversary date.

Henry Ford himself, Norval A. Hawkins, Charles A. Brownell, John R. Lee, Frank L. Klingensmith, Gordon MacGregor and other active executives of the Ford Motor Co. were present. Remarks were made by Rev. S. S. Marquis, Homerton Charles B. Warren, Kirk Alexander and Edward Guest.

The most interesting feature of the dinner were the reports made by the active sociological workers who, in their work of distributing profits to workmen that deserve them and know how to use them, have accomplished wonderful results in improving the living conditions and stimulating the ambitions and morals and patriotism of 15,000 workmen, representing 51 different nationalities. Perhaps this sentiment on each program best characterized the spirit of the remarkable gathering: "So closely interwoven are the moral and the spiritual with the material, that the higher wage almost immediately became secondary to the larger, fuller, with wholesome living environment."

One officer of the Ford Motor Co. thus epitomized the Ford idea: "After all the Ford car is but a means to the end. Our profit-sharing plan is a success."

NON-SKID EQUIPMENT.

The Reo Car Co. of Detroit, Mich., is equipping all Reo cars with United States "Nobby Tread" tires, exclusively on rear wheels. As a result Reo owners receive their cars ready for any type of weather or road conditions, owing to the use of these famous "Nobby Treads."

A SIMPLE WAY TO REMOVE DANDRUFF

There is one sure way that has never failed to remove dandruff at once, and that is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, common liquid arvon from any drug store (this is all you will need), apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

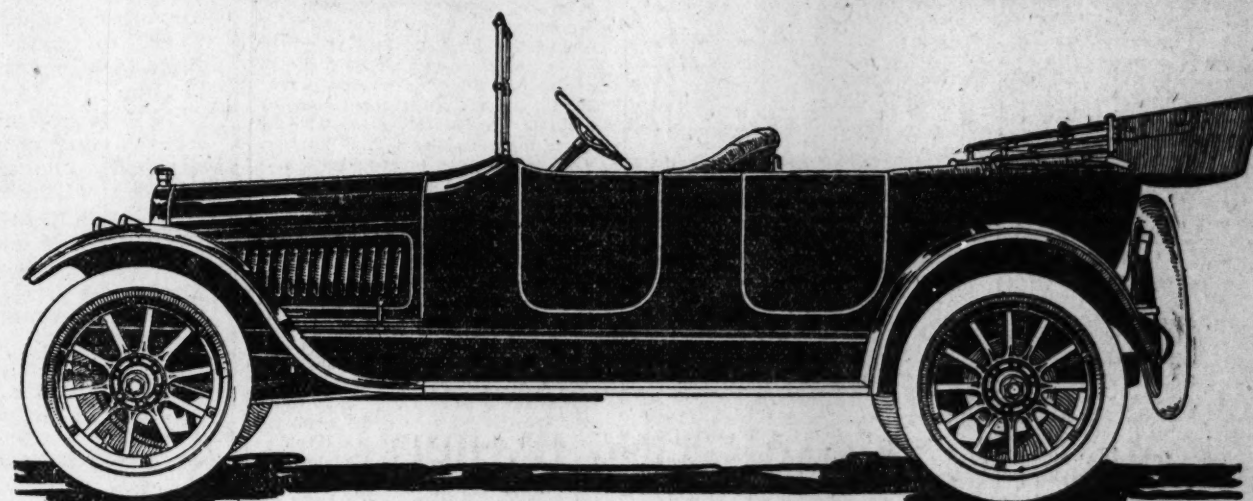
By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve, and entirely destroy, every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.—ADV.

CHANDLER SIX

\$1295

"The Six With the
Marvelous Motor"



Sensational New Price on the Leader of Light Sixes

THE announcement of the Chandler's new price came as the greatest surprise the automobile industry has had for many a year. It was the one big sensation of the Chicago Automobile Show. The continuation of the same Chandler model that met with such success when selling for \$1595, at a \$1295 price, offers a car value so far surpassing all others as to put it entirely in a class by itself.

Please note carefully that it is not a new cheap model. It is not experimental. Thousands of them are in service all over America. Nothing has been cut out to make the new price possible. The Chandler Company, now up to a point of heavy production and operating at a minimum overhead expense, has simply taken this bold step to attain a leadership which cannot be challenged.

Every Feature that has Made the Chandler Famous is Retained

Yes, and every degree of fine workmanship and finish and every degree of high quality in materials. All the following features of design and construction are found on the Chandler, and not on any other six-cylinder car selling for less than \$2000.

Bosch magneto
Gray & Davis separate unit electric starting and lighting system
Enclosed silent chains for driving motor shafts
Worm-bevel rear axle
Bosch spark plugs
Mayo genuine Mercedes type radiator
Cast aluminum motor base extending solidly from frame to frame
Rayfield carburetor
Imported annular ball bearings throughout

Genuine hand-buffed leather (not machine-buffed, split or imitation)
Luxurious stream-line body
Golde patent one-man top, covered with Jiffy curtains.
Firestone demountable rims
Large gasoline tank carried in rear
Motor-driven horn, speedometer and all the usual incidental equipment
And the marvelous Chandler motor built in the Chandler factory

Five-passenger and Seven-passenger Touring Bodies

You cannot afford to pay more than \$1000 for an automobile without seeing the Chandler.

LEWIS AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

Forest 1530

4700 Washington Avenue

Delmar 909

Some desirable territory open in South half of Illinois and Eastern half of Missouri for live agents.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, Manufacturers, CLEVELAND, OHIO

THE BALANCE SHEET SHOWS

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

CAN BE COMPARED WITH OTHER ST. LOUIS NEWSPAPERS ONLY BY ADDING THEM TOGETHER!!

FIRST
IN
NEWS

FIRST
IN
ADVERTISING

1914 YEARLY ADVERTISING RECORD ST. LOUIS' ENGLISH PAPERS

Comparison in Totals of Paid Advertising
for the Five St. Louis Newspapers:

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	11,163,600
Globe-Democrat	6,470,700
Republic	4,365,600
*Times	4,014,600
*Star	2,611,200

*No Sunday issue during 1914.

THE ABOVE TABLE SHOWS

That the POST-DISPATCH carried 327,300 more lines than the Globe-Democrat and Republic COMBINED. Also carried 172,200 more lines than the Republic, Times and Star COMBINED.

SURPASSES ITS OWN RECORD

The POST-DISPATCH was the only St. Louis paper to GAIN in display advertising over the preceding year.

	1914	1913	GAIN	LOSS
POST-DISPATCH	8,141,280 lines	8,106,840 lines	34,440	
Globe-Democrat	4,406,100	4,789,800		383,700 lines
Republic	3,035,700	3,771,600		735,900 "
*Times	3,158,400	3,590,400		432,000 "
*Star	1,979,700	2,070,600		90,900 "

*No Sunday issue during 1914.

A STARTLING EXHIBIT

On 82 days during 1914 the POST-DISPATCH carried as much or more display advertising, from the St. Louis merchants, than ALL FOUR of the other St. Louis newspapers COMBINED.

On 190 days the POST-DISPATCH carried as much or more advertising than 3 out of all four of its competitors ADDED TOGETHER.

On 271 days the POST-DISPATCH excelled two out of all four of its competitors ADDED TOGETHER.

THIS UNAPPROACHABLE RECORD

was made without using special editions or admitting objectionable advertising matter to swell the grand total.

THE POST-DISPATCH TO SHOW BOTH CIRCULATION

Nothing Shows the Class of a Newspaper Better Than

Automobile Advertising

Here is the St. Louis record for 1914:

POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	388,776
Globe-Democrat	364,905
Republic	216,174
Times	124,559
Star	76,721

Piano Advertising

Appeals to quality readers. The POST-DISPATCH carried within 20,000 lines of the total amount of all the other papers combined, during 1914.

POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	282,875
Globe-Democrat	143,159
Republic	57,599
Times	53,400
Star	50,244

THE POST-DISPATCH

GROWING
BY LEAPS AND
BOUNDS During
the Past 5 Years

DAILY	1910	161,826
	1911	161,510
WITHOUT	1912	167,754
SUNDAY	1913	171,214
	1914	176,190

YEARLY ADVERTISING RECORD 7 LEADING NEWSPAPERS OF THE UNITED STATES 1914

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH IS FIRST!

COMPARED WITH ALL LEADING METROPOLITAN
NEWSPAPERS IN DISPLAY ADVERTISING FOR 1914:

(Here are the records from the 7 leading cities):

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	8,141,280
New York World	7,194,375
Chicago Tribune	7,230,900
Boston Post	6,619,380
Baltimore News	6,463,109
Philadelphia Inquirer	5,899,115
Cleveland Press	5,468,884

STUPENDOUS FIGURES
RUNNING INTO MILLIONS

PROVE that THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH excelled such giants of
newspaperdom as the

New York World	Chicago Tribune	Cleveland Plaindealer
New York Herald	Chicago Daily News	San Francisco Examiner
New York Times	Chicago Herald	Cincinnati Enquirer
Philadelphia Record	Boston Post	Louisville Courier-Journal
Philadelphia Bulletin	Boston Globe	Atlanta Constitution

In display advertising not a single newspaper in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Baltimore or Cleveland approaches this 1914 showing of the

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH THE COLOSSUS OF THE WEST

It is the ONE BIG newspaper which local advertisers unanimously endorse. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch carried 1,461,040 lines of foreign advertising in 1914; nearly as much as three out of four of its competitors combined. This logically proves it to be the newspaper for best results in all National Advertising Campaigns.

BOOKS ARE OPEN AND ADVERTISING DATA

Large buyers of space select their newspapers from the results obtained. Here are the figures for 1914 advertising of St. Louis

Department Stores

POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	2,533,297
Globe-Democrat	974,888
Republic	629,612
Times	1,223,883
Star	1,054,679

A high grade of readers seek the

Cloak and Millinery Advertisements

Here are submitted the figures for 1914:

POST-DISPATCH (Agate lines)	1,012,304
Globe-Democrat	247,543
Republic	29,676
Times	214,258
Star	17,007

CIRCULATION

SUNDAY
ONLY

1910	260,225
1911	274,361
1912	298,379
1913	307,524
1914	313,826

MEMBER OF
THE
AUDIT BUREAU
OF
CIRCULATIONS

FIRST
IN
CIRCULATION

ABSOLUTELY
LEADING ALL NEWSPAPERS
IN DISPLAY ADVERTISING in the 7 Largest Cities
"St. Louis' ONE BIG Newspaper"

FIRST
IN
EVERYTHING

THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH IS SUPREME

CANADIAN TROOPS ENCAMPED IN SEA OF RAIN AND MUD

Development of Army on Salisbury Plains Seriously Hindered by Bad Weather.

MEN EAGER FOR BATTLE

Their Good-Fellowship Under Hardship Surprises Officers of English Regular Army.

SALISBURY, England, Jan. 30.—The old world and the new world met when the War Office assigned troops from Western Canada to the great maneuver grounds on Salisbury Plain, one of the most historic places in England. Huts of corrugated iron and wood alternate with tents and give the various soldier colonies the helter-skelter appearance of Goldfield in its boom days.

To add to the primitive appearance of the camps suddenly hurried into the midst of a country which was the scene of rural peace and quiet, the War Office is constructing a railway through the center of Salisbury Plain to supply the big army encamped there. Graders and steelmen are camped along the right of way. Horse teams and commissary shacks line the cuts whose banks are slipping and sliding under the effects of driving rains which hinder the work nearly every day.

Whether your estate be great or small you are vitally interested in its secure and efficient administration. How can you gain this result more surely than by naming as executor of your will, and trustee thereunder, an old, experienced, conservative institution with ample capital and no financial obligations? Such is the

St. Louis Union Trust Co.

Capital and Surplus \$10,000,000.00

SUPPOSE you knew someone of long and successful business experience, an expert accountant, of large financial responsibility, and with the collective wisdom of a dozen capable men?

Suppose that in addition to these qualities, this person was never sick, never out of town, and would never die? You could trust problems of management extending far into the future to such a person, that you would hesitate to entrust to others.

No one man was ever endowed with such qualities; but every one of them may be found assembled in a group of picked, trained men, operating as a Trust Company. And the lawmakers, realizing the necessity for a trained, responsible, tireless, deathless fiduciary to look after the financial affairs of others conferred upon the trust company the right to do anything connected with the management of money or property that an individual can do.

Now a few examples of the extent and quality of trust company service.

Administration
Someone will take charge of your affairs when you are gone; pay your debts and distribute or manage what is left. You should select that person. If you do, and name him in your will, he is called your executor. If you do not, a court that knows nothing of your affairs will select him; and he will

A special book entitled "Trust Company Efficiency" may be had on application or will be mailed to any address on request.

St. Louis Union Trust Co.

"Oldest Trust Company in Missouri"

Fourth and Locust

HAYNER'S GREAT SPECIAL OFFER

To NEW customers only—full quart bottle of fine old HAYNER BOTTLED-IN-BOND WHISKEY

For Only 80 Cents—Express Charges Paid By Us.

This is a special introductory offer we are making to NEW customers only—and if YOU have never tried Hayner Whiskey, we want you to try it NOW.

We Want To Show You
We want to place some of our fine old whiskey before you so you may know how rich, pure and delicious it really is—and here's the greatest offer you ever heard of—

Send Us 80 Cents—
And we will send you a full quart bottle of our Hayner Private Stock BOTTLED-IN-BOND Whiskey—in strong, sealed case—and we will pay the express charges.

Remember—It's Bottled-In-Bond
And every bottle sealed with the Government's official Green Stamp over the cork—your assurance that it is fully aged, full 100% proof and full measure.

Address Our Nearest Office

THE HAYNER DISTILLING CO., Dept. B-1

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

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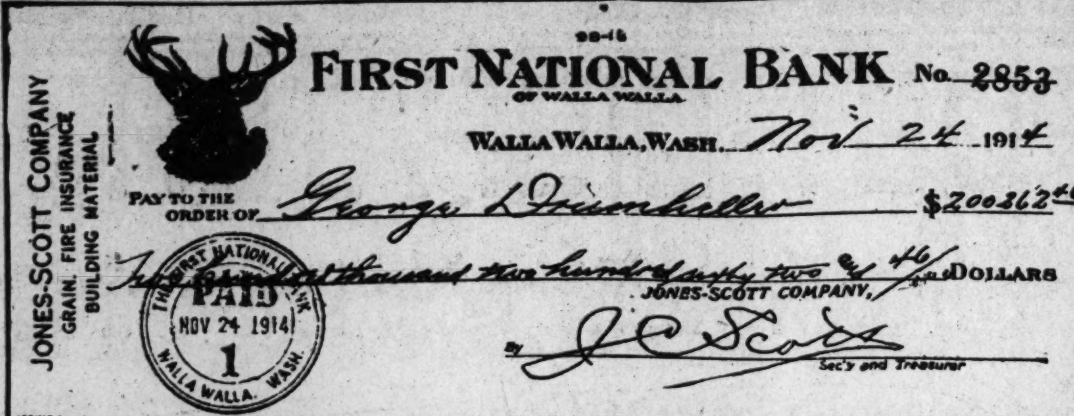
St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo. St. Louis, Mo.

One Farmer Gets a Check for \$200,262 for His Wheat Crop of 200,262 Bushels



WHILE business men and manufacturers have been crying about hard times, the American farmer and stock raiser are enjoying the fruits of prosperity brought about by the demand for their products by the warring nations of Europe.

The farmer who has been fortunate enough to gather and hold a big crop of wheat need not fear that he will not have the necessary means of driving the wolf from the door. (Who wouldn't want to be a farmer on be-

holding this check, with a face value of almost a quarter of a million dollars?)

The fortunate recipient of the check was George Driscoll, whose ranch covers thousands of acres near Walla Walla in the State of Washington. It was paid to him for 200,262 bushels of wheat, bought at ONE DOLLAR a bushel. To move the bumper crop of the Driscoll ranch required 130 cars or four solid Northern Pacific trains.

weather offices at many south coast towns not far from Salisbury report a rainfall of nearly seven inches for the last month, the record for 25 years. While the main roads through Salisbury Plain are macadamized, the heavy

traffic incidental to the care of more than 20,000 troops encamped there at various times since the opening of the war, has worn holes in the roads and torrential rains have covered them with liquid mud many inches thick.

The fields in which the tents and huts are located are so soft that troops sink to their ankles. Supply wagons are hopelessly mired, even in highest portions of the camps and it is necessary to shift the roads constantly.

Much of the canvas has rotted and water trickles through upon the soldiers who protect their blankets with rubber ground sheets. Only a small proportion of the Canadians are now under canvas, however, and shacks are being constructed for these as fast as material can be hauled to the various camps.

Drill grounds are moved every few days and it is almost impossible to find any place where the artillery and cavalry can move about. The development of the new troops has been hindered so seriously that the Canadians gladly welcome reports of a probable movement to the south of France, where sunshine and dry camps are promised.

The 8,000 Canadians are scattered about the great plain into a circle probably six miles in diameter. While Salisbury is the chief railway center, the Canadian camps begin at Amesbury, six miles north from Salisbury, and extend to Bustard Camp, at least 12 miles from Salisbury. Gen. Sam Hughes' troops from Calgary and Edmonton, are encamped near Stonehenge, a prehistoric ruin supposed to date back to the bronze age.

Goodfellowship Prevails.
Most of the huts are about 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. The soldiers sleep in rows along the floor with their feet toward a side. Vermin have become a serious problem and some of the men prefer to stay under canvas as they say it is impossible to keep free from gray-backs in a building where so many men live without an opportunity to bathe.

In all the camps on Salisbury Plain, as well as in other parts of England, the lack of bathing since the beginning of cold weather has been very annoying to the soldiers. It is not uncommon to see a sign on the gates of major houses near military camps stating that the owner will be glad to provide hot baths for soldiers between certain hours daily.

The spirit of good fellowship between the officers and the men in the Canadian contingent is the source of surprise to officers of the English regular army. At times they are inclined to charge the Canadians with lack of discipline.

TEACHERS HOLD A REUNION
Fellowship Society Entertains at Luncheon at Planters.

The Teachers' Fellowship Society celebrated its seventh annual reunion at the Planters Hotel yesterday afternoon with a luncheon and dancing.

An exhibition of modern and fancy dances was given by Karl Heckrich and Miss Knause. Following the luncheon those in attendance danced in the main dining room. The membership of the society is about 70. One hundred and fifty new members were added last year.

The officers of the society are: President, Miss Anne R. Waney; vice-president, Miss Martha K. Krebs; secretary, Miss Rose O'Boyle; treasurer, Miss Julia Bayha.

EXPLORER HERE ON FEB. 18

Sir Douglas Mawson to Lecture on Antarctic Trip.

Sir Douglas Mawson, scientist and explorer, will give his lecture, "Racing with Death in Antarctic Billiards," Thursday evening, Feb. 18, at the Odeon.

He appeared last week in New York before the National Geographic Society and the American Geographical Society. He shows still and moving pictures of his expedition, including many views of bird and animal life in the far South. Dr. Mawson was a member of Shackleton's expedition and was among those who reached the summit of Mt. Erebus and also the south magnetic pole.

SALVATION ARMY MEETING

New Workers Will Be Introduced to Public Tonight.

Brigadier A. H. Feather, general secretary of the Salvation Army for this district, will conduct a public welcome meeting at 1412 Franklin avenue, tonight, in honor of Adjutant Mrs. Thomas and Ensign Miss Thomas, who have been appointed assistants to the Women's Rescue Home at 2303 Market avenue, and to Ensign Miss Parks, who comes as an assistant to the matron of the Salvation Army Children's Home.

Lieut. Clara Brayton, who has graduated from the Army Training College in Chicago, also will be introduced.

WOMAN SAYS HERITAGE DROVE HER TO STEAL

Daughter of Noted Swindler Tells Police "Blood Comes to Surface" When She Drinks Liquor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—A well-dressed, handsome woman coolly discussed at police headquarters today the influence of heredity upon crime, admitting herself a thief, yet insisting that when she was under the influence of liquor her heritage of criminal blood simply drove her to theft.

She was Dorothy Blower of Brooklyn, granddaughter of the notorious "Fence" Mother Mandelbaum and daughter of Sam Kohler, a noted swindler. "Is it any wonder," she asked, "that I should be caught as a thief? When

I am sober I think I am as good a woman as you could find anywhere, but when I have had something to drink, the blood that was my grandmother's and my father's comes to the surface and I will steal to buy more drink."

The complainant is Harry Russell, Eastern representative of the Armour packing interests. On Christmas day Russell and his wife met Miss Blower in a cabaret show and were so charmed by her manner that they invited her to share their Christmas dinner. After their guest had gone Mrs. Russell missed a set of furs worth \$300.

Post-Dispatch Wants include requests from good cooks and domestics. Capable workers find Post-Dispatch Want Ads the best medium for advertising their talents.

SERBIAN RELIEF COMMITTEE

Morgan Partner Heads List Announced by Madame Grouitch.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Slavko Grouitch of Serbia, who came to the United States seeking aid in the work of restoring to their farms 700,000 Serbian peasants driven from their homes by war, announced today the personnel of the executive committee of the Serbian Agricultural Relief Society which will place the appeal before the American public.

The committee, as now constituted, follows:
Willard Straight of J. P. Morgan & Co., Mrs. Edward Hewitt, Prof. M. I. Pupin of Columbia University, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mrs. Lawrence Elliman,

Mrs. Grouitch, Mrs. Ethelbert Nevins, Mrs. John L. Griffith and Miss P. Hastings, secretary. The names of other members of the committee are to be announced later.

URIC ACID NEVER CAUSED RHEUMATISM

I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition—write today for my FREE BOOK "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." It will save a stamp. It's ABSOLUTE! FREE! JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 214, Brockton, Mass.—Adv.

800 OVERCOATS

\$12 and \$15 Values to Be Rushed Out Monday at the Next-to-Nothing Price of \$5.55

Here is a bargain treat that is going to pack this store to its very doors tomorrow. Be here bright and early Monday to get first choice. You'll secure Overcoat bargains that will set all St. Louis talking.

Men's and Young Men's Warm, Luxurious \$12 and \$15 OVERCOATS at \$5.55

Here are 800 good, warm Overcoats that were considered great values at their regular prices of \$12 and \$15—all offered Monday at the shattered price of \$5.55. These garments are splendidly tailored of all-wool fabrics—in a vast assortment of handsome shades of gray, brown and tan—also staple blacks—all the wanted ¾ and full length styles—fine linings and trimmings—all sizes. Economical men, this is a great opportunity—choice of these \$12 and \$15 Overcoats Monday at.....

\$1.50 PANTS For Men and Young Men Good strong Pants—well sewed of heavy Scotch and cassimeres—neat colors—these pants can't be equaled at less than \$1.50—priced tomorrow at..... 59c	\$2 PANTS For Men and Young Men A record bargain. Heavy cassimeres, Scotch and worsted Pants—dark and medium colors—all sizes—regularly sell for \$2—priced tomorrow at..... 1.00	\$4 PANTS For Men and Young Men Handsome tailored Trousers—of splendid materials, including all wool blue serges—all colors—all sizes—44 qualities—priced tomorrow at..... 2.00
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WEIL

CLOTHING COMPANY
N. W. Cor. 8th and Washington Av.

Walker's
206 N. TWELFTH ST. 208

This Handsome Grandfather's Clock FREE

With each and every purchase of \$75 or over. See it tomorrow.

And remember, that when you purchase your outfit at Walker's, that you can get more Furniture and BETTER Furniture than anywhere else in St. Louis.



45-Lb. Felt Mattress, \$4.85

The Mattresses are guaranteed all felt. They are built in the most workmanlike manner, and contain no jute nor shoddy. See them tomorrow, while they last, \$4.85.

REBUILT Quickmeal Gas RANGES \$12.75

Only a limited number of these—rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled—just like new—but you save over \$20 when you buy one—\$12.75.

Pay as You Can. That's the Walker Plan.

RUG CLEARANCE

\$25 Axminster Rugs..... \$12.85

\$12.50 Brussels Rugs..... \$6.85

The Sunday Post-Dispatch has over ONE-HALF MILLION more readers than any other newspaper west of the Mississippi.

"First is Everything."



The DOCTOR'S ADVICE
by Dr. Lewis Baker

The questions answered below are general in character. The symptoms to fast cases are given and the answers will apply in any case of similar nature.

Those wishing further advice, free, may address Dr. Lewis Baker, College Hill, College Street, St. Louis, Mo., enclosing self-addressed stamped envelope for reply. Full name and address must be given, but only initials or fictitious name will be used in the answers. The prescriptions are filled at all well-stocked drug stores. An druggist can order of wholesalers.

afraid to try any more, but if you can tell me a sure remedy I will try it.

Answer: Do not be discouraged because you have not been able to find something that would overcome your rheumatism, for you can be relieved if you will take what I tell you. Get from the drug store: Iodine of potassium, 2 drams; sodium salicylate, 4 drams; wine of colchicum, 1 oz.; cod liver oil, 1 oz.; and syrup of marshmallows, 1 oz. Mix and take a teaspoonful 4 times a day and again before going to bed.

Worried Man writes: "Let me say that my condition puzzles and worries me. In the last year I seem to have been growing old rapidly, though only 38. My food and sleep do not recuperate my strength and energy, and lately I have dizzy spells, trembling, headaches, loss of appetite, memory and hopelessness. Dependence and worry over my condition are ever present."

Answer: Cheer up, get well and then conserve your vitality by proper, temperate living. Obtain three-grain codonine tablets in sealed tubes with full directions. restoration should ensue to your entire satisfaction.

Mr. L. C. B. asks: "Do you think it is possible to reduce my weight from 240 pounds to about 160 pounds?"

Answer: It is impossible to say just how much one can reduce one's weight by using codonine tablets should be used according to directions with each sealed tube, obtainable at most any drug store. If the flesh is unnatural you should easily reduce as desired.

Mr. L. C. B. asks: "What can I do for a bad case of stomach, liver and bowel trouble? My food seems to stagnate, I rife, have heart-burn, and a full, uncomfortable feeling after meals; constipated at intervals, coated tongue and bad breath all the time."

Answer: Thousands of people in this country are afflicted as you are, and to get immediate relief and gradual, effect permanent results, I advise you to buy of your druggist a dollar package of "double-four stomach and bowel medicine" and use as per directions on the packet.

J. R. O. asks: "I am thin, angular, weak and tired. What can I take to improve my health, strengthen my nerves and increase my weight about 20 pounds?"

Answer: Take regularly with your meals three-grain hyponitrate tablets, sealed in sealed packages, by druggists, with complete directions. These tablets improve the blood, increase nutrition and strengthen the nervous system if used regularly for several months.

"Lee" writes: "I have tried so many remedies for rheumatism that I am almost

Answer: Begin taking a double four-grain package of "double-four stomach and bowel medicine" as per directions. This is a mild laxative and will drive the cod from the system.

Answer: Three-grain sulphur tablets (not sulphur) are most effective in relieving constipation, thinning the blood and removing the symptoms of leprosy, etc. I advise you to begin taking as per directions with each sealed package.

"W. Z." writes: "I have such a very severe cough and cold and have not been able to get anything to help me. It is weakening my system."

Answer: Use the following and your cold and cough will run its course in a few days. Get a 25-cent bottle of concentrated essence of anise, 1 oz.; cod liver oil, 1 oz.; and syrup of marshmallows, 1 oz. Mix and take a teaspoonful 4 times a day and again before going to bed.

R. G. O. asks: "Will you please prescribe a home treatment for a bad case of catarrh of the nose and throat."

Answer: Begin taking a double four-grain package of "double-four stomach and bowel medicine" as per directions. This is a mild laxative and will drive the cod from the system.

arnsville (O.) papers please copy. (57)

... at 2 p. m. Motor; (a) |

General Sunday, Jan. 21, at 1:30 p. m.,
a residence, 530 Bates street. (a)

E, CHILDREN and GRAND-
CHILDREN. (a)

gray fur; under please return to M
Beverly Jones, 501 Union; reward.

from supervisors as well as the
Kowchei, for Marmet-Jacard
Broadway and Leque.

Joseph Dolmar 2124,
St. Maurice 1000.

SITUATIONS WANTED

TELETYPE OPERATOR—Experienced; must be able to type 40 wpm. Salary \$12.00 per hour. Phone Benton 6-1234. Post-Dispatch.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR—
willing to do office work.
TELEPHONE us for stenog-
raphy furnished; permanent
positions desired. Olive 4875.
TELEPHONE us for book-
keeping and with references;
appears ready for positions a
salary 8855.
(B. Y. W. C. A. Employees
has young women register;
experience; can furnish
references. Olive 4875. Central
WOMAN—Sit. of any kind by
colored woman. Lindall 3426.
WOMAN—Sit. by young; good
work of some kind. 725.
WOMAN—Wants work of an
sort herself and child. Be-

OMAN—Wants work to au-
dren. 2425 N. Garrison av.
OMAN—Wants day work o-
or write. 3020A Cass av.
OMAN—Sit. any kind of w-
wrenes; go out by the day.
OMAN—Sit. by first-class 8
middle-aged; city references.
OMAN—Position in doctor's
and well-educated young m-
x M-67, Post-Dispatch.
OMAN—Who will give a t-
support her children? R-
187, Post-Dispatch.
OMAN—Sit. by elderly lad-
house, sweeping and clean-
ing wage. 1000A N. Bro-

OMAN—Sit. in dressmaking
helper; first-class hand
17W.

DOMAN Wants laundry & ironing work for Thursday or Friday; Mrs. Dickerson.
DOMAN Sit. by German children; washing or work 11 Sample av.
DOMAN Sit.; competent; v by the day; experienced Lindell 4762W.
DOMAN Sit. by first-class laundress; bundles taken references. Lindell 4265.
DOMAN Sit.; extra, part d needs work of any kind. include av.; Lindell 1426W.
DOMAN This is an appeal can give me work of any kind. I have two small children. I have constant care; my husband must have work. Call or

ORK—Of any kind, 4428
YOUNG GIRL—Sit.; post. to

as housemaid. Write
 LUNG LADY. Sit. by exper
 erate a dictaphone. Phone
 LUNG LADY. Sit. in small
 are of children. Bohemian
 LUNG LADY. Desires posit
 assistant; shorthand and typ
 ce. Victor 2722X.
 LUNG LADY. Sit.; redne
 companion; willing to sa
 rk. Cabany 54143.
 LUNG LADY. Sit.; clerical
 office work; good penman
 at Dispatch.
 LUNG LADY. Sit. by comp
 work for board and small
 ending night school. Bo
 at Dispatch.
 LUNG WIDOW. Sit.; house

Wellston, Mo.

YOUNG WOMAN—Unimpaired constitution of some kind; must have been born before Jan. 1, 1908. 1948-1949. Davis.

YOUNG woman will give \$1000 for school in exchange for...
ward. Y. W. C. A. Employment Office, 4875 Central Ave., St. Louis.

OPPORTUNITY WANTED BY—A young lady desires office position in reliable firm in St. Louis or northward now; could begin Feb. 1; have followed profession nine years; self-confident; complete charge of a department and follow-up letters sent promptly every two weeks; references given. Address: Princeton, N.J. Draughton-Porter Inc.

LL. Y. W. C. A. for all kinds of infants, for young women.

**HELP
WANTED**

VERTISING MAN—Expert,
and publication; thorough

VIEW LEADING MANUFACTURERS available for export trade; give favorable returns; permanent. For st., New York City.

WANT OF SKILLED LABOR. Order each year for unskilled factory work. In the navy you get the best training and chance to trade. Pay steady, and competency. Apply for full information, Recruiting Station, Dome Customs.

WANT MAKER. Tin and English cases maker, gluer and trimmer's. 1607 Blair.

WANT TYPEWRITER. And typewriter had experience in either number office; state age, salary expected. Box G-211, P.

WANT KEEPER. And general assistance. Will loan \$1200 on good

year; will give fine pos-
sibility to capable man, who has
loan. Box G-220 or phone

To deliver orders. A
 orie: call Sunday.
 About 16 or 17; steady
 ce unnecessary. Call to
 m. 1029 N. Grand.
 Young, 18 years, experie
 nces required; no other
 ner's Grocery, 4200 Shaw.
 S. 16 years; neat appeara
 ry; apply Sunday mornin
 ty Theater.
 16, for chemical laborato
 rturing plant; preferable gra
 d school. Apply 1800 S. 24
 Office boy for factory po
 with telephone switch
 d; state age, reference an
 Box M-172, Post-Disp
 RK—Wanted by local ele
 n from leader and

able of handling collecti
stating salary expected
Dispatch.

LECTOR—And solicitors.
Exchange Bldg., call Monday
"clock."
P.L.E.—Man and wife, car
rent of basement. 618 1/2
P.L.E.—White; man as cha-
ng and assist with housew-
ing and housework; no la-
ances required. Phone Boy-
or call 350 Woodlawn av.
TER OF silk petticoats;
er than experienced man
N. 14th st.
CUTTER AND MA-
dresses and waists; excel-
lention; application confide-
t & Dress Co., 704 Washin-
G CLERK—Young man, o-
ve 8 years' experience and

ELECTRICIAN—Experienced.

DAY.—**DAY.**—N. Jefferson av.
and BOY.—Apply Monday
evening, sheet; music department.
FACTORY SUPERINTENDENT.
want for a high-grade fac-
tories with executive ability.
one of all branches of a fac-
tory in Canada; applica-
to invest \$2500 cash and
Ontario, Canada; program
guaranteed to right party
secured by guaranteed security.
Dispatch.

Whitman Agricultural
Way.

... and Chateau.

AGENTS WANT

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

CREAM AND CANDY PARLOR
Ice cream machinery and candy
machines; terms Box B-571, ~~Post-Dispatch~~

VELVET SEASON - In office building; 1000
feet monthly; for terms to right, ~~Post-Dispatch~~
KENTON & CO., 1008 1/2 Times Bldg.

VELVET STORE - For sale, ~~Post-Dispatch~~
velvet store in Northwest Missouri; ~~Post-Dispatch~~
Section 2000; stock and fixtures \$2500; ~~Post-Dispatch~~
and repairs \$6050. For particulars
see Box J-11, ~~Post-Dispatch~~

VELVET STORE - The only ~~Post-Dispatch~~
velvet store in ~~Post-Dispatch~~

WANTS—wiring to ill health; will sell at
once; living rooms above store; an accom-
modation for man with small capital.
For particulars, call on
THE CURTAIN LAUNDRY—No opportu-
nity to dissolve partnership; also house
wagon. Box H-146, Post-Dis.

WANTS CURTAIN LAUNDRY—Doing good
business; owner leaving city; will sell
cash. Box H-17, Post-Dis.

WANTS CURTAIN LAUNDRY—For sale, up-to-date laun-
dry; 1000 cash; balance terms; did \$27,000
business last year; will sacrifice for quick
sale. Box L-67, P.-D.

BCH ROOM—*For sale, 2100 N. Broadway*
BCH ROOM—*And coffee house. 1200 N. Broadway*
BCH ROOM—*Cheap; leaving city. 1500 N. Broadway*
BCH ROOM—*Best little bargain; see this once. 604 N. Garrison*
BCH ROOM—*For sale, contents of lease; town. 206 N. 10th*
BCH ROOM—*For sale, contents of lease; cheap; call Monday morning, 9 to 11. 3510 Charles*
BCH ROOM—*Doing good business; worth 60, now \$400. A. J. Manuals & Co.*

AT MARKET—Reasonable if sold as one. 251 Hamberg.

AT MARKET—Beautiful, complete! Pictures, white enamel; big bargain; open to call 6174 Delmar. (8)

AT MARKET—With small line of groceries; receipts 200 to 500 daily; switch names till satisfied. A. G. Mancini & Co., 7 Times Bldg.

RECHANDISE—A nice, clean stock of gas-

merchandise, in a thriving little town
railroad in eastern part of Missouri;
business with one a vicinity cash
80-acre farm, with 6-room house. Box
80, Post-Dispatch. (6)

LINERY STORE—Excellent location;
reasonable. Box H-44, Post-Dispatch.

LINERY STORE—For sale, established
business; South Side; good location; phone
or 2854.

LINERY—Stock and fixtures, good loca-
tion; bargain; price reasonable. Box M-34,
Post-Dispatch.

LINERY STORE—Doing good business;
location; reasonable price. Box M-35,
Post-Dispatch.

SPINERY STOCK—For sale; nothing oddy, all good; doing a fine business; the reason: wants to go to California. W. W. Freshwater, Mount Vernon.

VESPAFER ROUTE—For sale; morning & evening; in North St. Louis. See L-Post-Dispatch.

NUT WAGON—For sale. \$15000; Owner's corn and peanut wagon, little used; also hotel; good business; best health and pure resort in United States. A. G. Cunningham, Afton, Mo.

LAB STUDIO—For sale, 10-minute postal audio, equipped for making portraits. E. Men, 8235 Olive st.; must sell at once.

LAB. ROOM—3 Brunswick-Balke tables, complete. Call at saloon, TW Chouteau.

LAB. ROOM—For sale, 6 Brunswick-Balke tables; license sold for \$1,000. Call at saloon, TW Chouteau.

LAB. ROOM—Half interest or all; 7 tables; on time; one-third down. 221 Chestnut room 212.

LAB. ROOM—For sale, best location in the city, doing good business; 3 tables, one-half interest; Box G-148, P.O.

N. ROOM—Barber shop, three tables. (c)
 rber chair; clearing \$115 per week on rab-
 risonable. Box M-9, P.D. Box M-200.
 REFRIGERATING PLANT—Comp-
 a Linda, a good quality boiler, consent, with
 cost about \$5000; bargain at \$3000. (c)
 Watson, Box D. Barry, Ill.
 TAVERN—1310 S. 18th st. All ex-
 TAVERN—One of the best paying, -283,
 for sale, at a bargain; must call
 Mr. Barry, 1124 Olive st. (c)
 TAVERN—Good place, live city, for ho-
 next month. Apply 1010 N. Broadway. (c)

TAURANT-Lunchroom; Will sell all
if interest; old stand; some of our
have been selling here 10 years;
born N.Y., N.J.;
TAURANT-Money maker; owner
ner can't manage; has other bus-
again. Call all day Sunday, 6-8
n.
TAURANT-Across from medical c-
& feeding; no students; suc-
man and wife can't be beat. A-
uals & Co., 1006-7 Times Bldg.
DINING HOUSE-Cheap if sold at once
H Washington.

MINING HOUSE—14 rooms; all furnished; Central. \$592.50. 1113 N. 19th.
MINING HOUSE—Eight rooms; neatly furnished; leaving city. 3083 Easton.
MINING HOUSE—8 rooms; furnished; all rooms rented; \$25 rent; \$250. 2402 First.
MINING HOUSE—14 rooms; rent \$45 per month; bargain. 3215 Washburn.
MINING HOUSE—Cheap. 4127 Washburne bl.
MINING HOUSE—For sale or lease; 10 rooms; good paying location. 1113 N. 19th.
MINING HOUSE—11 rooms; \$150 cash, \$250 per month; bargain. 3260 Olive.

MINING HOUSE—Of 7 rooms; well furnished; cheap. 1828 N. Taylor. ma.

MINING HOUSE—11 rooms; good rooming business; leaving city. 2757 Lowell. ma.

MINING HOUSE—Neatly furnished 15 rooms; big bargain for cash or time; only. 3019 Washington. ma.

MINING HOUSE—For sale, 9 furnished, all filled, with roomery; a bargain. 5615 Cook. ma.

MINING HOUSE—14 well-furnished rooms; rent \$25; water free; a bargain. 817 N. 9th. ma.

KING HOUSE—11 rooms; reduced rent; reduced price; failing health cause selling; Locust.
 KING HOUSE—10 neatly furnished; central; fine location; rent reasonable. 804 N. 2nd.
 KING HOUSE—12 nicely furnished; no pay; central location; easy access. Mr. Baker, 1129 Olive st.
 KING HOUSE—10 rooms; furnished; central heat; \$75; easy terms. 515 N. 2nd.
 KING HOUSE—10 rooms; good furniture; always full; all conveniences; investment. 1129 Olive st. (7)

thrs. 1525 Hickory.
TING HOUSE—12 rooms; full; light
 sleeping. See owner, 5425 Washington.
TING HOUSE—16 rooms. \$28; 10 min-
 ute walk from downtown; new; new;
 less for right party. Box Q-381 P.-D.
TING HOUSE—12 rooms, west of Grand;
 occupied; monthly profits \$100; electric
 Box G-196, Post-Dispatch.
TING HOUSE—14 rooms; all furnished;
 fully furnished; rent \$45; 10 min-
 ute; terms. 919 Victoria Bldg.
TING HOUSE—West End; 15 min-
 ute walk from downtown; new; new;
 less for right party. Box Q-381 P.-D.

1960, offering the seat of joy with
 1960 monthly; offer for sale externally
 Manual, 1960, 1960, 1960, 1960, 1960
 LING HOUSE—Contents of 7-room med-
 house; rent \$25; all rooms rented
 for cash, or \$200 cash balance monthly.
 State this bargain. 5216 Morgan st.
 LING HOUSE—Sacrifice 7-room modern;
 going west to floor continuing to
 electric lights; going to Michigan; will
 take for \$190. Box M-228, Post-Dis.
 LING HOUSE—66 rooms, all Allied;
 12-paying rooms; cheap rent; best loca-
 tion; bargain for someone; must sell;

Box G-224, Post-Dispatch. (R)
 KING HOUSE—West End; 14 hand-
 sily equipped rooms with all modern
 niences; all rooms occupied with per-
 manent rooming; nei. prev. 1000-1100;
 A. O. Murphy, 1000-1100, 1100-1100.
 KING HOUSE—For Times; 11 rooms;
 electric light, steam heat, hot and cold
 in downtown business district; near
 line; house-maker; owner business;
 be investigated to appreciate; no
 Box H-218, Post-Dispatch.
 KING HOUSE—17 beautifully furnished
 s; electric light, steam heat, hot and

N—Transfer corner, in business 3
 a; averages 50 barrels a month; in
 Box H-61, Post-Dispatch.

675 Times Building, 1000 Times Bldg.
 Times Bldg.
 N-Good transfer corner; Mr. [unclear]
 ness; must sell; cheap. Mr. [unclear]
 live st.
 N-Workingman's saloon.
 W-Wash; 1st floor; [unclear]
 Post-Dispatch.
 N-The well-known [unclear] [unclear]
 Broadway; good transfer [unclear]
 Invoice. Call at 400 [unclear] effect
 N-Going to [unclear] [unclear] read and
 South the [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]
 and location; have all [unclear] of [unclear]

STOLEN - was said
idea of

HORSES AND VEHICLES	MUSICAL
FOR SALE	MUSICAL INSTRUCTION

FIRE VOICERS—**STRALE** Lee; **Musical Director**—**WILLIAMS** E. J.; **Director of Music**—**WILLIAMS** E. J.; **Director of Music**—**WILLIAMS** E. J.; **Director of Music**—**WILLIAMS** E. J.

Voice building taught by practical method. No theory. No scales. No exercises. No drills. No call and try your voice from Box E-204, P. D. 100.

CORNET, violin and piano lessons given methods used insure success; also furnished instruction in all instruments. **SCHNEIDER**, 6081 Whittier, Delmar 214X (C-9).

BASS CELLO VIOLA PLAYER—**M. C. BILLYE**. 1701 N. 1st St., Philadelphia 16, Pa. Phone 8-3634.

TEACHER—With 10 years' experience on piano, violin, mandolin and guitar, is ready to give instruction in all instruments. Amateur orchestras and mandolin clubs. Delmar 558A.

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MEN Violin—Refined; young; organizing band. Write or call only. Write A. H. Rodgers, 4400A Ave. Ar.

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VIOLET Wid.—For quartet parties; give
parties; sing songs; play records.
TUNING AND REPAIRING
\$1.50 TUNING; factory experience, work
guaranteed. E. J. White, 198 California;
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HAVE your musical instruments repaired
where work is guaranteed or money re-
funded.
J. S. Brown, 9 S. Broadway,
Rt. 9, San Diego, near Market st.
FIRST-CLASS tuning and repairing pianos
and player-pianos. All makes. Reasonable
experience. H. Kautz, 2639 S. Jefferson, Mid-
dletown, N.Y.
\$100—EXPERT piano tuning; first-class re-
pairing of pianos and player-pianos. Re-
sponsible. All makes. Write for literature.
7115 Park av., Phone 8888 Room 3000, Victor
Parkway, Long Beach, Calif.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

CORDON—For sale, imported Tombs #4
Kays, 16 baize; cost \$100; price \$35. 1009
Broadway, New York City.

PYROTECHNICS, mainly expert sacrifices
for \$500 with benefit. 719 N. Channing,
San Francisco.

BANJO—For sale, good as new, price \$5.
Write for literature. 719 N. Channing,
San Francisco.

CARH pair for secondhand music instruments.
MUSIC BOXES for sale. \$200 up.

MUSIC ROLLS For sale, 6 notes; sell for \$200. \$200 up.

MUSIC BOXES For sale. A Mahogany piano, manufactured by the Jesse French Co., Chicago, Ill., made about 1918. Good reason for selling: bargain. 1434A Monclair ave.

DRUMS Wm. & Sons, male, with excellent tone, cheap. Arthur Yarmachsky, 2607 Easton av.

DRUMS Wm. And traps, with or without bells; must be good outfit and a bargain. 1912 S Broadway

CORNET For sale, fine; cost \$45; will sell for \$8. 1912 S Broadway.

PHONE, 430; York double bell euphonium, \$45; York tuba, \$45. Write for catalogue and prices. J. Flaxton, 111 S Broadway.

VIOLIN For sale, fine old; cost \$25; will mandolin \$1. 1429 S Broadway.

GUITAR For sale; large size, at \$125. 1429 S Broadway.

GUITAR - for sale and mandolin; cost \$95 each; will sell for \$5. 1912 S Broadway.

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(99)
 TOLIN—For sale, old violin, fine tone, with
 case. Price \$45. 1600 S. 3rd St.
 WYLLIE
 ELECTRIC PIANO—For sale, small Wurl-
 izer, without motor. \$15. 2114 N. 12th
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, make cash or
 trade. 2114 N. 12th
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, mahogany, 85
 note; cheap for cash. \$700 Missouri.
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, mahogany, 85
 note, player-piano cheap. Box A 500, P.D. (c)
 LAYER—Piano—85-note, cost \$700; will
 sell for less than \$400.
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, upright; dark oak
 If taken at once. 1647 S. Jefferson. (c)
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, upright; cheap. 1033A
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, mahogany; like new;
 at a bargain. 4124 California.
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, mahogany, upright,
 like new. only \$75. 8612 California. (c)
 LAYER—Piano—For sale, fine Kauty upright; will
 sell for less than \$400.
 FOR EXCHANGE—Disc phonograph records,
 without cost. At \$700 Finney; call today.
 617.

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NO—For sale. Checkering, which can be bought for \$25 by calling at Olive st. and, neither for a C. C. S.

NO—For sale; will sacrifice new eight plane, almost new, two 250, another case. Call Sunday. 3414 Gravena; Va-

VENNY FINE Russell Street machinery and, like new; absolutely reliable. Call: 1011

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RECTOR
JIM LINDELL, Rector
Six rooms (all sunshining);
in every apartment; hardwood
floors; central heating; air
porch; hot-water heat.

Barwick Apartments
4953-65 McPHERSON
One of the most convenient and best
apartments in the city; strictly in
the heart of the business district;
Park, within 2 blocks of a car
park; close to the city's most
elegant hotels, churches and
highways; shopping district; maid
dresses, home telephones; every room
has a private bathroom, a
and 6 rooms and bath. See location
THE LINDSEY R. CO. Inc.
Hillside

SAN CARLOS
SPECIAL INDUCEMENT
Forest Park bl. and Newport at
few 4-room apartments left in this
beautiful south-hill surface. Periodic

SIX ROOMS, 3
5500 Van Vleet; steam heat
service. Owner on premises.

FIVE ROOMS, 5
721 Goodfellow av.; steam heat
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5514 CABANNE AV
Six-room apartment with every
convenience; steam heat, hot water
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Elegant 5-Room Apartment
5887 PLYMOUTH A.
Every room light; southern exposure
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installed. See for particulars. See
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LOOK-LOOK
Waterman Apartment, 3057 Waterman. All modern, new kitchen, new bathroom, bookcases, brick fireplace, solid paneling, new carpeting, new paint, beautiful, large tile bathroom, with separate shower. Call for details. Call Howard Flores throughout; purchase price \$12,900. Reasonable.

ELMYRA APARTMENT
DOUBLE HEATING PI
14 & Taylor av. Between Lackawanna and Broadway. 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms; southern exposure; all outside space. Call for details.

7-ROOM APARTMENT
5501 Chamane av., 8d floor, 8111 1st floor; every modern convenience; inspect today. Apply for details. Call for details.

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**NEAR
FERRY BOAT
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(Private)
IN THE DUNDAS KAYAKS
1411 Washington Boulevard
Six rooms, two baths, every
convenience.
Your inspector invited.**

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Agent Eighth & L

**KINGSBURY
APARTMENT**

8 large rooms; 3
and reception room.
are the finest apartmen
St. Louis; they are fire
and have all appointme
of the very best.

Located at the head
Kingsbury Place, 501 Cl
avenue.

Douglass Loan and Inv.
521 Security Building,
and Locust.

**Do You Want
An Ideal Apartment**
One with "lots of room, little ho
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Come and see the new and beauti
Luxor Apartments
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Equipped with Murphy "24-25"
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Quite different from any other built in St. Louis. Six rooms, a garden-room efficiency! Main hall parlor facing south; walk distance of Forest Park; 800 feet. Steam-heated garage; 1200 feet. Decorate to suit. Open for inspection. Better see them today.

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New Apartments,

3541 Marston av., 3 rooms, bath, heat, electric, gas, central, new, modern; 1000.

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Dispatch Big House, Home and
Estate Guide.

1

2008-09-01

POLTRY AND BIRDS

FOR SALE

EGGS—For sale, and pullets; buff orpington laying birds and pullets; Cook strain; large city; bargain. 6738 Garner av. Benton.

HYGROMETER—To regulate moisture in incubator; thermometer with legs, beads (one for each duck and goose); egg book \$1.41 per hen per year profit; progressive poultry keeping, Philo system, at bargain. Wm. Loom, 30624 St. Louis av.

INCUBATOR—For sale, hot-air, 120 eggs; 1922 model; 1923 model. Address: J. C. McNeil, 1001 E. 12th.

INCUBATOR—Female; 1923 egg old French.

NCUBATOR—For sale; \$2.50 up. 7252 O
 Manchester rd., Maplewood.
 NCUBATOR—For sale. Ideal, 125; hot-water,
 perfect condition, \$7; brooder, 120, hot-air.
 323 N. 11th st., East St. Louis, Ill.
 NCUBATOR—For sale; 300-egg Cyphers,
 \$12.50; 150-chick hot-water brooders, \$1
 each. Will McIntosh, East Alton, Ill.
 (See page 10)

INCUBATORS—Prairie State, 110-egg, 0
phers 140 egg; very reasonable. Box M-
out-Dispatch.

INCUBATOR—For sale; good condition; 100-
egg size; cheap; 2 blocks from Bellefont-
aine car. 2231 Partridge.

WATER—For sale. 20-egg hot water

INCUBATORS—250 eggs, at \$10; 500 eggs at \$18; 1,000 working order. I. Weismann, 1000 Dayton, Ill.

COYBATORS—For sale; the St. Louis is the best made; also the best hatcher of viable chicks on the market; \$4 to \$100, depending on hatch, or on type of work; gas or oil; my automatic gas valve saves half the gas; have gas brooder \$1.50; will throw up to 100 chicks; also a gasless brooder. E. Springer, 8403 S. Spring.

EGG BANDS—For all kinds and sizes of poultry, by mail, dozen 15c, 25 for 35c. Write for price list. E. Springer, 8403 S. Spring. Poultry wanted for St. Louis Seed Co., 411-413 Washington av.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CULTRY—For sale, buff orpington
good utility strain; while they
are 5337 N Broadway; call 5
morning if possible. Colfax 1207W.

CULTRY—For sale: white wyandotte
hens and hens from prize winning
is Beaver, Overland, Mo., Lackland
Milton.

CULTRY—For sale, buff orpington &
cockers and pullets, 2 white orp
ckers for sale on trade, ask for Mitt
Brown, 5011 Alaska av.

COUNTRY PAPER 44-124 page periodi

DULTY-For sale, 60 thoroughbred cock white leghorns, 100 egg Pralier incubator. A. R. Pearson, 4415 East Riverwood Park Ferguson line. Phone 79-9855.

DULTY-For sale, white wandanties; sets \$1.00, cockerels \$1.50 to \$2; hens, 50¢; all brothers and sisters 25¢. No Ideal incubator, brand-new; No Interstate grinder, 25¢; No 7 Mann's under, 5¢; No 100 brooder, 45¢; No 7 hen house, 57¢. F. S. M. Anderson, P.O. Box 52, Graco depot on Old Orchard road.

OSTER-For sale; bantam. Call C
19421.
OSTER-For sale; silver laced wyand
2609 Brandon av.
OSTER-For sale; single comb
sland red; good stock; reasonable;
change. 6322 Labadie.
DIP can be prevented and cured on

Stamilton's Sultry Remedy, because
strong antiseptic and an excellent
tonic, by placing a teaspoon-
ful of this potent drinking water; one ha-
bit sent on receipt of 50c in stamps
to the Sultry Remedy Co., 100
S. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.
Sultry Supply and Seed Co., 34
and 36, Central 1823.

FEET FIRST—A safe plan to keep feet
healthy and get an abundance of eggs
from your hens. Write for guaranteed
cure. Price 25c. 2610 Alcott av.
St. Louis, Mo.

STING HENS—For sale, 4356 S. Com-
monwealth.

WAGS—For sale, 10 pit. 4356, 434 to 8
Central. 1/2 Mead's Cuban red and 1/2
Wagars: all on walk; \$3 each. John Cendel-
bach, Waterloo, Ill.

WANT A LIVE AGENT IN EACH COUNTY

We handle our few lines of poultry remedies, egg stimulator, one that has had experience in raising poultry preferred. Box 1, Post-Dispatch.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.
We handle a large, complete stock poultry supplies, remedies, incubators and brooders. Write for our free poultry supply catalogues. **ST. LOUIS SEED CO.**
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Y the Hen-O-La-Hen-E-Ta, Successful
system; if you do you will get eggs. Ask
dealer for them. Eureka Mills Co.
distributors, St. Louis. (c66)

WANT YOUR HENS TO CACKLE?
Use the Golden Egg Producing Stimu-
lant. 1 lb. sells \$2.50 delivered. 417 N.

HOW TO MAKE HENS LAY.
We have the Golden Egg Producing Stimulator
completely different; large package \$6. The
small Eggirity Kennedy Co. 417 N. 8th St.
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A CHEMIST'S SECRET
Feed hens for heavy winter laying; circular
HARRY ALBERS
417 N. 8th st. St. Louis.

CUBATORS AND BROODERS we have
bought from the Riser-Hick Supply Co.
for your entire stock of incubators
brooders, and offer big bargains:
50 machines \$100
50 machines \$100
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 50 brooder
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 50 brooder
 colony houses, brood
 all guaranteed by us;
 150; while they last
 Our guarantee
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STOPS FALLING HAIR

This Home-Made Mixture Stops Dandruff and Falling Hair and Aids Its Growth.

To half pint of water add:
Bay Rum 1 oz.
Barber Compound small box
Glycerine 1/4 oz.
These are all simple ingredients that you can buy from any druggist at very little cost, and mix them yourself. Apply to the scalp once a day for two weeks, then once every other week until all the mixture is used. A half pint should be enough to rid the head of dandruff and kill the dandruff germs. It stops the hair from falling out, relieves itching and scalp diseases.

Although it is not a dye, it acts upon the hair roots and will darken streaked, faded, gray hair in ten or fifteen days. It promotes the growth of the hair and makes hair soft and glossy.—ADVERTISEMENT.

ST. LOUIS MERCHANTS CHARGE DISCRIMINATION IN RATES

State Public Service Commission Is Told That Other Commonwealths Get Price 4 Cents Lower.

JEFFERSON CITY, Jan. 30.—A communication from the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis to the Public Service Commission and the Interstate Commerce Commission, received today, declares that the freight rates on grain shipped from Missouri points through St. Louis to eastern markets are discriminatory and asks that they be changed to conform to the interstate rate.

The petition declares that the rate on shipments originating in Missouri is four cents higher from St. Louis to eastern points than when the shipments originate in Iowa, Oklahoma or other states, and that the rate is unfair to Missouri shippers. The Merchants' Exchange requests that the National and State commissions confer and jointly agree on a rate which will

be uniform for State and interstate shipments of grain.

The question was argued before the Interstate Commerce Commission Jan. 8, on a formal complaint filed by the Merchants' Exchange and the South-west Missouri Millers' Association against the railroads, but no ruling has been made.

Charles Ripplin, traffic manager of the Merchants' Exchange told the commission in a letter that the plan to establish a uniform rate will be acceptable to them and to the millers.

NONUNION SHOES FOR STRIKERS

BRIDGEPORT, O., Jan. 30.—The striking miners of Eastern Ohio are aroused over the discovery that the union label is absent from 40,000 pairs of shoes purchased by their officials for the miners and their families from a Jersey City firm. Many of the miners have refused to wear the shoes, or permit their wives or children to do so.

The miners have abandoned all hope of a settlement of the strike.

1200 IN MASQUE OF PEACE AT THE LIEDERKRANZ CLUB

Angels, Red Cross Nurses, Pajama-Clad "Patients" Among the Dancers at South Side Ball.

Beneath a canopy made of ropes of wild smilax, intertwined with wisteria and white lilacs, which stretched from the arched roof of the ball room in all directions, and under rays of colored light which turned the dancers into a human kaleidoscope, the Liederkranz Club last night celebrated a "Bal Masque of Peace" with a gayety and joyous abandon surpassing most of its previous entertainments. About 1200 members and guests were present.

One girl, dressed as an "angel of peace," flitted through the crowd, and two others, garbed in American flags, wore crowns labeled, "Peace," and swashes across their breasts inscribed, "Neutral." There were numerous Uncle Samas. Miss Marcella Pempin, as a Red Cross nurse, was attended by two husky "patients" in pink pajamas—Pat H. Melville and Jerry Sheehan Jr.

Aside from these costumes, and one man dressed as an Austrian officer, the other masqueraders had no reference to war or peace, but included all of the characters usually portrayed at a masked ball.

Up-to-date dances followed. The unusual gaiety of the affair was due in part to the fact that for the first time at the Liederkranz Club such up-to-date dances as the one-step and the hesitation were permitted. Of this opportunity the younger set availed itself.

One of the most effective groups was composed of seven girls dressed alike as "romper kids." They wore pink gingham rompers and hats and black half-hose. They were Misses Hilda and Florence Remmers, Anita Meyer, Ruth Kranke, Clara Wagner, Hilda Holmann and Georgia Texter. Like many of the masquers, Miss Texter had two costumes, and appeared later as a Kate Greenaway girl, in a white satin frock with pink ruffles.

The most eccentric costume was worn by Miss Lillie Kroeger, as a "suffragette bellhop." She wore a Tommy Atkins cap with harem trousers and red slippers and hose, surmounted by a decollete bodice supported by two red ribbons over the shoulders. Miss Jane Thuman went as a "bale of cotton," with a pleated skirt of batting and a gunnysack bodice, decorated with cotton blossoms sent from Memphis. Miss Ethel Hennessy was daring as a bathing girl, in white and black bloomers of abbreviated cut.

Teacher and Pupils. School was held in one corner with Mrs. George H. Hill, in trousers and frock coat as pedagogue. Her class consisted of men and women, all dressed in blue checked gowns and white aprons. The "pupils" were Mr. and Mrs. Richard Speckler, Judge and Mrs. Julius Falkenhainer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kroeger, Mrs. William C. Fox, Mrs. Jean Mason and Mrs. M. Kaufmann.

Mrs. R. W. Romberger, Mrs. F. G. Peroud and Miss Clementine Arendes were dressed exactly alike as "fashion's extreme." They wore black and white striped harem trousers with a lampshade overskirt of tulle, and carried director's staves. Miss Stella Lynch and Miss Leona Krey were Scotch lassies.

An original masquerade was that of Mrs. George Brinkmann, as "Musical Comedy." About the border of her Greek himation ran a staff of velvet ribbons adorned with ragtime notes. Upon her hat nodded a cluster of velvet crocheted heads.

Mrs. C. O. C. Max, wearing a costume made by herself, impersonated "cherries." Her dress, vividly green, was decorated with red cherries, and from a basket she distributed candied cherries among the guests.

The merry-makers unmasked for supper at 11:30 o'clock. No person without a costume was permitted on the ball room floor.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. TO PAY A DIVIDEND OF \$20,000,000

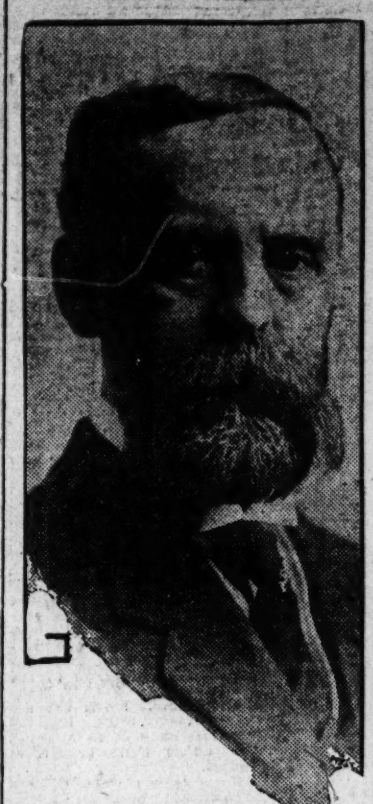
Mail Order House to Make Stock Distribution Against Accumulated Surplus.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—Directors of Sears, Roebuck & Co. recommended the payment of a \$20,000,000 stock dividend to holders of \$40,000,000 common stock of the mail order corporation, at a meeting here today.

The new shares of the 50 per cent dividend will be issued against an accumulated surplus of approximately \$23,500,000, a large part of which has been reinvested in the business.

The resolution adopted by the directors recommending the dividend provided that the distribution should be made by April 1 to stockholders of record March 15. A special meeting of stockholders was called for February 23 to approve the board's recommendation and to vote on a plan to increase the authorized amount of the corporation's common stock from \$40,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

SILVER SERVICE FOR HEAD OF VANDERVOORT'S



MELVILLE L. WILKINSON

head of the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney department store, is 50 years old today (or, as his friends put it—50 years young), and as a tribute to his kindly treatment of them the employees surprised him with a solid silver tea service and 50 American beauty roses, one for each year, in his home, 4401 Westminster place. The tea service consists of seven pieces, including the tray. It was arranged so that the silver set and the roses should be a surprise to Mr. Wilkinson when he came into his breakfast room this morning.

There are more than 1700 employees in the Scruggs-Vandervoort-Barney store, and each one, without exception, from the porters up, contributed to the surprise for their chief on this his fiftieth birthday.

In the four years that Mr. Wilkinson has managed the Vandervoort store he has done much to help the employees. It was he who gave them summer vacations with full pay, something that they had never had before. In many other ways it is said that he has helped to uplift those who work for him. Business friends declare that no one in the dry goods world knows better than he does how to help the department store employees in their work and their recreation without detriment to either side of the ledger.

N. O. NELSON PIONEER OF NEW ERA, SAYS SPEAKER CLARK

Plan of Profit-Sharing With Employees Praised in Speech on America's Growth.

CHICAGO, Jan. 30.—The phenomenal growth of the United States was the theme of an address tonight by Speaker Champ Clark at a banquet of the Chicago Dental Society. The greatest achievement, he said, "is that we have taught all the peoples of the earth that men can govern themselves." He said that in 13 years our total wealth has multiplied 125-fold and is rated at \$100,000,000,000, "which, if equally distributed, would give \$1312 to every man, woman and child" in the country.

He expressed faith that "the crowning glory of the philosophy, statecraft, humanitarianism and religion of the twentieth century will be to devise a scheme whereby every man and woman shall enjoy the usufruct of his or her own labor and to prevent one greedy soul from monopolizing the toil and sweat and lives of thousands." That glad era began when N. O. Nelson of St. Louis originated the plan of sharing profits with his employees.

MAGAZINE WRITER WEDS

Miss Fearn Peake of Lebanon, Ill., and Rudolph Krebs, a magazine writer of Waterloo, Io., were married by the Rev. T. Dewitt Peake, pastor of the Methodist Church in Lebanon yesterday.

Krebs was to have arrived in Lebanon Friday night, but a delayed train prevented his arrival before yesterday morning. He obtained a marriage license in East St. Louis and arrived at the Rev. Mr. Peake's home half an hour before the ceremony was performed. The couple will live in Waterloo, Io.

THE Keeley Treatment

For Liquor Drinking, all forms of Drug and Tobacco Addictions and Neurasthenia

(Treatment the Same as at the Parent Institute)

Home Treatment for Tobacco and Neurasthenia.

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OUR CLEARANCE SALE



PRUFROCK-LITTON'S \$250,000 CLEARANCE SALE

Attention! Furniture Buyers!! Now 10% to 50% Off!!

THIS immense stock, seven floors of samples to select from in this large building. Several thousand pieces reduced below the already low cash prices marked on each piece in plain figures. Dozens and dozens of people are selecting now what furniture they want, even though they will not need it until February, March and some not until April.

A Few of the High-Grade Bargain Pieces

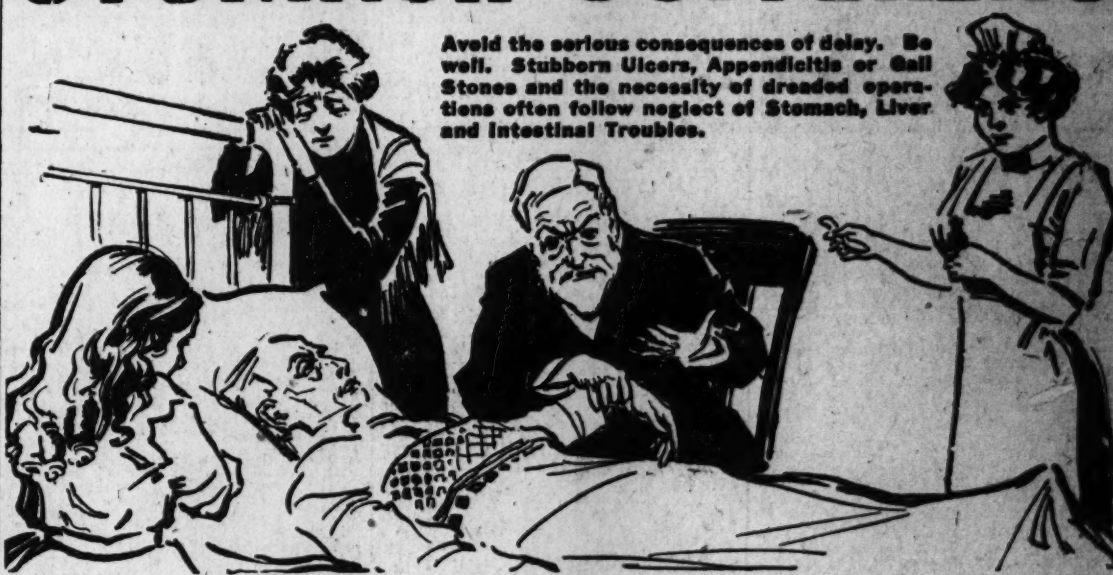
For the Library	For the Chamber
\$ 9.00 Fumed Oak Rocker..... \$ 6.50	\$42.00 Golden Oak Chiffoniere... \$28.00
20.00 Red Leather Patched Rocker..... 10.00	35.00 White Enamel Wood Bed, cane panels..... 28.00
25.00 Green Morocco Patched Rocker..... 12.50	43.00 Fumed Oak Chiffonier with mirror..... 34.50
21.50 Fumed Oak Chair, cane seat and back..... 15.50	48.00 Golden Oak Dresser, 48-in. 36.00
38.00 Arm Chair, green morocco seat and back..... 19.00	59.00 Tuna Mahogany Chiffonier with mirror..... 39.00
50.00 Fumed Oak Settee, cane seat and back..... 35.00	77.00 Circassian Walnut Chiffonier..... 56.00
65.00 Mahogany Clock..... 35.00	74.00 Sheraton Mahogany Dresser and Chiffonier..... 59.00
120.00 Blue Denim Davenport..... 59.00	109.00 Mahogany Dresser and Chiffonier..... 85.00
132.00 2-piece Green Velour Suite..... 110.00	213.00 Circassian Walnut 3-piece Suite..... 183.00
230.00 3-piece Louis XIV Suite, denim..... 180.00	251.00 Antique Mahogany 4-piece Suite..... 210.00

Pay in 30, 60, 90 and 120 Days—Or 2% Off for All Cash

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Entire Block—Seven Floors Fourth and St. Charles Streets

STOMACH SUFFERERS



Let Me Prove to You That ONE Dose—Mind You, I Say ONE Dose of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy Will Do You More Real, Permanent Good Than All the Medicine You Have Ever Used

Mayr's Wonderful Remedy has enabled thousands to avoid an operation. Let me urge you to try just one bottle before submitting to that dangerous, dreaded ordeal. One dose will nearly always convince the most chronic sufferer that operations for such complaints are unnecessary and that even when thought necessary, can often be avoided. Don't let any one tell you your appendix was put in your body by mistake.

Neglect of stomach, liver or intestinal troubles is a serious matter. Delay in proper treatment of these affections may lead to appendicitis, inflammation of the stomach, liver or bowels, stubborn ulcers and other frightful complications. If you have thus far escaped the serious consequences of the knife and are suffering from bilious attacks, indigestion, constipation, gas pressure, stomach or intestinal troubles or symptoms of gall stones or appendicitis, TAKE CHANCES NO LONGER.

Get one bottle of Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and let it prove that within a few hours it will give you greater relief than you ever dreamed possible. I want to prove to you and to every sufferer from stomach, liver and intestinal complaints that this is the most remarkable remedy you have ever known of. I want to prove to you that it is possible to be free from the pains, distress and tortures that are robbing you of the comforts healthy folks enjoy.

It is not necessary for you to take Mayr's Wonderful Remedy for weeks and months to get results. ONE DOSE WILL CONVINCE YOU, even though you have despaired of ever getting well again, that it is possible to sit down to a square meal with healthy, natural hunger, to eat what you like and enjoy it without the dread and fear of suffering for days from all the tortures of indigestion, constipation and headaches in consequence.

St. Louis People Tell of Wonderful Results!

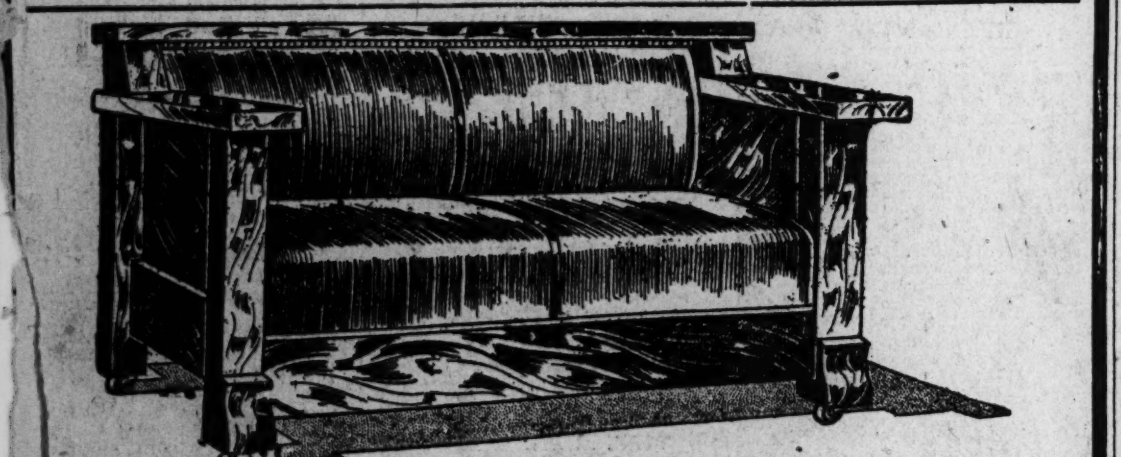
Mrs. Rosa B. Bennett of 2020 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo., was ill with stomach troubles for nearly fifteen years. She had a great deal of medical attention and took many treatments. She was advised to undergo an operation by one specialist. Then she took Mayr's Wonderful Remedy and found swift relief. She wrote: "I was a sufferer for about fifteen years and I tried everything. I doctored with different doctors, and each one would give me a different name. One said that I would never be any better until I was operated on, and another one said I had cancer of the stomach. I could get no relief. I took Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Now I can't praise your medicine enough. My stomach has had just the same experience with Mayr's Wonderful Remedy that thousands of others have had."

Get a Bottle of MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY Today. Insist on Getting Mayr's. It is Sold in St. Louis and Everywhere at All Good Drug Stores—with the positive understanding that your money will be refunded without question or quibble if a bottle fails to give you absolute satisfaction.

FEBRUARY CLEARING SALE 25% REDUCTIONS ON ANY ARTICLE IN THE HOUSE



Consists of Everything to Furnish the Home Complete



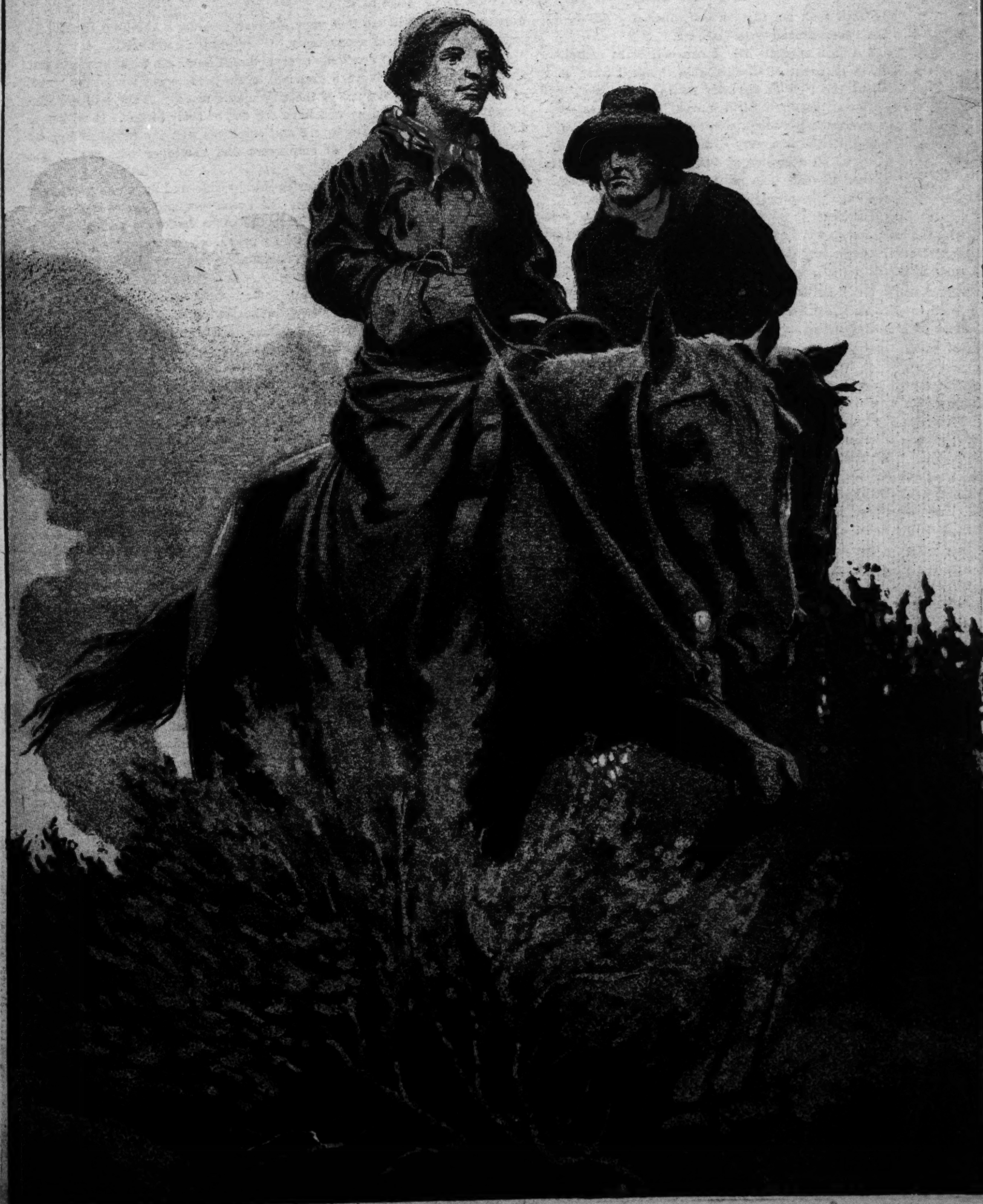
"Duofold" Davenport
The frame is nicely finished and highly polished—just the size of an ordinary settee—latest design—the seat and back are covered in the most durable imitation leather over a complete set of tempered springs. It is simple to operate and when open is a full-size bed. \$23.85

Sale of Room-Size RUGS
Consisting of Floral and Oriental Patterns and in All Colors
Brussels Rugs, \$7.15 Up
Velvet Rugs, \$8.30 Up
Axminster Rugs, \$12.35 Up

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The POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO. JAN. 31, 1915
Sunday Magazine

Beginning in This Issue
RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE
A Thrilling Western Story
by Zane Grey



DAY CANNOT BE TOO POSITIVELY YOURSELF

By VANCE THOMPSON

How a man may preserve his free identity in the midst of the multitude of his fellows, as set forth by the clever American essayist in his latest work.

It is a tragic law that if you would go fast and far you must haul after you—far and fast—the mass behind you. And it follows that your good is the good of all. Of course, this is a commonplace—as common as sunlight—an old, universal truth.

Your good is the good of all.

It is a statement which contains all truth, moral, political, economical; precisely as all geometric elements are contained in a circle, all truths are packed into that one true saying: Unless a thing be good for the hive it is not good for the bee.

That is all very well, you say, but how am I to protect my ego—which, after all, is my main concern; how am I to pay my debt to the hive and yet protect myself?

Every philosophy the world has ever had has been an attempt to solve this riddle. Every experiment in government has been another attempt. Man has never done anything but try to find a way of living with safety, convenience and delight among the multitudinous entities that surround him. He has done nothing but try to live in the hive, while preserving his own indomitable sense of individual bee-hood—of remaining a nobly isolated, self-respecting bee.

You do not expect me, Philemon, to give you a rule which shall

answer this old question; but it may be that along this line of thought you will find a suggestion.

Evolution is working with you; it is striving to create out of the mass a perfect type of man; it has absolutely no concern whatsoever for the mass; its concern is wholly with you—its type. Now, the more vehemently you affirm your ego, the more surely are you working with the law of evolution—toward what end I know not.

Every affirmation of your ego is with the law. You cannot exaggerate the tremendous importance of clearing a space round your ego—so that it may stand, like a statue in a public square, the light and air and ether all around it. You cannot be too positively Philemon.

And the other bees in the hive?

Unless they are living with the safety and convenience (if not with delight) you will find small opportunity for being Philemon, IPSISSIMUS. Thus it is a duty to yourself to see that there is harmony in the hive; that there is honey equally distributed; that the wax roof is in repair.

The Man Inside you—the Hidden Workman, Paracelsus called him—does not work for others, except for the compelling reason that it is not only by working for others that he can get his own work perfectly done.

WAKING UP THE RICH MAN

Advantages of the "Fellow-Human Being Factory"

By GERALD STANLEY LEE



OMBONE took me to task the other day for being too good-natured with the rich.

I didn't used to be. I can collect as complete a list or outfit of disagreeable things I have said about the rich as anybody could.

Even "Inspired Millionaires," which has such a monstrously complimentary and unmanageably hopeful title, is a very disagreeable book for anybody with an income of over two thousand dollars a year to read. No millionaire every really finds reading "Inspired Millionaires" comfortable.

But there is no doubt I have grown less and less ill-natured with the rich, and as what happened to me is getting liable just now to happen to other people any day, perhaps it will interest them to know just what it is.

I am not naturally an ill-natured person, and I have learned by a good many hard knocks that I can get more out of a very rich man of what I demand of him if I insist on being myself with him than I do when I'm just being a poor, discouraged, grumpy imitation of somebody else.

The gist of my philosophy, as it practically works out, seems to be that I want my own way with my own character. In the long run, and when I get down to the rub, I don't really propose while I am in this world to let anybody interfere with me, and with the way I conduct my soul on the inside. It makes a great deal of difference to me (more difference than anything else)—how I conduct my soul on the inside and how I get on with myself. So there is one thing I have put my foot down on, once for all; I don't propose, for instance, to be compelled by any man on this earth to drop my habit of being a fellow-human being.

This is my main "feeling about the rich man. When a man comes up against me on the great main street of life, bumps into me and fairly knocks me over with a lot of money I don't propose, because he is heavy and doggy and clumsy with his money, or possibly drunk with it and doesn't know what he is about with it half the time, to bump back.

Bumping isn't my way of expressing myself. Why should I let myself be twisted and all warped over into somebody else, and into somebody else's way of expressing myself, because a poor, stupid, helpless, bumpy-sort of person with a lot of money comes along suddenly and—bumps?

Being a fellow-human being is more fun—even with a very rich man, and it's not only more comfortable and convenient to keep right on being oneself, no matter who anybody else is, but it's more practical. The best way to attract the attention of a very rich man, who is not acting like a fellow-human being, is to show him a sample suddenly just when he doesn't expect it. He has made all arrangements to bump into you for instance and to keel you over by having more money than you have, and when his shoulder comes up against yours to lay you low, you slip to one side softly and let him lie down hard on the sidewalk. He will almost be sure to notice you. Nothing attracts a hitting-sort of man more than to be hit back. Just let him hit himself, poor fellow, or have the sidewalk, or the force of Gravity, or God, hit him for you. To lay low a rich man and make him think hard, and wonder hard, what to do next, and to generally wake a rich man or employer up, treat him in a way he didn't know enough to know you would treat him. Then he will think, and when he be-

gins to think he will see that your interests and his, in the long run, lie together and he will act accordingly. Then you've got him.

This is my idea. I don't say everybody off-hand can make it work, but those men who make it work first will be the first to get what they want.

They will have the use of the rich man's money. They will get him to want them to. And he will have the use of their brains. It will be a fine bit of teamwork. Employers and employees who try to get things by teamwork will get ahead of employers and employees who try to get things done by strikes.

Put two big competing factories side by side and have one of them a fellow-human being factory where the employers and the workmen get things by doing teamwork, and have the other factory a pull-back or a pull-every-which-way factory in which everybody is trying to get things by strikes and lockouts, and what is bound to happen? I ask this square question of any honest workman who would rather be a fellow-human being if he can afford it. Which of these two factories, say in five or ten years, will whip the other factory, make the cheapest goods, get all its customers, and throw it out of business? Which factory will send the workmen in the other factory out on the street looking for a job? And which factory will send the officers of the other factory back to their palatial homes waiting around for something (God defend us!) to be president to?

What I can't understand is why there are still so many workmen left nowadays who seem to think they can get money out of their employers by doing everything they can every day by strikes—or by sabotage to keep their employers from having any money to pay them—to throw their employers out of business. It does seem as if it would be more practical to help their employers make more money first. And then take some. A man who has had a lot of practice for a long time in being shrewd in behalf of his employer, and shrewd in making fine goods, will soon be so shrewd that his employer will know it and respect it and will not dare, after getting all his money his workers have handed over to him by doing enthusiastic work with him, will not dare not to share the extra money with them more than fair, i. e., with the same return enthusiasm. They have been more than fair. He will. Men who can do shrewd teamwork with an employer and keep it up—who keep studying him and studying his business to do teamwork with him, soon get an employer on the hip. Even if he would do otherwise he would have to be fair to them. They have ways of knowing his business and of knowing his character that make him helpless. He stands naked before them. Teamwork always reveals people to each other. Doing things together makes everybody see through everybody. People who do teamwork get shrewder and shrewder every day and can get anything they want. People who don't do teamwork know less and less about themselves and less and less about others every day. They move themselves out into the woods. People who don't do teamwork in this year of our Lord, 1915, bury themselves. Each

man who won't do teamwork buries himself all alone by himself. Then he wonders why he doesn't get on.

The way I propose to get on is to be a fellow-human being and discover what I can do for everybody. Incidentally, as far as I have tried it, it starts everybody up studying what they can do for me. At all events I certainly can say for one, that being a fellow-human being is about ninety-eight per cent of the fun of life, and I don't propose to be cheated out of it because my employers and other rich men are rather slow on the whole, poor fellows, in getting around to how much fun it is.



"I DON'T PROPOSE TO BUMP BACK."

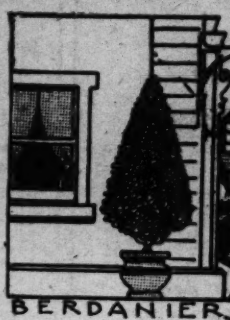
PAGE TWO.

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—JANUARY 31, 1915.

Day Near When Childless Marriage

Will Be Publicly Scorned"

Washington University
Economist Predicts . .



Though Dr. Mangold, in new book, pleads for quality rather than quantity in the production of children, he sees in the fashionable boarding house and apartment hotel life of the "almost rich" a new peril to our birth-rate. It is not among the wealthy but among those nearest to them that children are not welcome at all

A NEW peril to modern society is being analyzed at the bar of public opinion by a learned and scientific St. Louisan. It is not a germ; it is not a parasite; it is neither propaganda nor persecution. In outer appearance it is harmless—even attractive. It is the modern fashionable boarding house, which is indicted for the very serious offense of seducing men and women from one of their highest duties to society—that of bringing children into the world.

The birth rate has been steadily declining in the United States for several years, and this has been a matter of grave concern to students, many of whom have feared it might mark the beginning of an era of national degeneration.

The St. Louisan is not so pessimistic as this. His opinion is that the great desideratum is not so much more babies as it is better babies. At the same time he realizes that there is an element of danger in the decreasing birth rate, and seeks to place much of the responsibility upon persons he calls the "almost-rich," who live in exclusive hotels and the boarding houses of residential districts.

The St. Louisan is Dr. George B. Mangold, director of social economy of Washington University. Dr. Mangold has made a comprehensive analysis of birth-rate records in his new book, "Problems of Child Welfare," (The Macmillan Co.) Both in the book and in subsequent discussions of the subject he sees a growing public sentiment that will make childless marriages a matter of reproach and will bring down popular contempt upon wedded couples who choose the lazy life of hotels in preference to the more important business of building homes and rearing children.

"These people," he said, "are not the truly rich and yet they are usually better off financially than most of the professional and business young men of a city. Their circumstances are such that they are well able to bring up a few children, but they are unwilling to undertake the responsibilities and troubles that parenthood brings. Such people are distinctly anti-social. Within the next few decades, I believe that they will come to be generally regarded as such."

"The truly rich have children—many of them. For one thing, they desire to leave their property to their own flesh and blood when they die. The men of the better professional classes, who strive to build homes as they go along, have children—usually as many as they feel able to care for properly. It is only the almost-rich who are the habitual shirkers."

It must not be gathered from this that Dr. Mangold is afflicted with the race suicide hysteria. On the contrary, he manages to view the situation with a considerable degree of control. He even promulgates a doctrine that, a few years ago, would have brought the cry of heresy against him and placed him in imminent danger of a thwack from the Big Stick. It is nothing less than a statement that persons suffering from inheritable diseases ought to be prevented from begetting children and that no persons should bring more children into the world than they can reasonably be expected to care for in some degree of comfort.

Curiously enough, Dr. Mangold is a reformer who doesn't believe that legislation is much of a way to bring about his proposed reforms. The law might do something in the case of feeble-minded persons, who cannot be trusted to be governed by ethical motives. He thinks these ought either to be segregated or else deprived of all the potentialities of parenthood. Only an aroused public sentiment, however, will make it possible for sane, but diseased, persons to refrain from marrying and handing down their frailties to a new generation. Such a sentiment, Dr. Mangold believes, will grow up within the next half century.

The scientist goes even further by indicating that if persons unfit to become parents are married they are justified in taking reasonable means of preventing offspring. He points out in his book that average, modern Americans do not find anything immoral in arbitrarily restricting the birth rate.

"The avoidance of large families," Dr. Mangold writes, "is probably the principal cause of the decline of birth rates; and since among native American women, especially, the ethics of restriction are justified, the birth rate is definitely controlled. As a causative force, the cost of living is a decided factor, for with the constant raising of standards, men with large families cannot afford the coveted plane of living. Young couples frequently find that a child would handicap them financially and socially, so they avoid family obligations until they believe themselves ready. Any such delay necessarily results in a lower birth rate."

"Among the well-to-do the love of ease and pleasure is a more important factor than visions of a high standard of living. Many women prefer

cats, dogs, monkeys, parrots, teddy bears or other pets to babies, and do not wish to be handicapped in their daily routine of social duties by children who need attention. They are not willing to sacrifice either time or energy for the most important race duty, but live selfishly, trying to glean sheaves of enjoyment in the field of artificial pleasures."

His argument, in short, is that while the declining birth rate is a genuine social evil, the important duty of correcting it rests with the persons who are best able to do so. An increased birth rate is desirable only if the children brought into the world can be given a good start in the struggle of life. A high birth rate is worse than a low one, if it is throttled by high infant mortality or if it produces children who will become dependent upon the public for support.

Indeed, Dr. Mangold finds that a comparatively low birth rate is desired, although the rate among some American classes and in France is rather too low. The population will remain stationary or decline, of course, unless more than enough children are produced to replace their parents and to make allowances for casualties that will bring mortality before the children can themselves become parents. He finds that, outside



DR. GEORGE B. MANGOLD

of the more fashionable boarding house classes, the number of married couples deliberately remaining childless is comparatively small.

The tendency in all civilized countries has long been towards a declining birth rate. But it has been accompanied by a death rate that even more greatly declines, so that a steady and profitable increase in population has been maintained. The large families of another period are rapidly disappearing, but instead of being a social weakness Dr. Mangold believes this has been a matter of strength.

The doctor does not believe that primitive peoples had as large birth rates as has been popularly supposed. "On the contrary," he says, "the works of many students indicate that a comparatively low death rate prevailed among the savage races. . . . The large family of nine or ten children was comparatively rare."

In the Middle Ages Europe had a very high birth

rate, but it also had an enormous death rate, so that populations long remained about stationary.

"The age of marriage was low," the writer continues, "and as late as the first half of the nineteenth century a large proportion of the girls were married before their eighteenth year. . . . High birth rates were the natural consequence; many wives died prematurely, while husbands married twice or oftener, and huge families were common. The average family of Franklin's day is the exceptional family of the present time."

Two hundred years ago, he finds, a large majority of the children born in London perished before they reached the fifth year of life, but today the proportion is less than one-fifth. "As late as 1761, 50 per cent of the English population died before reaching the age of 20. The enormous gain of today is not appreciated until one realizes that at present one-half the people of England live until the fifty-fourth year has been reached. "It is not surprising to learn that in Prussia during the decade 1751-1761 nearly seven-tenths of the children failed to reach the age of 10. Practically three-fourths of the entire population died before they were able to contribute to society and while they were still a cost to the parents."

The enormous strides of medical science since those days, bringing as they have the practical elimination of such fatal children's diseases as smallpox, together with better sanitation, saner ideas of feeding and hygiene, have reduced the death rate greatly. Moreover, people are getting over the idea that they can bring more children into the world than they can possibly care for and then blame it upon Providence if some of them die.

The decline of the American birth rate has about kept pace with that of the leading countries of Europe, except France, which has the lowest rate of all the great countries. Unfortunately the greater part of the American decline comes in the families of native Americans. If it were not for the immigrants and foreign-born part of our population, the decline would be much greater than it is. Herein lies a real danger for our country.

Comparative figures show that the average number of children, 2.7, born to native American parents is lower than the average of Americans of any other nationality. The next lowest is among Anglo-Americans and is 3.7. The average number of children in a family of Polish immigrants is highest of all, being 6.2. French Canadians, Russians, Italians, Swedes, Germans, in the order named, rank next in fecundity. From this it will be seen that while the Anglo-Saxon element of our population is bringing two children into the world, the Polish Jews are bringing six and all foreign-born classes are bringing an average of four.

The birth rate in American cities is also declining much more rapidly than that in the rural districts, although it has not been so very long since the contrary was the case. In the country also the native stock is holding its own, but in the cities the native blood is being displaced by blood that is essentially foreign. It is true that the death rate is slightly higher among the children of foreign-born parents, but it is not high enough to effect seriously the general results.

Dr. Mangold finds that sterility—the impossibility of bearing children—is increasing. Disease is partly responsible for this. More than one-eighth native American women are sterile, a far larger percentage than can be found among women of any of the foreign classes. Among Russians, Poles and Bohemians sterility is almost a negligible quantity.

Dr. Mangold believes that public sentiment will in time eliminate many of the causes of sterility and will reduce the number of deficient children. Fifty years from now, he declares, a young woman will as soon think of marrying a confirmed alcoholic as of marrying a social leper. Alcoholism, he explains, has been demonstrated an inheritable disease. Tuberculosis, he says, is not inheritable, although there is great danger that a tubercular parent will communicate the disease to the baby after its birth.

He does not believe that compulsory medical examination laws will be responsible for the young person of the future knowing positively whether the person he is to marry is afflicted with communicable or inheritable diseases. Public sentiment alone will do it. It will be considered as much a matter of course for a fiancée to ascertain in a proper way what disease germs her future husband harbors as it will be to look up his references at the bank.

Silkworms Speeded by Acid Baths

A NEW method by which silkworms may be cultured 10 times a year instead of twice as at present is reported to have been perfected in Aichi Ken, Japan. The method is very simple. Egg cards are immersed in hydrochloric acid for five to ten hours just before they are hatched. In a fortnight or 12 days after the immersion the eggs are perfectly hatched, and worms that are stronger and more healthy than those hatched in any other way may be seen coming out of the shells. The silk produced by the worms thus hatched is better and longer than that produced in any other way.

"The Announcement of Her Engagement"

By
CHARLES DANA GIBSON

NUMBER TWO

THIS is the second of a series of drawings, by the famous master of black and white illustration, which are appearing in the Sunday Post-Dispatch Magazine.

Mr. Gibson's technical gifts are reinforced by a humorist's eye, which is keenly alert for the foibles and frailties of life, and he shows here the spoiled darling of rich parents, who usually makes a pretense of horror at the idea of figuring in the public prints, eagerly scanning the papers to see whether sufficiently extravagant phrases have been used by the society editors in telling of her announcement the day before of her purpose to take a new name at the marriage altar.

(Copyright, 1914, by Life Publishing Co.)



How a Missourian Introduced the Machine Gun to the Battlefield.

It was at Santiago that youthful Lieut. Parker gave the world a great surprise by demonstrating, despite the sneers of his commanding officers, that the Rapid Firer is a mobile and active offensive instrument instead of an engine to defend a fortified position — Those who laughed at his famous mule battery were the first to applaud him as a strategist

MODERN warfare, as exemplified on the battlefields of Europe, is largely machine gun fighting. For this reason, in great part, it has taken on the character of a gigantic siege operation, and millions of soldiers, from the English Channel to the Swiss

border, are cowering in trenches to escape the sprays of lead that sweep above their heads.

But few persons in the world, outside of the war offices, know that this immense revolution in military tactics is due in the first instance to a Missourian, an officer of the United States army, who, for the first time, made the machine gun an offensive arm during the Spanish-American War, despite the disdain of the War Department and the jeers of his comrades.

His name is John Henry Parker, and he is a Captain in the Eighth Infantry, stationed at present at Fort McKinley, in the Philippines. He was born in 1866, near Tipton, Mo., and taught school at Sedalia before entering West Point in 1888. He married Miss Ida Burr of Sedalia, and A. L. Burr of 4623 Washington boulevard, St. Louis, is his brother-in-law. Parker was admitted to the Missouri bar in 1894, but never practiced law.

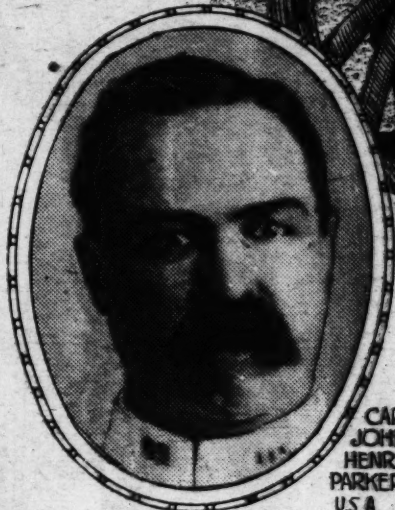
Machine guns, firing their hundreds of bullets every minute as a hose sprays water, are commonplace of warfare today. It is taken as a matter of course that every infantry regiment has its complement of rapid-firers. We read without much wonder that the German method, following a heavy bombardment by the allies that invariably precedes an infantry attack, is to send showers of bullets from machine guns six inches above the enemy's trenches, so that no human being can live who shows his head above the earthworks, thus balking any movement of infantry. The allies have promptly copied these tactics, which make offensive operations impossible while the fire is so hot.

Yet it was only 17 years ago, just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, that an officer of the Ordnance Department of the United States army, making an official report, predicated upon inquiries among military experts here and in Europe, expressed with sublime confidence the opinion that "machine guns, in the very nature of things, could never be useful except in the defense of fortified positions; and that they could never be brought up on the battlefield nor used if they were brought up."

Parker was at that time only a Second Lieutenant, and, according to an army proverb, "Second Lieutenants are fit for nothing except to take reveille." Yet this particular Lieutenant, in the leisure of his duties at his post, had been guilty of the unusual achievement of using his brains. Machine guns were at that time in extremely bad odor in the military textbooks. The Gatling gun, invented by Dr. Richard J. Gatling of Indianapolis, was the earliest form of this weapon. Its French adaptation, the mitrailleuse, met eternal disgrace, according to the experts, in the Franco-Prussian War. Military writers contemptuously dismissed the machine gun by telling how easily the German artillery knocked out the French mitrailleuses at Gravelotte.

But Parker, by his own reasoning, came to the conclusion that the machine gun was discredited in 1870, not because of faults in the weapon itself, but because the French had not thought out the scheme of its proper tactical employment. They had tried to use the machine gun as if it were artillery, instead of realizing that its real function was to serve as an adjunct to rifle fire.

So Parker drew up and submitted to the War Department the first outline ever conceived of the correct tactical employment of the machine gun in warfare. It should advance on the offensive with the skirmish line itself, he pointed out, and should go wherever infantry can go. He submitted drawings of



CAPT. JOHN HENRY PARKER, U.S.A.

a new gun carriage of his own invention, designed to give the machine gun its proper mobility. The War Department did not even acknowledge the receipt of the plan and drawings.

Thus matters stood when Parker reached Tampa with his regiment, the Thirteenth Infantry, at the beginning of the Spanish-American War. Despite discouragements, he was as confident as ever of the correctness of his plans. So he went to the commander of his regiment, Col. A. T. Smith, and asked for a few minutes' audience on the subject of machine guns. Perhaps Col. Smith was suffering at the time from the malady which the gentlemen of the medical corps in Tampa dubbed "thermal fever," for his reply was gruff and curt:

"I don't want to hear anything about it. I don't believe in it and I don't feel like hearing about it."

After meeting other repulses from higher officers, Parker by accident ran into Lieut. John T. Thompson, who was in charge of the ordnance depot at Tampa, and buttonholed him over a dish of ice cream. It proved that Thompson had a consignment of 15 gatling guns upon his hands, which the War Department had for some mysterious reason sent to Tampa, and which he regarded as a white elephant. He was more than willing to get rid of them, and promised to submit Parker's plans to the Commanding General, of whose staff Thompson was a member.

In a few days came an order from headquarters naming Parker as commander of a gatling gun detachment, to consist of two Sergeants and 10 men, taken at random from the various companies of the Thirteenth Infantry. He recruited the rest of his total force of 37 men after he arrived in Cuba.

Four of the gatlings were issued to the detachment. It was found that the guns had been so exactly made according to the scientific specifications of the Government that a mallet was needed to batter the parts loose. The first thing Parker and his men had to do was to get at these weirdly perfect specimens of the

machinist's art and file them down until "the aim of the pieces could be changed by the touch of a feather."

Parker was so revolutionary as to determine to use Missouri mules, products of his native State, to draw his guns, instead of horses.

"The scientific branch of the service," he writes in his book, "The Gatling Guns at Santiago," "had always held that the proper animal to draw a field piece is the horse. They expatiate with great delight upon the almost human intelligence and sagacity of that noble animal; upon his courage 'when he snuffeth the battle from afar,' and upon the undaunted spirit with which he rushes upon the enemy and assists his master to work the destruction of his foes."

"Those who despise the army mule for the purposes of field artillery know very little of the capacity of this equine product of Missouri, when properly handled. It was demonstrated that two mules can pull a gatling gun with 10,000 rounds of ammunition, loaded down with rations and forage, where eight horses are required to draw a field piece; and that mules are as easy to manage under fire as horses."

Suffice it to say that the Missouri mule acquitted himself splendidly under fire, and argued much merriment by his habit of replying to the enemy's shells with the derisive exclamation: "Hee haw!"

Parker's battery had its baptism and turned a new page in military tactics during the attack on Santiago on July 2. He was directed to report, after posting his battery, to Gen. Chaffee, who had command of the outposts. Chaffee inquired what the battery consisted of, and upon being informed: "Four gatling guns, posted so as to command the neighboring hills," made a contemptuous reply which reflected the general views of officers at that time.

"Humph, you can't command anything," he sneered. The gatlings were sent to support Grimes' battery of field pieces at El Poso, and early in the morning were again sent to the rear without firing a shot because infantry had come up to support the artillery. On the way back Parker and his men met his old regiment, the Thirteenth, on the way to the front, and were

(Continued on Page 15.)





A draft is deadly for some persons.

THE American Medical Association, composed of leading physicians of the country, has just issued a general warning about colds. It declares every cold, however slight, a source of potential danger because it prepares a fertile soil for the propagation of any disease germs that may happen along.

Along with the warning comes some wholesome advice both as to how colds may be avoided and how they should be treated, once they have been acquired. The American Medical Association is authoritative and what it suggests and advises is the last word in the experience and practice of the highly-skilled membership of that organization. The directions for the most part are simple and easily followed, as the following excerpts of a comprehensive bulletin will show.

The Causes of Colds.

WHILE it is asserted by some that acute colds are always due to germs of some kind it is conceivable that a too dry atmosphere, which is the condition in so many houses today, may so irritate or congest the mucous membrane of the nose as to allow the least irritant to cause at first a simple inflammation of the mucous membrane, which congested area may later pick up and harbor, or cause to kill, germs.

It seems to be an established fact that good outdoor air does not predispose to colds as much as indoor air, and it is a fact that persons whose occupation is indoors are more susceptible to colds than those whose occupation is outdoors. Whether or not every cold is due to a germ, chilling, whether indoors or outdoors, certainly predisposes to colds. If the mucous membrane of the nose is congested, it more readily becomes inflamed by irritation or by germs.

Some persons cannot be exposed to a single draft on any part of the body without an acute coryza (cold in the head) starting. Other persons who do not have this susceptibility may become chilled, may be subjected to violent cold, damp winds and may even get wet and still never develop a nasal catarrh.

The Prevention of Colds.

It should be the object of every mother, nurse, family physician, school teacher, medical inspector, Board of Education and Board of Health to inaugurate every means possible to prevent colds; that is, to develop the resisting power of the individual; to see that the child is properly clothed; to see that the house and school-room air is as free as possible from dust and germs, and that it contains the proper amount of moisture.

The first step is to ascertain if the child breathes properly through its nostrils. Adenoids and greatly enlarged tonsils should be surgically treated. If a child is underfed, he must receive more food. If he is anemic, he must get fresh air, good food and iron. Any chronic disease must be discovered.

Preventive measures consist of proper bathing to keep the skin in good condition; proper clothing, depending on the region, season and exposure; proper heating and ventilation of living rooms, bedrooms and buildings in which persons are employed, and proper heating and ventilation of the schoolrooms. A child may be overclothed for play and at the same time underclothed for sitting in cool rooms. The child should be very warmly dressed if he attends an open-air or open-window school in the cold seasons. These schools are among the best means of preventing coryza, sore throats and coughs.

The too severe exposure of young children and babies to dampness and winds is inexcusable and does not increase their resistance against catching cold. Often it precipitates serious conditions.

Any person who has a tendency to nasal or pharyngeal colds should not suffer undue exposure at night. Too many open windows may cause too much direct draft over the face. Fresh-air sleeping should be governed by common sense. Cold daily exposure of the child's face and head.

"When You Catch Cold"

By the American Medical Association.

Bulletin issued by great society of doctors summarizes the experiences of its members in treating the commonest winter ailment of human race, in suggestions how to avoid infection and how to treat yourself if you are so unlucky as to become a victim

by quick friction, is an excellent means of decreasing the likelihood of catching cold or becoming chilled. Older persons may take cold showers or cold plunges, in the morning, if it is advisable in individual cases.

Children especially should not be subjected to unnecessary infection by being taken into crowded cars, stores or assemblages. School children with acute colds either should be sent home or should be taught to prevent contaminating the atmosphere with infection. If a case of acute coryza occurs in a family, the family should understand that it is contagious, and the sick should be isolated from the well as effectively as practicable.

The family should also be taught that the exchange of handkerchiefs and the use of the same towels, when one member of the family has a cold or sore throat, is inexcusable. The nasal and throat excretions should be received into paper handkerchiefs, or pieces of cheesecloth, and these should be burned.

The Stages of a Cold.

A cold, like any other acute inflammation of the mucous membrane, is divisible into stages, the first being that of congestion and dryness of the surface.

The next stage is the excretion of a more than normal amount of mucus. The surface of the membrane becomes moist and discomfort becomes less as the tissues become less congested.

The Treatment of Colds.

The advisable method of cure is to reduce increased temperature, to produce purging and to take precautions to prevent the second stage, if possible.

If the patient be seen first in the morning or before the middle of the afternoon a saline laxative—a Sedlitz powder, citrate of magnesia, Rochelle salts or castor oil—is given. If the patient be seen first in the evening a less quickly acting cathartic is advisable, and none is better than a small dose of calomel (from one to three grains), depending on the age of the individual, combined with 7-12 to 15 grains of bicarbonate of soda. Opium or morphine should not be given.

One of the best treatments is one of the coal-tar products, such as antipyrine, acetanilid or acetophenetidin, although these drugs should be used



A mustard foot-bath and a hot drink often relieve cold congestion.

The same solution may be used as a gargle.

It is not well to cleanse the mucous membrane of the nostrils too thoroughly before the patient goes into the outside air, especially if that air is dust-laden. The proper time to spray is when the patient is to remain in the house for a short time.

If the coryza tends to become subacute and prolonged, tonic treatment is required; a small dose of quinine and a small dose of iron, with or without arsenic and strychnia, are advisable.

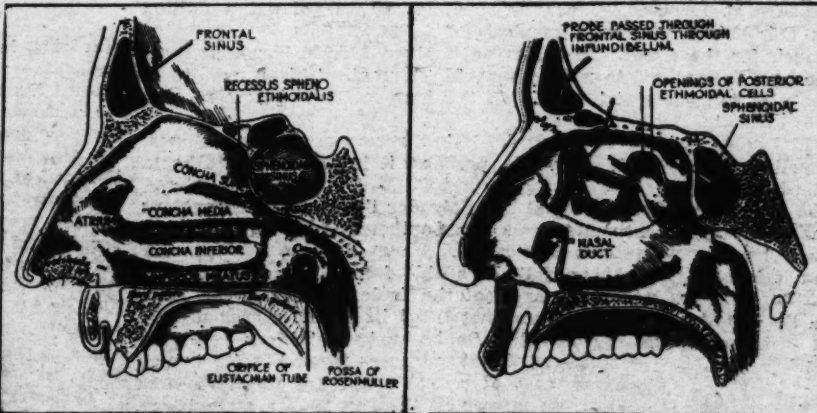
What a Cold May Lead To.

There is no immunity acquired by surviving a coryza (cold in the head), a pharyngitis or a bronchitis. There seems to be no doubt that the influenza bacillus leaves a patient temporarily, at least, more susceptible to other more dangerous germs, as those of pneumonia or tuberculosis.

Every cold, especially in a young child, should be considered serious. The possibility and the frequent occurrence of complications such as middle ear inflammation, inflammation in one of the accessory sinuses of the nose, broncho pneumonia or lobar pneumonia must always be a subject for consideration and prevention if possible.

Cold and throat infections are also likely to cause bronchial glands. Any one or more of these glands may become infected with tuberculosis. Most colds, if not all, are contagious, and are transmitted by contact through families or close associates, and are especially spread by contact in schools.

With a damping up of the passages from congestion and secretion, germs may migrate or be forced into some of the sinuses surrounding the nostrils, and the frontal sinuses are those that most frequently suffer. This is the cause of the frontal headache from the congestion which occurs with most colds, and of an actual frontal sinusitis when infection actually enters these regions. If the same inflammation occurs in the nasopharynx, the mouths of the Eustachian tubes may become blocked, and middle ear congestion from aspiration of the air is caused. Also the germs of infection may migrate up these tubes and middle ear inflammation develop.



Diagrams showing the delicate structure of the nose with its numerous ducts and cavities.

sparingly. Aspirin is now more largely used than any other drug to stop colds. It can cause heart depression and should not be used too freely. If the patient is not soon to be subjected to exposure, a hot bath is another efficient means of relieving internal congestion.

The old-fashioned treatment of a hot foot bath, hot whisky punch and the patient put to bed is often successful. In this age, however, when other dilators of the blood vessels are accessible, it is rarely necessary to resort to alcohol.

Spraying or snuffing solutions into the nostrils at this stage is inadvisable. The throat may be gargled with warm saline solution, which is roughly represented by one-fourth teaspoonful of salt to half a glass of warm water.

If the second stage develops, that of profuse mucous and some mucopurulent discharge, then cleansing the nose and throat becomes urgently needed. At this stage all of the foregoing measures should cease. A patient who has been more or less deprived of food, except a small amount of liquid nourishment for from 24 to 36 hours, may resume his normal diet.

The discharge from the nostrils should not be allowed to remain blocking up the passages. Consequently, atomizing with warm saline and alkaline solutions should be more or less frequently done. The simplest cleansing solution is one made from one-half teaspoonful of salt and one-half teaspoonful of sodium bicarbonate to a glass of warm water. The amount for half a glass of water.

sume about \$100 worth before its beneficial effects are perceived," says the Scientific American in summing up the latest report of the Radium Institute of London.

At this institute, where they probably have more radium than anywhere else, and where the greatest physicians and surgeons in England are administering it, they use, besides the water, flat varnished "applicators" of various shapes and in sizes ranging from 0.7 square centimeters to 28 square centimeters. These are made in three lengths, from 7 milligrams to 150 milligrams. They use also minute glass tubes filled with radium sulphate.

The water, which is either drunk or injected, is prepared by bubbling radium emanation through distilled water, which is then slowly drawn off into bottles. The apparatus at the institute is designed to give solutions with an activity from 1 to 2 millicuries per liter, an activity much greater than the best of the radioactive water from natural sources.

"As a drink radium water would prove an expensive luxury, since a very moderate-size bottle costs \$2.50," continues the Scientific American.

"Radium water has the flat taste one associates with distilled water, together with a curious faint 'salty' flavor, and its effect, so far as the writer's experience goes, is to render one extremely sleepy for the rest of the day."

"For these reasons alone it is not probable that radium water will ever rival any preparation as a beverage, even for millionaires."

Radium Water Is as Costly as Champagne

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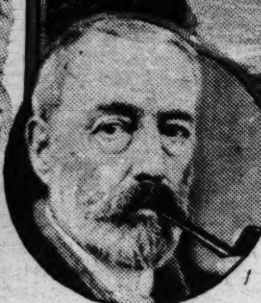
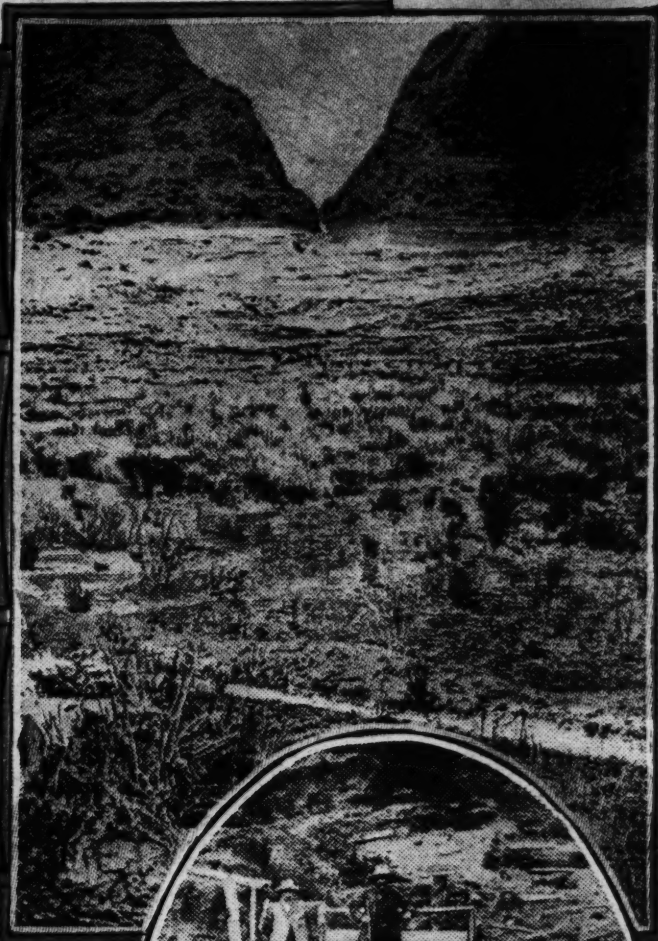
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Mystic Lake Drained to Find the Real El Dorado



Hartley Knowles.

Lake as it originally appeared, on the left; section of it drained, on right; and gate of drainage tunnel, on lower right.

E

L DORADO! El Dorado, the golden, has been found!

Perched on the roof of the Colombian Andes, only a day's journey from Bogota, there has just been turned back to the light probably the mightiest and most famous hoard in the world's treasure, for which Raleigh gave his life, which Drake sought, which the sixteenth century Spaniards tried to dig from the floor of the sacred lake, for which half the adventurous treasure seekers of the four intervening centuries have struggled in vain. It is the thing from which El Dorado got its name, the very root of the romantic gold-seeking adventures of two continents for 400 years. Of that in a moment.

The man who has found El Dorado is a quiet-spoken, composed Englishman, slightly past middle life, unadventurous looking and acting, a mining man and capitalist, and his name is Hartley Knowles.

"I don't believe all the foolishness that has been written about this thing," he said at a New York hotel where he talked to a Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine writer. "You can see by consulting the memoirs of the British naval Captain, Cochrane, that one French scientist estimated the treasure at 1,000,000,000 pounds sterling. If we got out a million pounds (\$5,000,000) we would be pleased."

So much for the result. In achieving it about \$75,000 has been spent and the total is expected to reach about \$5000 more. This refers, to be sure, only of the successful work. Of the four centuries before no man ought to estimate.

But El Dorado is not only a hoard. It is a romance, an ideal, a quest as compelling as any in history. So, perhaps, it is pardonable to begin it at the beginning.

In the days before Columbus and San Salvador there existed in various sections of the new continent, from our Southern States down to sub-equatorial lands, a mysterious civilization.

In what is now Colombia, a full day's ride from the modern capital city of Bogota, high up on the crest of the Andean range, lay a little lake in the top of a tawny mountain that lifted itself like a broken cone. It was an emerald sunk in dull gold. On its banks were four excavated temples, at whose entrances stood life-size human figures, cast of purest gold. On the surface of this little mirror in the sky rode a state barge, wonderfully freighted, blazing with wealth. They called the lake some mystic name, which the Spaniards made into Guatavita.

Guatavita lies some 10,000 feet above the level of the South Atlantic. Nevertheless it is not really difficult of approach. One route lies by way of the Orinoco and Meta rivers, the other along the Magdalena.

When, in 1512, the Spaniards penetrated to Guatavita they found a

peaceable, industrial people, rolling in Andean gold, living under the placid if mulcting rule of a temporal-minded priest. He was called a cacique—the cacique of Guatavita.

Men have made worse use of gold and of gods than did these Andeans. Gold was not the medium of exchange. For this the cacique's people were too natural. Gold was the food of the golden god. It was mined for his pleasure. His truly was the golden service; his the golden sacrifice. On the great feast days of the year the cacique and his people made a great procession and went to the top of the mountains and the shores of the sacred lake. Here a great ceremony was held. The cacique was finally divested of his clothing, anointed with heavy, perfumed oils and painted, over his entire body, with fine gold dust, which clung in the oils and left him the flesh vision of the golden god, his relative.

This service completed the cacique and his suite stepped upon the ceremonial barge or raft and this was pushed out into the middle of the lake. Now, after prayer and ceremony, the officials who rode on the barge with the golden cacique, seized the tribal treasure of gold and cast it over their shoulders into the depths. Thus was the bright god fed.

But, in time, the greedy Spaniards heard of this growing deposit of gold and they hastened thither to grab it. But the simple worshippers of the golden god had heard of them before they arrived and when the invaders came, lo! the four golden temples, the golden images and all the golden vessels and precious stones had been cast into the lake. The baffled Spaniards calmly were told to seek them at the bottom, an engineering feat beyond their power of accomplishment. They told the story on their return to civilization but Knowles' is the first of many expeditions to reach the goal. He says:

"We dug a tunnel through the side of the mountain and let the water run off by gravitation.

"Even then we didn't get enough grade. All the water ran off, all right, but we found the floor of the lake a great bog of mud, kept soft by the springs. We finally got these springs diverted and have, for the last few years been dredging, digging and shoveling out the mud. We are nearly done. This year we will get to the real treasure and bring it back to the day."

"Of course, the constant moving of the very soft mud has naturally shaken the heavy gold and emeralds down into the deepest pit in the floor and we will likely find the treasure all in a heap."

Knowles shows a considerable number of the golden treasures recovered from the floor of the lake, photographs of which are reproduced on this page. All have a religious significance. Most seem distinctly Egyptian, which apparently tends to support the theory connecting these with the Misses Rutherford. (Continued on Page 15.)

Dredge at work today at center of lake.



A Literacy Test Would Have Barred This Fine Colony from Illinois



Jacksonville has a concrete and striking example of what this country may lose in good citizenry if book learning is made the standard for the admission of immigrants.

IN these days of immigration law agitation and literacy test propaganda, there is one substantial little city, near St. Louis, which is thankful that there were few barriers against the foreign exile in the middle of the last century. That city is Jacksonville, the beautiful and thriving capital of Morgan County, Illinois.

Two things will immediately impress themselves upon the chance visitor to Jacksonville. One is the town's apparent prosperity—with its well paved streets, car lines, fine homes, churches, college buildings and its public square, fringed with modern business blocks. The other is the astonishing preponderance among its inhabitants of persons with the unmistakable swarthy complexion and features of the South European.

Still another thing will strike the visitor, if by any chance he consults a telephone directory. That will be the number of such family names as Alvies, Baptist, Correa, DeFreitas, Fortado, DeSilva, Escorse, Fernandes, Ferreira, Gouveia, Mendosa, Nunes, Rodrigues, Sardinha, Souza, Vasconcellos. If he is a traveled visitor, who knows little of the history of the community, he will wonder what chance colony of Portuguese he has stumbled upon.

If he will take the trouble to investigate he will find a chapter of history not generally known, yet redolent of all the old ideals of an America as the refuge of liberty for the oppressed of the earth. This garden spot of Illinois was the haven of a bitterly wronged people, who have repaid the hospitality which received them by building up as fine and thoroughly American citizenry as any place in the United States would desire.

In our own comparatively enlightened times it is almost impossible to believe that there are persons now living who, in a civilized country, suffered incredible cruelties through the persecutions of religious bigotry. Yet there are men and women living today in Morgan and Sangamon counties, Illinois, who, for their religious beliefs, either were imprisoned or were hunted like partridges through the forests and brier patches in the mountain valleys of their native island of Madeira, no longer ago than 1849. Such a thing could not happen today, perhaps, in any Christian country. Because it could happen 70 years ago, a most important addition has been made to the citizenship of our land.

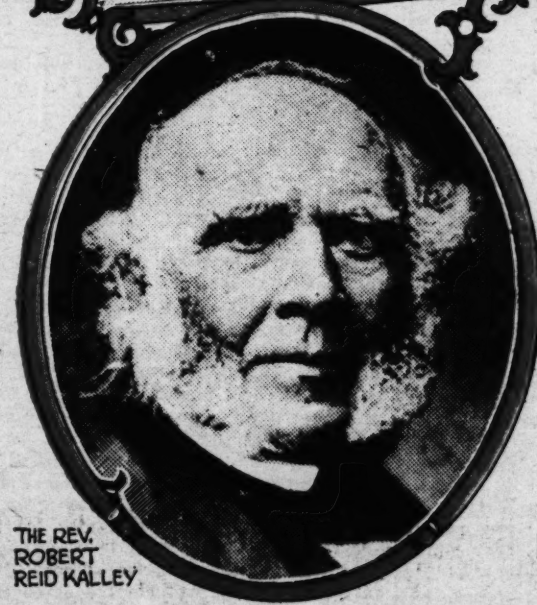
In the early forties of the last century, Dr. Robert Reid Kalley, a medical missionary, and his wife set sail from Scotland for China under the auspices of a Presbyterian board. On the way Mrs. Kalley became ill and the ship physician told her husband she could never survive the tedious voyage to the Orient. The vessel put in at the port Funchal, Madeira, where the doctor and his wife disembarked. Kalley embodied all the missionary militancy of his race and creed. He knew not a word of Portuguese, but he immediately established a residence and began the practice of medicine, never charging fees for his services. When he was called to visit a patient he would kneel in prayer before beginning his examination. He was extremely skillful and his fame quickly spread. In a short time he began opening free schools and the islanders were at first so grateful that its officials once addressed to him a resolution of thanks.

As soon as he had sufficiently mastered the tongue, Kalley began preaching the doctrines of his church and distributing Bibles. In a comparatively short time, converts flocked to him. It was inevitable that, sooner or later, he and his people should come into conflict with the Roman Catholics all about them. A. P. Vasconcellos, one of the survivors of those days, says that some priests were charitably inclined, but that others became deeply incensed at the rapid spread of Calvinistic doctrines and attempted every means at their command to stamp out the propaganda. The unproselyted populace became incredibly hostile.

Arrests were frequent. One woman, a Mrs. Alves, whose granddaughter is now living in Illinois, was condemned to death by a Funchal tribunal for heresy because she denied in open court the doctrines of transubstantiation. Her sentence was reviewed by the Supreme Court of Portugal and was commuted to imprisonment for three months and a fine of \$5, but she had been imprisoned for the greater part of two years before her troubles were over.



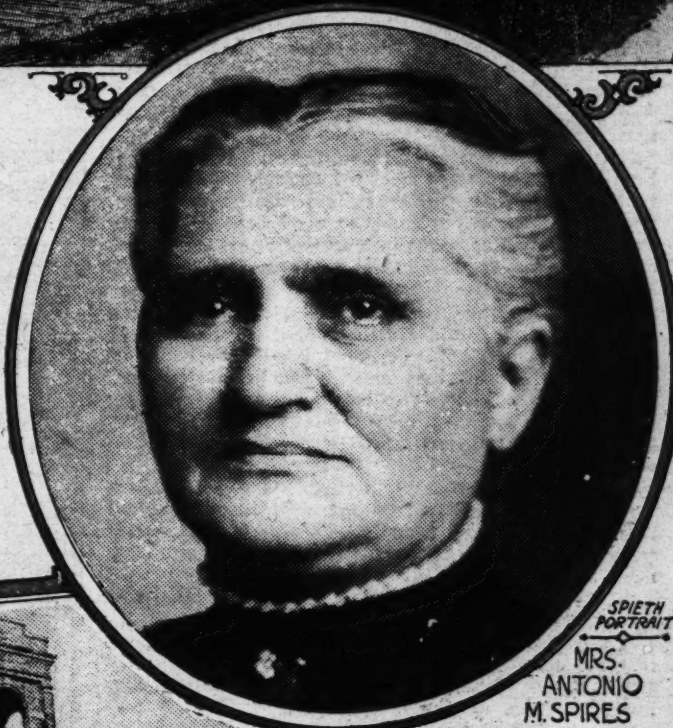
NORTHMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH



THE REV. ROBERT REID KALLEY

At one time 22 native converts were arrested and kept for 20 months in a foul dungeon. One of these, Mrs. Antonio Pires, now 90 years old, is living in Jacksonville and frequently recounts the harrowing story of how men and women were huddled in a filthy cell, where only their religious faith kept them from becoming insane. She declares they were even forbidden, under severe pains, to sing Presbyterian songs, although other prisoners were permitted to sing anything, at any time. There are other stories of individual persecutions which almost challenge belief.

As time went on popular hostility to the "heretics" became more and more inflamed. Mobs pillaged their homes and committed brutal assaults upon their persons. The house of two English women, the Misses Rutherford, where a Presbyterian meeting was being held,



MRS. ANTONIO M. SPIRES

was sacked. Kalley's own home was burned, together with its library, valued at \$10,000, perhaps the most important collection of books then on the island. Kalley finally learned of a plot against his life and managed to escape to an English ship by disguising himself as a woman and being carried aboard the vessel in a stretcher, as if at the point of death.

His escape only fanned the resentment of his enemies. The native Presbyterians fled in terror from their homes and hid in mountain passes, meeting in caves and forests to worship, much as their Scottish co-religionists had done several generations earlier. Finally a Scotch vessel, the William, was sent to the island and all who could boarded her. Among them were many persons of wealth. Practically all of the refugees abandoned their own homes to seek shelter in America.

The colony first stopped at the Island of Trinidad. Within a year it is estimated that fully 1000 settled in Trinidad and on the Brazilian mainland. A missionary society in New York sent the Rev. M. G. Gonsalves to minister to them. They found Trinidad an unsatisfactory place, and, in 1849, 350 of them, under the leadership of Gonsalves, set sail for New York.

Before they arrived, arrangements had been made to establish them at a place in Illinois on the border between Morgan and Sangamon counties. A corporation agreed to find them means of employment and a committee, composed of Gov. C. French of Illinois, the Rev. J. M. Sturtevant, president of Illinois College, and the Rev. Albert Hale of Springfield agreed to look out for them. With rare good sense, however, the Portuguese said they did not wish to be isolated in their own community, but preferred to make part of an American community, so they could learn the language and customs of the country more quickly and qualify for American citizenship at the earliest possible moment.

In the winter of 1849 they arrived—131 families of them—at Jacksonville. They were unused to the rigorous climate and the people of Jacksonville feared their coming would bring a very heavy burden to the town. Contrary to their expectations, the Portuguese at once showed an ability to take care of themselves. In 1851 211 more arrived and an additional 273 came in 1853.

Of the original band, 18 or 19 are still living, and every one of them owns his own home. Indeed, practically all of the Portuguese there and their descendants are now American citizens.

(Continued on Page 15.)

THE RIDERS OF THE PURPLE SAGE

By ZANE GREY

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Chapter I. LASSITER.

A SHARP clip-clop of iron-shod hoofs deadened and died away, and clouds of yellow dust drifted from under the cottonwoods out over the sage.

Jane Withersteen gazed down the wide purple slope with dreamy and troubled eyes. A rider had just left her and it was his message that held her thoughtful and almost sad, awaiting the churchmen who were coming to attack her right to befriend a Gentile. She wondered if the unrest and strife that had lately come to the little village of Cottonwoods was to involve her. And then she sighed, remembering that her father had founded this remotest border settlement of Southern Utah and that he had left it to her. She owned all the ground and many of the cottages. Withersteen House was hers, and the great ranch, with its thousands of cattle, and the swiftest horses of the sage. To her belonged Amber Spring, the water which gave verdure and beauty to the village and made living possible on that wild purple upland waste. She could not escape being involved by whatever befell Cottonwoods.

That year, 1871, had marked a change which had been gradually coming in the lives of the peace-loving Mormons of the border. Glaze—Stone Bridge—Sterling, villages to the north, had risen against the invasion of Gentile settlers and the forays of rustlers. There had been opposition to the one and fighting with the other. And now Cottonwoods had begun to wake and bestir itself and grow hard.

Jane prayed that the tranquillity and sweetness of her life would not be permanently disrupted. She meant to do so much more for her people than she had done. She wanted the sleepy quiet pastoral days to last always. Trouble between the Mormons and the Gentiles of the community would make her unhappy. She was Mormon-born, and she was a friend to poor and unfortunate Gentiles. She wished only to go on doing and being happy. And she thought of what that great ranch meant to her. She loved it all—the grove of cottonwoods, the old stone house, the amber-tinted water, and the droves of shaggy, dusty horses and mustangs, the sleek, clean-limbed, blooded racers, and the browsing herds of cattle and the lean, sun-browned riders of the sage.

The rapid beat of hoofs recalled Jane Withersteen to the question at hand. A group of riders cantered up the lane, dismounted, and threw their bridles. They were seven in number, and Tull, the leader, a tall, dark man, was an elder of Jane's church.

"Did you get my message?" he asked, curtly.

"Yes," replied Jane.

"I sent word I'd give that rider Venters half an hour to come down to the village. He didn't come."

"He knows nothing of it," said Jane. "I didn't tell him. I've been waiting here for you."

"Where is Venters?"

"I left him in the courtyard."

"Here, Jerry," called Tull, turning to his men, "take the gang and fetch Venters out here if you have to rope him."

The dusty-booted and long-spurred riders clanked noisily into the grove of cottonwoods and disappeared in the shade.

"Elder Tull, what do you mean by this?" demanded Jane. "If you must arrest Venters you might have the courtesy to wait till he leaves my home. And if you do arrest him it will be adding insult to injury. It's absurd to accuse Venters of being mixed up in that shooting fray in the village last night. He was with me at the time. Besides, he let me take charge of his guns. You're only using this as a pretext. What do you mean to do to Venters?"

"I'll tell you presently," replied Tull. "But first tell me why you defend this worthless rider?"

"Worthless!" exclaimed Jane, indignantly. "He's nothing of the kind. He was the best rider I ever had. There's not a reason why I shouldn't champion him and every reason why I should. It's no little shame to me, Elder Tull, that through my friendship he has roused the enmity of my people and become an outcast. Besides, I owe him eternal gratitude for saving the life of little Fay."

"I've heard of your love for Fay Larkin and that you intend to adopt her. But—Jane Withersteen, the child is a Gentile!"

"Yes. But, Elder, I don't love the Mormon children any less because I love a Gentile child. I shall adopt Fay if her mother will give her to me."

"I'm not so much against that. You can give the child Mormon teaching," said Tull. "But I'm sick of seeing this fellow Venters hang around you. I'm going to put a stop to it. You've so much love to throw away on these beggars of Gentiles that I've an idea you might love Venters."

Tull spoke with the arrogance of a Mormon whose power could not be brooked and with the passion of a man in whom jealousy had kindled a consuming fire.

"Maybe I do love him," said Jane. She felt both fear and anger stir her heart. "I'd never thought of that. Poor fellow! he certainly needs someone to love him."

"This'll be a bad day for Venters unless you deny that," returned Tull, grimly.

Tull's men appeared under the cottonwoods and led a young man out into the lane. His ragged clothes were those of an outcast. But he stood tall and straight, his wide shoulders flung back, with the muscles of his bared arms rippling and a blue flame of defiance in the gaze he bent on Tull.

For the first time Jane Withersteen felt Venters' real spirit. She wondered if she would love this splendid youth. Then her emotion cooled to the sobering sense of the issue at stake.

"Venters, will you leave Cottonwoods at once and forever?" asked Tull, tensely.

"Why?" rejoined the rider.

"Because I order it."

Venters laughed in cool disdain.

The red leaped to Tull's dark cheek.

"If you don't go it means your ruin," he said, sharply.

"Ruin!" exclaimed Venters, passionately. "Haven't spiritual conception of exalted duty. But there was



"Lassiter."

you already ruined me? What do you call ruin? A year ago I was a rider. I had horses and cattle of my own. I had a good name in Cottonwoods. And now when I come into the village to see this woman you set your men on me. You bound me. You trail me as if I were a rustler. I've no more to lose—except my life."

"Will you leave Utah?"

"Oh! I know," went on Venters, tauntingly. "It galls you, the idea of beautiful Jane Withersteen being friendly to a poor Gentile. You want her all yourself. You're a wiving Mormon. You have use for her—and Withersteen House and Amber Spring and seven thousand head of cattle!"

Tull's hard jaw protruded, and rioting blood corded the veins of his neck.

"Once more. Will you go?"

"No!"

"Then I'll have you whipped within an inch of your life," replied Tull, harshly. "I'll turn you out in the sage. And if you ever come back you'll get worse."

Venters' agitated face grew coldly set and the bronze changed to gray.

Jane impulsively stepped forward. "Oh! Elder Tull!"

she cried. "You won't do that!"

Tull lifted a shaking finger toward her.

"That'll do from you. Understand, you'll not be allowed to hold this boy to a friendship that's offensive to your Bishop. Jane Withersteen, your father left you wealth and power. It has turned your head. You haven't yet come to see the place of Mormon women. We've reasoned with you, borne with you. We've patiently waited. We've let you have your fling, which is more than I ever saw granted to a Mormon woman. But you haven't come to your senses. Now, once for all, you can't have any further friendship with Venters. He's going to be whipped, and he's got to leave Utah!"

"Oh! Don't whip him! It would be dastardly!" implored Jane, with slow certainty of her falling courage. Tull always blunted her spirit, and she grew conscious that she had feigned a boldness which she did not possess.

He loomed up in different guise, not as a jealous suitor, but embodying the mysterious despotism she had known from childhood—the power of her creed.

"Venters, will you take your whipping here or would you rather go out in the sage?" asked Tull. He smiled a flinty smile that was more than inhuman, yet seemed to give out of its dark aloofness a gleam of righteous

ness.

"I'll take it here—if I must," said Venters. "But by God!—Tull, you'd better kill me outright. That'll be a dear whipping for you and your praying Mormons. You'll make me another Lassiter!"

The strange glow, the austere light which radiated from Tull's face, might have been a holy joy at the

spiritual conception of exalted duty. But there was

nothing more in him, barely hidden, a something personal and sinister, a deep of himself, an engulfing abyss. As his religious mood was fanatical and inexorable, so would his physical hate be merciless.

"Elder, I—I repent my words," Jane faltered. The religion in her, the long habit of obedience, of humility, as well as agony of fear, spoke in her voice. "Spare the boy!" she whispered.

"You can't save him now," replied Tull, stridently. Her head was bowing to the inevitable. She was grasping the truth, when suddenly there came, in inward constriction, a hardening of gentle forces within her breast. Like a steel bar it was, stiffening all that had been soft and weak in her. She felt a birth in her of something new and unintelligible. Once more her strained gaze sought the sage-slopes. Jane Withersteen loved that wild and purple wilderness. In times of sorrow it had been her strength, in happiness its beauty was her continual delight. In her extremity she found herself murmuring, "Whence cometh my help?" It was a prayer, as if forth from those lonely purple reaches and walls of red and cliffs of blue might ride a fearless man, neither creed-bound nor creed-mad, who would hold up a restraining hand in the faces of her ruthless people.

The restless movements of Tull's men suddenly quieted down. Then followed a low whisper, a rustle, a sharp exclamation.

"Look!" said one, pointing to the west.

"A rider!"

Jane Withersteen wheeled and saw a horseman, silhouetted against the western sky, come riding out of the sage. He had ridden down from the left, in the golden glare of the sun, and had been unobserved till close at hand. An answer to her prayer!

"Do you know him? Does anyone know him?" questioned Tull, hurriedly.

His men looked and looked, and one by one shook their heads.

"He's come from far," said one.

"That's a fine boss," said another.

"A strange rider."

"Huh! he wears black leather," added a fourth.

With a wave of his hand, enjoining silence, Tull stepped forward in such a way that he concealed

something more in him, barely hidden, a something personal and sinister, a deep of himself, an engulfing abyss. As his religious mood was fanatical and inexorable, so would his physical hate be merciless.

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"A strange rider."

"Huh! he wears black leather," added a fourth.

With a wave of his hand, enjoining silence, Tull stepped forward in such a way that he concealed

the rider reined in his mount, and with a lithe forward-slipping action appeared to reach the ground in one long step. It was a peculiar movement in its quickness and inasmuch that while performing it the rider did not swerve in the slightest from a square front to the group before him.

"Look!" hoarsely whispered one of Tull's companions.

"He packs two black-butted guns—low down—they're

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hard to see—black again them black chaps."

"A gunman!" whispered another. "Fellers, careful now about movin' your hands."

The stranger's slow approach might have been a mere leisurely manner of gait or the cramped short steps of a rider unused to walking; yet, as well, it could have been the guarded advance of one who took no chances with men.

"Hello, stranger!" called Tull. No welcome was in this greeting, only a gruff curiosity.

The rider responded with a curt nod. The wide brim of a black sombrero cast a dark shade over his face. For a moment he closely guarded Tull and his comrades, and then, halting in his slow walk, he seemed to relax. "Evenin', ma'am," he said to Jane, and removed his sombrero with quaint grace.

Jane, greeting him, looked up into a face that she trusted instinctively and which riveted her attention. It had all the characteristics of the range rider's—the leanness, the red burn of the sun, and the set changelessness that came from years of silence and solitude. But it was not these which held her; rather the intensity of his gaze, a strained weariness, a piercing wistfulness of keen, gray sight, as if the man was forever looking for that which he never found. Jane's subtle woman's intuition, even in that brief instant, felt a sadness, a hungering, a secret.

"Jane Withersteen, ma'am?" he inquired.

"Yes," she replied.

"The water here is yours?"

"Yes."

"May I water my horse?"

"Certainly. There's the trough."

"But maybe if you knew who I was"—He hesitated, with his glance on the listening men. "Maybe you wouldn't let me water him—though I ain't askin' none for myself."

"Stranger, it doesn't matter who you are. Water your horse. And if you are thirsty and hungry come into my house."

"Thanks, ma'am. I can't accept for myself—but for my tired horse."

Trampling of hoofs interrupted the rider. More restless movements on the part of Tull's men broke up the little circle, exposing the prisoner Venters.

"Maybe I've kind of hindered somethin'—for a few moments, perhaps?" inquired the rider.

"Yes," replied Jane Withersteen, with a throb in her voice.

She felt the drawing power of his eyes; and then she saw him look at the bound Venters, and at the men who held him, and their leader.

"In this here country all the rustlers an' thieves an' cut-throats an' gun-throwers an' all-round no-good men jest happen to be Gentiles. Ma'am, which of the no-good class does that young feller belong to?"

"He belongs to none of them. He's an honest boy."

"You know that, ma'am?"

"Yes—yes."

"Then what has he done to get tied up that way?"

His clear and distinct question, meant for Tull as well as for Jane Withersteen, stilled the restlessness and brought a momentary silence.

"Ask him," replied Jane, her voice rising high.

The rider stepped away from her, moving out with the same slow, measured stride in which he had approached; and the fact that his action placed her wholly to one side, and him no nearer to Tull and his men, had a penetrating significance.

"Young feller, speak up," he said to Venters.

"Here, stranger, this's none of your mix," began Tull. "Don't try any interference. You've been asked to drink and eat. That's more than you'd have got in any other village on the Utah border. Water your horse and be on your way."

"Easy—easy—I ain't interferin' yet," replied the rider. The tone of his voice had undergone a change. A different man had spoken. Where, in addressing Jane, he had been mild and gentle, now, with his first speech to Tull, he was dry, cool, biting. "I've jest stumbled onto a queer deal. Seven Mormons all packin' guns, an' a Gentile tied with a rope, an' a woman who swears by his honesty! Queer, ain't that?"

"Queer or not, it's none of your business," retorted Tull.

"Where I was raised a woman's word was law. I ain't quite outgrown that yet."

Tull fumed between amaze and anger.

"Meddler, we have a law here something different from a woman's whim—Mormon law! . . . Take care you don't transgress it."

"To hell with your Mormon law!"

The deliberate speech marked the rider's further change, this time from kindly interest to an awakening menace. It produced a transformation in Tull and his companions. The leader gasped and staggered backward at a blasphemous affront to an institution he held most sacred. The man Jerry, holding the horses, dropped the bridles and froze in his tracks. Like posts the other men stood, watchful-eyed, arms hanging rigid, all waiting.

"Speak up now, young man. What have you done to be roped that way?"

"It's a damned outrage!" burst out Venters. "I've done no wrong. I've offended this Mormon Elder by being a friend to that woman."

"Ma'am, is it true—that he says?" asked the rider of Jane; but his quivering alert eyes never left the little knot of quiet men.

"True? Yes, perfectly true," she answered.

"Well, young man, it seems to me that bein' a friend to such a woman would be what you wouldn't want to help an' couldn't help . . . What's to be done to you for it?"

"They intend to whip me. You know what that means—in Utah!"

"I reckon," replied the rider, slowly.

With his gray glance cold on the Mormons, with the restive bit-champing of the horses, with Jane failing to repress her mounting agitation, with Venters standing pale and still, the tension of the moment tightened. Tull broke the spell with a laugh, a laugh without mirth, a laugh that was only a sound betraying fear. "Come on, men!" he called.

Jane Withersteen turned again to the rider.

"Stranger, can you do nothing to save Venters?"

"Ma'am, you ask me to save him—from your own people?"

"Ask you? I beg of you!"

"But you don't dream who you're askin'."

"Oh, sir, I pray you—save him!"

"These a . . . ormons, an' I!"

"At—at . . . save him. For I—I care for him!"

Tull snarled. "You love-sick fool! Tell your secrets."

There'll be a way to teach you what you've never learned. . . . Come men, out of here!"

Mormon, the young man stays," said the rider.

Like a shot his voice halted Tull.

"What?"

"He stays."

"Who'll keep him? He's my prisoner!" cried Tull hotly.

"Stranger, again I tell you—don't mix here."

You've meddled enough. Go your way now, or—"

"Listen! . . . He stays."

Absolute certainty, beyond any shadow of doubt, breathed in the rider's low voice.

"Who are you? We are seven here."

The rider dropped his sombrero and made a rapid movement, singular in that it left him somewhat crouched, arms bent and stiff, with the big black gun-sheath swung round to the fore.

"Lassiter!"

It was Venters' wondering, thrilling cry that bridged the fateful connection between the rider's singular position and the dreaded name.

Tull put out a groping hand. The life of his eyes dulled to the gloom with which men of his fear saw the approach of death. But death, while it hovered over him, did not descend, for the rider waited for the twitching fingers, the downward flash of hand that did not come. Tull, gathering himself together, turned to the horses, attended by his pale comrades.

Chapter II.

COTTONWOODS.

VENTERS appeared too deeply moved to speak the gratitude his face expressed. And Jane turned upon the rescuer and gripped his hands. Her smiles and tears seemingly dazed him. Presently, as something like calmness returned, she went to Lassiter's weary horse.

"I will water him myself," she said, and she led the horse to a trough under a huge old cottonwood. With nimble fingers she loosened the bridle and removed the bit. The horse snorted and bent his head. The trough was of solid stone, hollowed out, moss-covered and green and wet and cool, and the clear brown water that fed it spouted and splashed from a wooden pipe.

"He has brought you far today?"

"Yes, ma'am, matter of over 60 miles, maybe 70."

"A long ride—a ride that— Ah, he is blind!"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Lassiter.

"What blinded him?"

"Some men once roped an' tied him, an' then held white-hot irons close to his eyes."

"Oh! Men? You mean devils. . . . Were they your enemies—Mormons?"

"Yes, ma'am."

"To take revenge on a horse! Lassiter, the men of my creed are unnaturally cruel. To my everlasting sorrow I confess it. They have been driven, hated, scourged till their hearts have hardened. But we women hope and pray for the time when our men will soften."

"Beggins' your pardon, ma'am—the time will never come."

"Oh, it will! . . . Lassiter, do you think Mormon women wicked? Was your hand been against them, too?"

"No. I believe Mormon women are the best an' noblest, the most long-sufferin', and the blindest, unhappiest women on earth."

"Ah!" She gave him a grave, thoughtful look.

"Then you will break bread with me?"

Lassiter had no ready response, and he uneasily shifted his weight from one leg to another, and turned his sombrero round and round in his hands. "Ma'am," he began, presently, "I reckon your kindness of heart makes you overlook things. Perhaps I ain't well known hereabouts, but back up North there's Mormons who'd rest uneasy in their graves at the idea of me sittin' to table with you."

"I dare say. But—will you do it anyway?" she asked.

"Maybe you have a brother or relative who might drop in an' be offended, an' I wouldn't want to—"

"I've not a relative in Utah that I know of. There's no one with a right to question my actions." She turned smilingly to Venters. "You will come in, Bern, and Lassiter will come in. We'll eat and be merry while we may."

"I'm only wonderin' if Tull an' his men'll raise a storm down in the village," said Lassiter, in his last weakening stand.

"Yes, he'll raise the storm—after he has prayed," replied Jane. "Come."

She led the way, with the bridle of Lassiter's horse over her arm. They entered a grove and walked down a wide path shaded by great low-branching cottonwoods. The last rays of the setting sun sent golden bars through the leaves. The grass was deep and rich, welcome contrast to sage-dried eyes. Twittering quail darted across the path, and from a tree-top somewhere a robin sang its evening song, and on the still air floated the freshness and murmur of flowing water.

The home of Jane Withersteen stood in a circle of cottonwoods, and was a flat, long, red-stone structure, with a covered court in the center through which flowed a lively stream of amber-colored water. In the massive blocks of stone and heavy timbers and solid doors and shutters showed the hand of a man who had builded against pillage and time; and in the flowers and mosses lining the stone-bedded stream, in the bright colors of rugs and blankets on the court floor, and the cozy corner with hammock and books, and the clean-lined table, showed the grace of a daughter who lived for happiness and the day at hand.

Jane turned Lassiter's horse loose in the thick grass. "You will want him to be near you," she said. "or I'd have him taken to the alfalfa fields." At her call appeared women who began at once to bustle about, hurrying to and fro, setting the table. Then Jane, ex-cusing herself, went within.

She passed through a huge low-celled chamber, like the inside of a fort, and into a smaller one where a bright wood fire blazed in an old open fireplace, and from this into her own room. It had the same comfort as was manifested in the home-like outer court; moreover, it was warm and rich in soft hues.

Seldom did Jane Withersteen enter her room without looking into her mirror. She knew she loved the reflection of that beauty which since early childhood she had never been allowed to forget. Her relatives and friends, and later a horde of Mormon and Gentile suitors, had fanned the flame of natural vanity in her.

So that at 22 she scarcely thought at all of her wonderful influence for good in the little community where her father had left her practically its beneficent landlord; but cared most for the dream and the assurance and the allurements of her beauty. This time, however, she gazed into her glass with more than the usual happy motive, without the usual slight conscious smile.

For she was thinking of more than the desire to be fair in her own eyes, in those of her friend; she wondered if she were to seem fair in the eyes of this Lassiter, this man whose name had crossed the long, wild brakes of stone and plains of sage, this gentle-voiced, sad-faced man who was a hater and a killer of Mormons. It was not now her usual half-conscious vain obsession that actuated her as she hurriedly changed her riding dress to one of white, and then looked long at the stately form with its gracious contours, at the fair face with its strong chin and full firm lips, at the dark-blue, proud and passionate eyes.

"If by some means I can keep him here a few days, a week—he will never kill another Mormon," she mused.

"Lassiter! . . . I shudder when I think of that name, of him. But when I look at the man I forget who he is—I almost like him. I remember only that he saved Bern. He has suffered. I wonder what it was—did he love a Mormon woman once? How splendidly he championed us poor misunderstood souls! Somehow he knows—much."

Jane Withersteen joined her guests and bade them to her board. Dismissing her woman, she waited upon them with her own hands. It was a bountiful supper and a strange company. On her right sat the ragged and half-starved Venters; and though blind eyes could have seen what he counted for in the sum of her happiness, yet he looked the gloomy outcast his allegiance had made him, and about him there was the shadow of the ruin presaged by Tull. On her left sat the black-leather-garbed Lassiter looking like a man in a dream. Hunger was not with him, nor composure, nor speech, and when he twisted in frequent unquiet movements, the heavy guns that he had not removed knocked against the table legs. If it had been otherwise possible to forget the presence of Lassiter those telling little jars would have rendered it unlikely. And Jane Withersteen talked and smiled an' laughed with all the dazzling play of lips and eyes that a beautiful, daring woman could summon to her purpose.

When the meal ended, and the men pushed back their chairs, she leaned closer to Lassiter and looked square into his eyes.

"Why did you come to Cottonwoods?"

Her question seemed to break a spell. The rider arose as if he had just remembered himself and had tarried longer than his wont.

"Ma'am, I have hunted all over Southern Utah and Nevada for—somethin'. An' through your name I learned where to find it—here in Cottonwoods."

"My name! Oh, I remember. You did know my name when you spoke first. Well, tell me where you heard it and from whom?"

"At the little village—Glaze, I think it's called—some 50 miles or more west of here. An' I heard it from a Gentile, a rider who said you'd know where to tell me to find."

"What?" she demanded, imperiously, as Lassiter broke off.

"Milly Erne's grave," he answered low, and the words came with a wrench.

Venters wheeled in his chair to regard Lassiter in amazement, and Jane slowly raised herself in white, still wonder.

"Milly Erne's grave?" she echoed, in a whisper.

"What do you know of Milly Erne, my best-beloved friend—who died in my arms? What were you to her?"

"Did I claim to be anything?" he inquired. "I know people—relatives—who have long wanted to know where she's buried. That's all."

"Relatives? She never spoke of relatives, except a brother who was shot in Texas. Lassiter, Milly Erne's grave is in a secret burying ground on my property."

"Will you take me there? . . . You'll be offendin' Mormons worse than by breakin' bread with me."

"Indeed, yes, but I'll do it. Only we must go unseen. Tomorrow, perhaps."

"Thank you, Jane Withersteen," replied the rider, and he bowed to her and stepped backward out of the court.

"Will you not stay—sleep under my roof?" she asked.

"No, ma'am, an' thanks again. I never sleep indoors. An' even if I did there's that gatherin' storm in the village below. No, no. I'll go to the sage. I hope you won't suffer none for your kindness to me."

"Lassiter," said Venters, with a half-bitter laugh, "my bed, too, is the sage. Perhaps we may meet out there."

"Maybe so. But the sage is wide an' I won't be near. Good night."

At Lassiter's low whistle the black horse whinnied, and carefully picked his blind way out of the grove. The rider did not bridle him, but walked beside him, leading him by touch of hand, and together they passed slowly into the shade of the cottonwoods.

"Jane, I must be off soon," said Venters. "Give me my guns. If I'd had my guns—"

"Either my friend or the Elder of my church would be lying dead," she interposed.

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have him taken to the alfalfa fields." At her call appeared women who began at once to bustle about, hurrying to and fro, setting the table. Then Jane, ex-cusing herself, went within.

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TO BE CONTINUED IN THE
NEXT SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH MAGAZINE

THE LAYAT KISS

The first of the great struggles between Nayland Smith and the sinister Fu Manchu

by Sax Rohmer

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"A GENTLEMAN to see you, doctor." From across the common a clock sounded the half hour.

"Ten-thirty!" I said. "A late visitor. Show him up, if you please."

I pushed my writing aside and tilted the lamp shade as footsteps sounded on the landing. The next moment I had jumped to my feet, for a tall, lean man, with his square-cut, clean-shaven face sun-baked to the hue of coffee, entered and extended both hands with a cry:

"Good old Petrie! Didn't expect me, I'll swear!"

It was Nayland-Smith, whom I had thought to be in Burma!

"Smith," I said, and gripped his hands, "this is a delightful surprise! Whatever—however—"

"Excuse me, Petrie!" he broke in. "Don't put it down to the sun!" And he put out the lamp, plunging the room into darkness.

I was too surprised to speak.

"No doubt you will think me mad," he continued, and dimly I could see him at the window, peering out into the road, "but before you are many hours older you will know that I have good reason to be cautious. Ah, nothing suspicious! Perhaps I am first this time."

And stepping back to the writing table, he relighted the lamp.

"Mysterious enough for you?" he laughed, and glanced at my unfinished MS. "A story, eh? From which I gather that the district is beastly healthy—what, Petrie? Well, I can put some material in your way that, if sheer unadorned mystery is a marketable commodity, ought to make you independent of influenza and broken legs and shattered nerves and all the rest."

I surveyed him doubtfully, but there was nothing in his appearance to justify me in supposing him to suffer from delusion. His eyes were too bright, certainly, and a hardness now had crept over his face. I got out the whisky and siphon, saying:

"You have taken your leave early?"

"I am not on leave," he replied, and slowly filled his pipe. "I am on duty."

"On duty!" I exclaimed. "What are you moved to London, or something?"

"I have got a roving commission, Petrie, and it doesn't rest with me where I am today, nor where I shall be tomorrow."

"Out with it!" I said. "What is it all about?"

Smith suddenly stood up and stripped off his coat. Rolling back his left sleeve he revealed a wicked-looking wound in the fleshy part of the forearm. It was quite healed, but curiously lined for an inch or so around.

"Ever seen one like it?" he asked.

"Not exactly," I confessed. "It appears to have been deeply cauterized."

"Right! Very deeply! A barb steeped in the venom of a hamadryad went in there!"

A shudder I could not repress ran through me at mention of that most deadly of all reptiles of the East.

"There's only one treatment," he continued, rolling his sleeve down again, "and that's with a sharp knife, a match and a broken cartridge. I lay on my back raving for three days afterward in a forest that stank with malaria, but I should have been lying there now if I had hesitated. Here's the point. It was not an accident!"

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that it was a deliberate attempt on my life, and I am hard upon the tracks of the man who extracted that venom—patiently, drop by drop—from the poison glands of the snake, who prepared the arrow, and who caused it to be shot at me."

"What fiend is this?"

"A fiend who, unless my calculations are at fault, is now in London, and who regularly wars with pleasant weapons of that kind. Petrie, I have traveled from Burma not in the interests of the British Government merely, but in the interests of the entire white race, and I honestly believe—though I pray I may be wrong—that its survival depends largely upon the success of my mission."

To say that I was perplexed conveys no idea of the mental chaos created by these extraordinary statements, for into my humdrum suburban life Nayland Smith had brought fantasy of the wildest. I did not know what to think, what to believe.

"I am wasting precious time!" he rapped decisively, and, draining his glass, he stood up. "I came straight to you because you are the only man I dare to trust. Except the big chief at headquarters, you are the only person in England, I hope, who knows that Nayland Smith has quitted Burma. I must have someone with me, Petrie, all the time—it's imperative! Can you put me up here, and spare a few days to the strangest business, I promise you, that ever was recorded in fact or fiction?"

I agreed readily enough, for, unfortunately, my professional duties were not onerous.

"Good man!" he cried, wringing my hand, in his impetuous way. "We start now."

"What, tonight?"

"Tonight! I had thought of turning in, I must admit. I have not dared to sleep for 48 hours, except in 15-minute stretches. But there is one move that must be made tonight and immediately. I must warn Sir Crichton Davey."

"Sir Crichton Davey—of the India?"

"Petrie, he is a doomed man! Unless he follows my instructions without question, without hesitation—before heaven, nothing can save him! I do not know when the blow will fall, how it will fall, nor from whence, but I know that my first duty is to warn him. Let us walk down to the corner of the common and get a taxi."

"What's this?" muttered my friend hoarsely.

Constables were moving on a little crowd of curious idlers who pressed about the steps of Sir Crichton Davey's house and sought to peer in at the open door. Without waiting for the cab to draw up to the curb, Nayland Smith recklessly leaped out, and I followed closely at his heels.

"What has happened?" he demanded breathlessly of a constable.

"Sir Crichton Davey has been killed, sir."

Smith lurched back as though he had received a physical blow, and clutched my shoulder convulsively. Beneath the heavy tan his face had blanched, and his eyes were set in a stare of horror.

"My God!" he whispered. "Just too late!"

With clenched fists he turned and, pressing through the group of loungers, bounded up the steps. In the hall a man, who unmistakably was a Scotland Yard official, stood talking to a footman. Other members of the household were moving about, more or less aimlessly, and the chilly hand of King Fear had touched one and all, for, as they came and went, they glanced over their shoulders, as if each shadow cloaked a menace, and listened, as if each sound which they dreaded to hear.

Smith strode up to the detective and showed him a card, upon glancing at which the Scotland Yard man said something in a low voice, and, nodding, touched his hat to Smith in a respectful manner.

A few brief questions and answers, and, in gloomy silence, we followed the detective up the heavily carpeted stairs, along a corridor lined with pictures and busts, and into a large library. A group of people were in this room, and one, in whom I recognized Chalmers Cleve of Harley street, was bending over a motionless form stretched upon a couch. Another door communicated with a small study, and through the opening I could see a man on all fours examining the carpet. The uncomfortable sense of heat, the group about the physician, the bizarre figure crawling, beetlelike, across the inner room, and the grim hub, around which all this ominous activity turned, made up a scene that etched itself indelibly on my mind.

As we entered, Dr. Cleve straightened himself, frowning thoughtfully.

"Frankly, I do not care to venture any opinion at present regarding the immediate cause of death," he said. "Sir Crichton was addicted to cocaine, but there are indications which are not in accordance with cocaine poisoning. I fear that only a post-mortem can establish the facts—if," he added, "we ever arrive at them. A most mysterious case!"

The dead man was in evening dress, but wore an old smoking jacket. He had been of spare but hardy build, with thin, aquiline features, which now were oddly puffy, as were his clenched hands. I pushed back his sleeve and saw the marks of the hypodermic syringe upon his left arm. Quite mechanically I turned my attention to the right arm. It was unscarred, but on the back of the hand was a faint red mark, not unlike the imprint of painted lips. I examined it closely, and even tried to rub it off, but it evidently was caused by some morbid process of local inflammation if it were not a birthmark.

Turning to a pale young man whom I had understood to be Sir Crichton's private secretary, I drew his attention to this mark and inquired if it were constitutional.

"It is not, sir," answered Dr. Cleve, overhearing my question. "I have already made that inquiry. Does it suggest anything to your mind? I must confess that it afforded me no assistance."

"Nothing," I replied. "It is most curious."

"Excuse me, Mr. Burgoyne," said Smith, now turning to the secretary, "but Inspector Weymouth will tell you that I act with authority. I understand that Sir Crichton was seized with illness in his study?"

"Yes, at half-past 10, I was working here in the library and he inside, as was our custom."

"The communicating door was kept closed?"

"Yes, always. It was open for a minute or less about 10:25, when a message came for Sir Crichton. I took it in to him, and he then seemed in his usual health."

"What was the message?"

"I could not say. It was brought by a district messenger, and he placed it beside him on the table. It is there now, no doubt."

"And at half-past 10?"

"Sir Crichton suddenly burst open the door and threw himself, with a scream, into the library. I ran to him, but he waved me back. His eyes were glaring horribly. I had just reached his side when he fell, writhing, upon the floor. He seemed past speech, but as I raised him and laid him upon the couch he gasped something that sounded like 'The red hand!' Before I could get to the bell or telephone he was dead!"

"Having summoned the servants, I ran into the study. But there was nothing unusual to be seen. The windows were closed and fastened. He worked with closed windows in the hottest weather. There is no other door, for the study occupies the end of a narrow wing, so that no one could possibly have gained access to it while I was in the library unseen by me. Had someone concealed himself in the study earlier in the evening—and I am convinced that it offers no hiding place—he could only have come out again by passing through here."

"You had been at work here in this way for some time?" Smith asked.

"Yes. Sir Crichton was preparing an important book."

"Had anything unusual occurred prior to this evening?"

"Yes," said Mr. Burgoyne with evident perplexity, "though I attached no importance to it at the time. Three nights ago Sir Crichton came out to me and appeared very nervous; but at times his nerves—you know? Well, on this occasion he asked me to search the study. He had an idea that something was concealed there."

"Something or someone?"

"Something" was the word he used. I searched, but fruitlessly, and he seemed quite satisfied and returned to his work."

"Thank you, Mr. Burgoyne. My friend and I would like a few minutes' private investigation in the study."

Sir Crichton Davey's study was a small one, and a glance sufficed to show that, as the secretary had said, it offered no hiding place. It was heavily carpeted, and overfull of Burmese and Chinese ornaments and curios, and upon the mantelpiece stood several framed photographs which showed this to be the sanctum of a wealthy bachelor who was no misogynist. A map of the Indian empire occupied the larger part of one wall. The grate was empty, for the weather was extremely warm, and a green-shaded lamp on the littered writing table afforded the only light. The air was stale, for both windows were closed and fastened.

Smith immediately pounced upon a large, square envelope that lay beside the blotting pad. Sir Crichton had not even troubled to open it, but my friend did so. It contained a blank sheet of paper!

"Smell!" he directed, handing the letter to me. I raised it to my nostrils. It was scented with some pungent perfume.

"What is it?" I asked.

"It is a rather rare essential oil," was the reply, "which I have met with before, though never in Europe. I begin to understand, Petrie."

Something in the tone of his voice chilled me, and I hastily stood by the door of the study, watching him search methodically every inch of the room—behind the books, in all the ornaments, in table drawers, in cupboards, on shelves.

"That will do," he said at last. "There is nothing here and I have no time to search further."

We returned to the library.

"Inspector Weymouth," said my friend, "I have a particular reason for asking that Sir Crichton's body be removed from this room at once and the library locked. Let no one be admitted on any pretence whatever until you hear from me."

It spoke volumes for the mysterious credentials borne by my friend that the man from Scotland Yard accepted his orders without demur, and, after a brief chat with Mr. Burgoyne, Smith passed briskly downstairs. In the hall a man who looked like a groom out of livery was waiting.

"Are you WILLIS?" asked Smith.

"Yes, sir."

"It was you who heard a cry of some kind at the rear of the house about the time of Sir Crichton's death?"

"Yes, sir. I was locking the garage door, and, happening to look up at the window of Sir Crichton's study, I saw him jump out of his chair. Where he used to sit at his writing, sir, you could see his shadow on the blind. Next minute I heard a call out in the lane."

"What kind of call?"

The man whom the uncanny happening clearly had frightened seemed puzzled for a suitable description.

"A sort of wail, sir," he said at last. "I never heard anything like it before and don't want to again."

"Like this?" inquired Smith, and he uttered a low, wailing cry, impossible to describe.

"The same, sir, I think," Willis said, "but much louder."

"That will do," said Smith, and I thought I detected



"Prepared as I was for something horrible, I paled at the sight of the thing. It was an insect, full six inches long and of a vivid, venomous red color."

BEGINNING a Story a rich Oriental flavor

a note of triumph in his voice. "But stay! Take us through to the back of the house."

The man bowed and led the way, so that shortly we found ourselves in a small, paved courtyard. It was a perfect summer's night, and the deep blue vault above was jeweled with myriads of starry points.

"Up yonder are the study windows, sir. Over that wall on your left is the back lane from which the cry came, and beyond is Regent's Park."

"Are the study windows visible from there?"

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Who occupies the adjoining house?"

"Major-General Platt-Houston, sir, but the family is out of town."

"Those iron stairs are a means of communication between the domestic offices and the servants' quarters, I take it?"

"Yes, sir."

"Then send someone to make my business known to the Major-General's housekeeper; I want to examine those stairs."

With which he entered the house and left me out in the square, with leisure to think, to try to understand. Something touched me lightly on the shoulder.

I turned with my heart fluttering like a child's. This night's work had imposed a severe strain even upon my callous nerves.

A girl wrapped in a hooded opera cloak stood at my elbow, and, as she glanced up at me, I thought that I never had seen a face so seductively lovely nor of so unusual a type. With the skin of a perfect blonde, she had eyes and lashes as black as a Creole's, which, together with her full red lips, told me that this beautiful stranger, whose touch had so startled me, was not a child of our northern shores.

"Forgive me," she said, speaking with an odd, pretty accent, and laying a slim hand with jeweled fingers confidently upon my arm. "If I startled you. But—is it true that Sir Crichton Davey has been murdered?"

"But he is—"

"Dead?"

I nodded.

She closed her eyes and uttered a low, moaning sound, swaying dizzily. Thinking she was about to swoon, I threw my arm around her shoulders to support her, but she smiled sadly and pushed me gently away.

"I am quite well, thank you," she said.

"You are certain? Let me walk with you until you feel quite sure of yourself."

She shook her head, flashed a rapid glance at me with her beautiful eyes, and looked away in a sort of sorrowful embarrassment, for which I was entirely at a loss to account. Suddenly she resumed:

"I cannot let my name be mentioned in the dreadful matter, but—I think I have some information—for the police. Will you give this to—whomever you think proper?"

She handed me a sealed envelope, again met my eyes with one of her dazzling glances, and hurried away. She had gone no more than 10 or 12 yards, and I still was standing bewildered, watching her graceful, retreating figure, when she turned abruptly and came back. Without looking directly at me, but alternately glancing toward a distant corner of the square and toward the house of Major-General Platt-Houston, she made the following extraordinary request:

"If you would do me a very great service, for which I always would be grateful—she glanced at me with passionate intensity—"when you have given my message to the proper person, leave him and do not go near him any more tonight!"

Before I could find words to reply she gathered up her cloak and ran. Before I could determine whether or not to follow her (for her words had aroused anew all my worst suspicions) she had disappeared! I heard the whirr of a restarted motor at no great distance, and in the instant that Nayland Smith came running down the steps I knew that I had nodded at my post. "Smith!" I cried as he joined me, "tell me what we must do!"

And rapidly I acquainted him with the incident. My friend looked very grave; then a grim smile crept round his lips.

"She was a big card to play," he said; "but he did not know that I held one to beat it."

"What! You know this girl? Who is she?"

"She is one of the finest weapons in the enemy's armory, Petrie. But a woman is a two-edged sword, and treacherous. To our great good fortune, she has formed a sudden predilection, characteristically Oriental, for yourself. Oh, you may smile, but it is evident. She was employed to get this letter placed in my hands. Give it to me."

I did so.

"She has succeeded. Smell."

He held the envelope under my nose, and, with a sudden sense of nausea, I recognized the strange perfume.

"You know what this presaged in Sir Crichton's case? Can you doubt any longer? She did not want you to share my fate, Petrie."

"Smith," I said unhesitatingly. "I have followed your lead blindly in this horrible business and have not pressed for an explanation, but I must insist before I go one step further upon knowing what it all means."

"Just a few steps further," he rejoined. "As far as a cab. We are hardly safe here. Oh, you need not fear shot or knives. The man whose servants are watching us now scorns to employ such clumsy, telltale weapons."

"Pull up the window on your side, Petrie, and look out behind. Good! We've started."

The cab moved off with a metallic jerk, and I turned and looked back through the little window in the rear. "Someone has got into another cab. It is following ours, I think."

Nayland Smith lay back and laughed unthinkingly. "Petrie," he said, "if I escape alive from this business I shall know that I bear a charmed life."

"You have asked me to explain matters," he continued, "and I will do so to the best of my ability. You no doubt wonder why a servant of the British Government, lately stationed in Burma, suddenly appears in London in the character of a detective. I am here, this, Petrie—and I bear credentials from the very highest

sources—because, quite by accident, I came upon a clew. Following it up in the ordinary course of routine, I obtained evidence of the existence and malignant activity of a certain man. At the present stage of the case I should not be justified in terming him the emissary of an eastern Power, but I may say that representations are shortly to be made to that Power's Ambassador in London."

"This man, whether a fanatic or a duly appointed agent, is, unquestionably, the most malignant and formidable personality existing in the known world today. He is a linguist who speaks with almost equal facility in any of the civilized languages and in most of the barbaric. He is an adept in all the arts and sciences which a great university could teach him. He also is an adept in certain obscure arts and sciences which no university of today can teach. He has the brains of any three men of genius. Petrie, he is a mental giant."

"You amaze me!" I said.

"As to his mission among men. Why did M. Jules Furneaux fall dead in a Paris opera house? Because of heart failure? No! Because his last speech had shown that he held the key to the secret of Tongking. What became of the Grand Duke Stanislaus? Elopement? Suicide? Nothing of the kind. He alone was fully alive to Russia's growing peril. He alone knew the truth about Mongolia. Why was Sir Crichton Davey murdered? Because had the work he was engaged upon ever seen the light, it would have shown him to be the only living Englishman who understood the importance of the Tibetan frontier. Is there a man who would arouse the West to a sense of the awakening of the East, that the millions only await their leader? He will die. And this is only one phase of the devilish campaign. The others I can merely surmise."

"But, Smith, this is almost incredible! What perverted genius controls this awful secret movement?"

"Imagine a person, tall, lean and feline, high shouldered, with a brow like Shakespeare and a face like Satan, a close-shaven skull and long, magnetic eyes of the true cat green. Invest him with all the cruel cunning of an entire eastern race, accumulated in one giant intellect, with all the resources of science past and present. Imagine that awful being and you have a mental picture of Dr. Fu-Manchu, the yellow peril incarnate in one man."

I sank into an armchair in my rooms and gulped down a strong peg of brandy.

"We have been followed here," I said. "Why did you make no attempt to throw the pursuers off the track, to have them intercepted?"

"Useless, in the first place. Wherever we went he would find us. And of what use to arrest his creatures? We could prove nothing against them. Further, it is evident that an attempt is to be made upon my life tonight—and by the same means that proved so successful in the case of poor Sir Crichton."

"Fu-Manchu has made the blunder common to all men of unusual genius," he said. "He has underrated his adversary. He has not given me credit for perceiving the meaning of the scented messages. He has thrown away one powerful weapon—to get such a message into my hands—and he thinks that, once safe within doors, I shall sleep, unsuspecting, and die as Sir Crichton died. But without the indiscretion of your charming friend I should have known what to expect when I received her 'information,' which, by the way, consists of a blank sheet of paper."

"Smith," I broke in, "who is she?"

"She is either Fu-Manchu's daughter, his wife or his slave. I am inclined to believe the latter, for she has no will but his will, except—with a quizzical glance—in a certain instance."

"How can you jest with some awful thing—Heaven knows what—hanging over your head? What is the meaning of these perfumed envelopes? How did Sir Crichton die?"

"He died of the Zayat Kiss. Ask me what that is and I reply, 'I do not know.' The Zayats are the Burmese caravanners, or rest houses. Along a certain route—upon which I set eyes for the first and only time upon Dr. Fu-Manchu—travelers who use them sometimes die as Sir Crichton died, with nothing to show the cause of death but a little mark upon the neck, face or limb, which has earned in some parts the title of the 'Zayat Kiss.' I wanted an opportunity to study the Zayat Kiss in operation, and I shall have one."

"But the scented envelopes?"

"In the swampy forests of the district I have referred to a rare species of orchid, almost green and with a peculiar scent is sometimes met with. I recognized the heavy perfume at once. I take it that the thing which kills the travelers is attracted by this orchid. You will notice that the perfume clings to whatever it touches. I doubt if it can be washed off in the ordinary way. After at least one unsuccessful attempt to kill Sir Crichton—you recall that he thought there was something concealed in his study on a previous occasion?—Fu-Manchu hit upon the perfumed envelopes. He may have a supply of these green orchids in his possession—possibly to feed the creature."

"What creature? How could any creature have got into Sir Crichton's room tonight?"

"You no doubt observed that I examined the grate of the study. I found a fair quantity of fallen soot. I at once assumed, since it appeared to be the only means of entrance, that something had been dropped down; and I took it for granted that the thing, whatever it was, must still be concealed either in the study or in the library. But when I had obtained the evidence of the groom, Willis, I perceived that the cry from the lane or from the park was a signal. I noted that the movements of anyone seated at the study table were visible in shadow, on the blind, and that the study occupied the corner of a two-story wing and, therefore, had a short chimney. What did the signal mean? That Sir Crichton had leaped up from his chair and either had received the Zayat Kiss or had seen the thing which someone on the roof had lowered down the straight chimney. It was the signal to withdraw that deadly thing. By means of the iron stairway at the rear of Major-General Platt-Houston's I quite easily gained access to the roof above Sir Crichton's study—and I found

Out from his pocket Nayland Smith drew a tangled

piece of silk, mixed up with which were a brass ring and a number of unusual large-size split shot, nipped on in the manner usual on a fishing line.

"My theory proven," he said. "Not anticipating a search on the roof, they had—less. This was to weight the line and to prevent the creature's clinging to the walls of the chimney. Directly it had dropped in the grate, however, by means of this ring I assume that the weighted line was withdrawn, and the thing was only held by a slender thread, which sufficed, though, to draw it back again when it had done its work. It might have got tangled, of course, but they reckoned on its making straight up the carved leg of the writing table for the prepared envelope. From there to the hand of Sir Crichton—which, from having touched the envelope, would also be scented with the perfume—was a certain move."

"My God! How horrible!" I exclaimed, and glanced apprehensively into the dusky shadows of the room. "What is your theory respecting this creature—what shape, what color?"

"It is something that moves rapidly and silently. I have observed that the rear of this house is ivy covered right up to and above your bedroom. Let us make ostentatious preparations to retire, and I think we may rely upon Fu-Manchu's servants to attempt my removal, at any rate—if not yours."

"But, my dear fellow, it is a climb of 35 feet at the very least!"

"You remember the cry in the back lane? It suggested something to me, and I tested my idea—successfully. It was the cry of a dacoit. Oh, dacoity, though quiescent, is by no means extinct. Fu-Manchu has dacoits in his train, and probably it is one who operates the Zayat Kiss, since it was a dacoit who watched the window of the study this evening. To such a man an ivy-covered wall is a grand staircase."

The clock struck the common struck 2.

Having removed all traces of the scent of the orchid from our hands with a solution of ammonia, Smith and I had followed the program laid down. It was an easy matter to reach the rear of the house by simply climbing a fence, and we did not doubt that, seeing the light go out in front, our unseen watcher would proceed to the back.

The room was a large one, and we had made up my camp bed at one end, stuffing odds and ends under the clothes to lend the appearance of a sleeper, which device we also had adopted in the case of the larger bed. The perfumed envelope lay upon a little coffee table in the center of the floor, and Smith, with an electric pocket lamp, a revolver and a brassy bedside lamp, sat on cushions in the shadow of the wardrobe. I occupied a post between the windows.

The distant clock struck a quarter past 2. A slight breeze stirred the ivy.

Something rose, inch by inch, above the sill of the westerly window. I could see only its shadow, but a sharp, stilted breath from Smith told me that he, from his post, could see the cause of the shadow. Every nerve in my body seemed to be strung tautly. I was icily cold, expectant, and prepared for whatever horror was upon us.

The shadow became stationary. A dacoit—such as Smith had said earlier in the evening were in Fu-Manchu's train—was studying the interior of the room. Then it suddenly lengthened, and, craning my neck to the left, I saw a lithe, black-clad form, surmounted by a yellow face, sketchy in the moonlight, pressed against the window pane!

One thin brown hand appeared over the edge of the lowered sash, which it grasped, and then another. The man made absolutely no sound whatever. The second hand disappeared—and reappeared. It held a small square box.

The box was a very faint click. The dacoit swung himself below the window with the agility of an ape as, with a thud, something dropped upon the carpet!

"Stand still, for your life!" came Smith's voice, high pitched.

A beam of white light leaped out across the room and played fully upon the coffee table in the center.

Prepared as I was for something horrible, I knew that I paled at sight of the thing that was running round the edge of the envelope.

It was an insect, full six inches long, and of a vivid, venomous red color! It had something of the appearance of a great ant, with its long, quivering antennae and its feeble, horrible vitality; but it was proportionately longer of body and smaller of head, and had numberless rapidly moving legs. In short, it was a giant centipede, apparently of the Scolopendra group, but of a form quite new to me. These things I realized in one breathless instant. In the next—Smith had dashed the thing's poisonous life out with one straight, true blow of a golf club that had stood beside him!

I leaped to the window and threw it widely open, feeling a silk thread brush my hand as I did so. A black shape was dropping with incredible agility from branch to branch of the ivy, and without once offering a mark for a revolver shot, it merged into the shadows beneath the trees of the garden.

As I turned and switched on the light Nayland Smith dropped limply into a chair, leaning his head upon his hands. Even that grim courage had been tried sorely. "Never mind the dacoit, Petrie," he said. "Nemesis will know where to find him. We know now what causes the mark of the Zayat Kiss."

"The body of a lascar, dressed in the manner usual on the P. & O. boats, was recovered from the Thames at Tilbury by the river police at 6 a. m. this morning. It is supposed that the man met with an accident in leaving his ship."

Nayland Smith passed me the evening paper and pointed to the above paragraph. "For 'lascar' read 'dacoit,'" he said. "Our last night's visitor fortunately for us, failed to follow his instructions. Also, he lost the centipede and left a clew behind him. Dr. Fu-Manchu does not overlook such hopes."

Another Thrilling Fu-Manchu
Story in the Sunday Post-Dispatch
Magazine Next Week.

NEW IDEAS for LADIES' WARDROBE from PARIS and LONDON

AN IDEAL
COLD-WEATHER
SUIT
COMPLETED
BY ONE
OF THE
NEW CAPES



SKETCHES FROM
DESIGNS COPYRIGHT
BY LADIES' FIELD,
LONDON

SUIT IN LATEST COLOR
SCHEME.
OF SAND COLORED COATING,
WITH BLACK SATIN SASH
AND IVORY BLACK
GEORGETTE
BLOUSE.



ELABORATED
CHIEF'S CAP
OF MOLE
VELVET WITH
WHEEL COCKADES
OF MOLE AND
TOMATO RIBBON.

FOR FEBRUARY
AFTERNOONS
GOWN OF SNUFF BROWN
TAFFETA,
SOUTACHE
TO MATCH.



FIELD
CAP OF
DARK BLUE
WITH DULL
GOLD CAPOUCHON.

What a Shrapnel Shell Is and How Its Explosion Is Timed

SHRAPNEL shells of all countries have a similar outside appearance, although they vary slightly in length and form. Inside they are all somewhat similar, but the various parts may be of different shape. The final result, however, is practically the same.

The illustration shows a shrapnel shell casing such as is being used so extensively in the European war. These shells are manufactured in sizes from 2 to 15 inches in diameter. The following description from an article in the current number of the American Machinist, by J. P. Brophy, general manager of the Cleveland Automatic Machine Co., that is manufacturing great quantities of shrapnel for use in the European war, will be interesting:

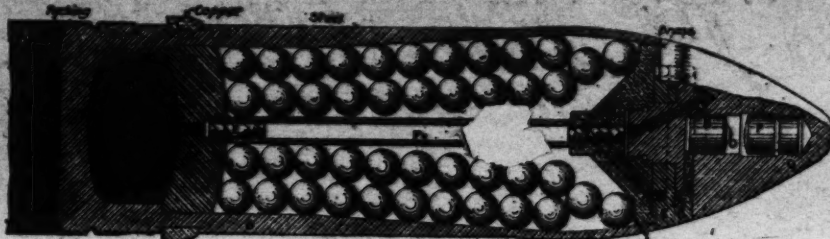
The brass shell (A) that envelopes the outside of the shrapnel casing is filled with powder, which is carefully measured to have the exact amount in each shell. This powder is ignited similarly to a cartridge in a gun and is intended to discharge the shell from the gun.

At B is a powder pocket which contains the necessary amount of powder to explode the casing and scatter the charge.

A copper band, which is shrunk and also hydraulically pressed over the body of the shell, is shown at C. The outside diameter is turned somewhat larger than the gun bore, which is rifled or grooved in a spiral through its entire length.

When the shell is placed in the gun, the breech and admits it freely, but the gun bore being somewhat smaller and the copper being soft material, it is compressed and a portion of the copper ring sinks into these spiral grooves. Thus, when a shell is fired it has a rotary motion corresponding to the spiral of the gun, which means that the shrapnel is revolving at the same time it is traveling longitudinally. The rotary motion is so rapid that it keeps the shrapnel in practically a straight line laterally in its flight. If the gun did not have spiral grooves, when the shrapnel started to travel it would swerve against the resistance of the air, which would make it impossible to determine in what position it would explode. In other words, a smooth-bored gun and a smooth-surface shrapnel could not be depended upon for accuracy, and no scientific calculations could be made whereby shrapnel fired one after another would land in about the same place.

From this explanation it will be understood that the piece C is an important part of the shrapnel.



Longitudinal section of a common shrapnel.

Courtesy of the American Machinist.

DETAILS OF DESIGN.

A steel washer, which is pressed in position, is shown at D separating the powder pocket from the chamber of the shrapnel proper. This is commonly called "the diaphragm."

A copper tube connecting the powder pocket B with the fuse body H is shown at F. This contains an igniting charge of gun cotton E at either end.

The shell casing is shown at G, the fuse body at H and a powder passage (J) is shown at an angle connecting the gun cotton.

The threaded connection between fuse and shrapnel bodies at I is of fine pitch, so that when the powder is ignited at B the threads strip, allowing the balls to be discharged. After the powder is ignited, if the pressure is not great enough to destroy the thread, the shell casing will burst at the end, which is its weakest point, and opens up in umbrella shape, the balls and body of the shell being driven with great force in all directions similar to the explosion of a skyrocket. This is very destructive within a radius of sixty feet from where the explosion occurs.

THE TIMING DEVICE.

We are now coming to the most interesting part of the shrapnel, the timing device.

The time ring, graduated on its periphery, is shown at K. This controls the time of igniting the fuse J. When the time ring is set to zero the shell explodes just after it leaves the muzzle. The graduations indicate the explosion time at practically any number of feet desired up to the full range of the gun. On the inside of the graduated ring (K) a small opening is milled for about three-fourths of a circle, so that the fuse cannot burn all the way around. In this small opening the time fuse is placed, and at the bottom of the ring are small holes.

A loose piece (N) moves freely and carries at O an ignitable and highly explosive substance, which is so sen-

sitive that if one drop were struck with a lead pencil held in the hand, it would scatter the end of the pencil before it could be withdrawn.

When the gun is in position, the range finder immediately estimates the distance to the enemy, and this information is given the gunners. The ring (K) is moved to the position which indicates the number of yards the shrapnel will travel after leaving the gun before it explodes. This is all taken care of in a few moments. The fuse on the inside of ring K, when ignited, burns in the direction that leads to the powder passage (J), and the time taken to reach this determines the distance that the shrapnel will travel before exploding.

When the powder at J commences to burn it ignites the gun cotton at E and the flame passes through the tube (F) to the gun cotton at the opposite end, igniting the powder at B. The time taken by the flame to travel from J to B is difficult to estimate because of its rapidity, but may be compared to the speed of electric current.

HOW THE FUSE IS IGNITED.

A piece called a "free-moving slug" is shown at P. The moment the gun is fired, the shrapnel travels with such great rapidity that it causes this moving slug to rebound and come in contact with O. The ignitable substance at O creates a flash, which burns back and around the chamber to the powder (L), which leads to the fuse embedded in the face of the graduated ring (K). The time, reckoned in fractions of seconds, that it takes to burn the fuse in the ring (K) before it reaches the powder (J) is calculated according to the distance the shell travels in flight before the charge is to be ignited at B.

If the shrapnel fails to explode at the correct distance because of the slug (P) not responding, then at the moment it comes in contact with anything in its path the sudden impact will carry forward the loose piece (N), which is free to oscillate. This will mean a contact of the ignitable substance at O with the piece P. Ignition immediately takes place, and as the piece (N) is in the forward position, the flame will travel in the direction of M. This action reverses the direction of the flash, as already explained. This means direct ignition through the powder passage (M) to the powder pocket (B) at lightning speed. The consequence is an instantaneous explosion of the shell at the moment it comes in contact with any object in its path, and extreme destruction at this point.

Literacy Test Would Have Cost Illinois This Fine Colony

(Continued From Page Nine.)

scendants own their homes. In all the years that have elapsed since that time, the colony has turned out only one pauper, only one inmate of a state prison and only one prisoner in the county jail, the last offender's misdemeanor being that he sold liquor in a local option territory.

Their method of getting their first start in real estate is typical of the people. They decided to buy 50 acres of land to be divided among 10 of them. One of them was appointed to make the first payment and get a deed. When a bargain had been struck, he got a basket and went around collecting the first payment. When he had gotten his deed he waited until all the land had been paid for before he gave deeds to the individual purchasers. In all his transactions and collections there was not a scratch of a pen or a receipt issued until everything had been settled. There was no reason for writings, because dishonesty was an unheard-of thing among them.

In time the honesty of the colonists became accepted without question by the American business men of the city. There was no giving of promissory notes when a Portuguese borrowed money or bought on credit. A business man of the city said recently that when a Portuguese gave a promise to pay a certain sum at a certain time, the sun might forget to rise at its appointed time, but the Portuguese would correct the error with his clock and be there right on the dot.

The colonists did not live clannishly to themselves, but mingled freely with the other citizens and everywhere were made welcome. Their only community centers have been their three Presbyterian churches, now merged into one—the Northminster—one of the largest

churches in the city. Ninety per cent of the membership of Northminster are Portuguese and of Portuguese descent. The church is modern in every respect, with its pipe organ, auditorium, Sunday school rooms, library, and a little printing office where church bulletins and announcements are published.

From the outset the Portuguese developed a passion for learning. Authorities differ as to the percentage of their illiteracy when they arrived. One estimate is that 80 per cent could read and write, most of them having learned in Kalle's schools. A. P. Vasconcellos says, however, that at the time it was a matter much talked about if there was a single member of a whole family who could read and write. Many of them undoubtedly were well educated at the beginning. But certain it is that none would have tried to come where all could not go and if 20 per cent or even 5 per cent had been barred by literacy test, America would have lost this fine colony.

Without exception the Portuguese have supported the schools enthusiastically. One school authority declares that, on the average, the Portuguese children are better students than children of the older American races. Today the head of the county school system is H. H. Vasconcellos, descendant of one of the original colonists. When he was elected to the office he led his party's ticket at the polls. Another Portuguese, of the same name but not kin to this man, Manuel G. Vasconcellos, is one of the leading educators of the city.

The 2000 Portuguese in the city of Jacksonville are represented in practically every profession and business in town.

The longevity of the original colonists is truly remarkable. Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Gouveia are both living and are in their nineties. Mrs. Joseph de Ornellos, at

the age of 101, is still sprightly and able to talk interestingly of the days of tribulation. Mrs. Gerarda Ferreira, at the age of 98, is as young as many a woman of 68. Mrs. Antonia Vieira, Mrs. John Vieira and Mrs. Rita Vieira are a trio of octogenarians who like to get together once in a while and talk of old times. A. P. Vasconcellos, who came over in 1853, still actively manages his grocery and it is said his check for \$50,000 would be honored instantly by any Jacksonville banker. Mrs. Alice Andrada, another octogenarian, can tell vividly her first impressions of this country when she reached it in 1849.

Jacksonville as a whole cannot conceive of a calamity so great as immigration laws which would have turned back these colonists in 1849. Yet, if there had been such things as literacy tests or visible-means-

of support tests then, such as are proposed in recent immigration legislation, the Portuguese colony at Jacksonville and its branches at Springfield and Waverly probably never would have existed.

FORCED BY GRATITUDE OF HUNDREDS to Repeat His Offer

Of Dec. 24th in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

I have been so moved the past few weeks by the gratitude of St. Louis Post-Dispatch readers that I have decided to make again the offer which I made in the Dec. 24th issue. This is what I said: "I am going to Give Away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."



The letters of request have poured in; letters of grateful thanks have also poured in. From every part of the continent, the people whom I have cured of that terrible affliction—Deafness—are thanking me.

A letter from the Far West says: "Allow me to thank you a thousand times for the good hearing you have restored to me. A letter now your offer, for you have cured me of Deafness."

Deafness Treatment Free

These many letters of gratitude have touched my heart, and so I say again to the readers of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, "I will give away a Free Treatment for Deafness to every sufferer who writes for it."

This offer can only be made for a very short time. If you are Deaf, or have any trouble with your ears, write for a Free Treatment. This treatment is entirely free. I want to help you. I know what you suffer in the approach of Deafness, and the intolerable agony of complete Deafness. I know that I have cured many, many people who were Deaf, and you have the same opportunity to hear again. Write today for my treatment for Deafness.

Send off now a post card or letter request, with your full name and address. Don't delay, or it may be too late. If you have even the slightest feeling that something is wrong with your ears, be on the safe side and send for treatment. It won't cost you anything. If you are growing Deaf, and have become discouraged and tired of experimenting, profit by the example of those who have been cured by my treatment. Many of these people thought that they never could be cured, they had tried so many different things which never did them any good. My treatment restored their hearing. Write today for a Free Deafness Treatment to Deafness Specialist Sprague, 395 Trade Building, Boston, Mass.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE RETURNED

Send sketch for search of Patent Office Records. IF TO OBTAIN PATENT A WHAT IS INVENTION

with List of Inventions Wanted and Patent Offered for Invention according to St. Louis Post-Dispatch. FREE

WANTED, NEW IDEAS. SEND FOR LIST. Victor J. Evans & Co., 708 2nd, Washington, D. C.

How a Missourian Introduced the Machine Gun

(Continued From Page Five.)

subjected to a merciless jibing. "Going to start in raising bananas back here, John Henry?" called someone from the rank. "I told you so," shouted others, or "What do you think of machine guns now?"

The little battery was shifted about from pillar to post for several hours without firing a shot, but got its revenge later by preparing the way for the charge up San Juan Hill. Parker vividly describes the birth of a new arm in warfare when the machine guns were at last ordered to fire upon the San Juan blockhouse and the trenches in its vicinity.

"Corporal Stengerwald turned and asked: 'What is the range, sir?' To which was replied: 'Blockhouse, 600 yards; ridge to the right, 800 yards.' Within a quarter of a second Stengerwald's piece, playing upon the blockhouse, was grinding out 500 shots a minute. Sergeant Green began sending his compliments to the ridge beyond the blockhouse.

"For the first two minutes the enemy seemed dazed, and then suddenly a perfect hell of leaden hail swept through the foliage. The only thing that saved the battery from complete destruction was that the enemy's shots were a little

high. Three members of the detachment were slightly hurt. One mule was shot through the ear. He sang the usual song of his kind, and was hit again in the forehead. He plunged a little, but Private Shiffer patted him on the head and he became quiet.

"About the same time the detachment heard a wild cheer start on the left and gradually sweep around the lines. In a few moments the whole line of our troops had risen and was moving towards the San Juan ridge.

"While moving forward they necessarily almost ceased to fire, but the fire of the gatlings continued, deadly and accurate. After a couple of minutes the enemy's fire perceptibly slackened. It was evident they were seeking cover from our fire in the bottom of their ditches, and our fire at this time was being made chiefly from the galling battery. This cessation of fire on the part of the enemy lasted about two minutes, and then we saw the Spaniards climbing out of their trenches.

"Up to that time the galling battery had been worked by the men in grim silence, but from that moment every member of the battery yelled at the top of his voice. Groups of the enemy, as they climbed from the ditches, were caught by the fire of the gatlings and were seen to

melt away like a lump of salt in water.

"The trenches, after being taken, were found to be literally filled with squirming masses of dead and wounded Spaniards, and the edge of the ditch was covered with wounded and dead men, shot in the act of climbing out. This execution was done mainly by the machine guns."

The gatlings were then run to the top of San Juan Hill, and by their galling and effective fire halted the Spaniards' desperate efforts to make a countercharge and regain the hill. It was when this attack failed that a large body of the enemy was observed menacing the Rough Riders' position about 600 yards away. A galling gun was turned upon the group and the Spaniards melted away.

According to Spanish reports, "They were struck at this point by a machine gun fire so effective that only 40 of them ever got back to Santiago; the rest were killed."

This one red-letter day summed up the service of Parker's battery in the Spanish war. But between dawn and sunset he and his men had written a new chapter in military affairs, by which the armies in Europe today are profiting. Theodore Roosevelt took the lead in halting the new machine gun tactics, worked out and first exemplified by Parker, as a permanent acquisition in warfare.

A Three-Ply Battle of the Clouds

From a Drawing by
HUGO L. BRAUNE.

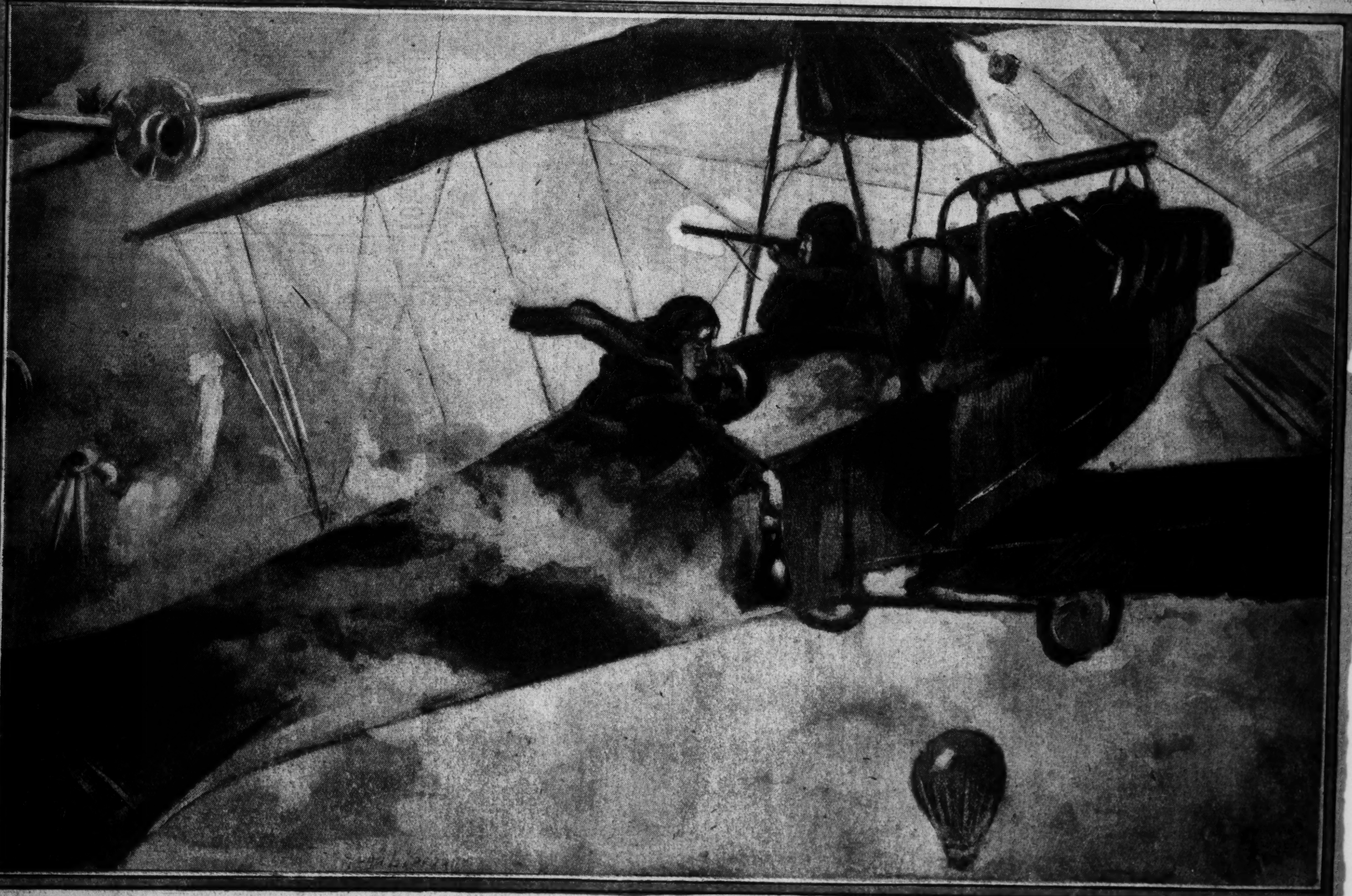
AT an unnamed point along the battle line in France there recently occurred a three-decker battle of the skies, the prediction of which, 20 years ago, would have left the prophet without honor not only in his own country but in all others.

A biplane of the Thirtieth Flight-Division of the Second German Army Corps went aloft with the aim of disabling with bombs a captive French balloon which was directing the fire upon the German intrenchments.

To the rescue of the balloon soared a French monoplane, which, attempting to rise above the German plane, began raking it with bullets. At the same time French aeroplane guns, far beneath on the ground, shot upwards a geyser of shrapnel to explode near the German craft, which, against such odds, was forced to flee.

The conflict was upon three levels, the highest being that of the aeroplanes, the middle one that of the captive balloon, and the lowest that of the aeroplane guns. Hugo L. Braune, special artist of the *Leipziger Illustrirte Zeitung*, was an eyewitness to the occurrence.

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Turks rallying to their standards in Constantinople

© PHOTO BY BOSTON PHOTO NEWS CO.



The most popular war post-card in Germany.



MRS. RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, THE FORMER STAGE FAVORITE, BESSIE MCCOY, NOW MOTHER OF A BOY.



Turks at the declaration of war.

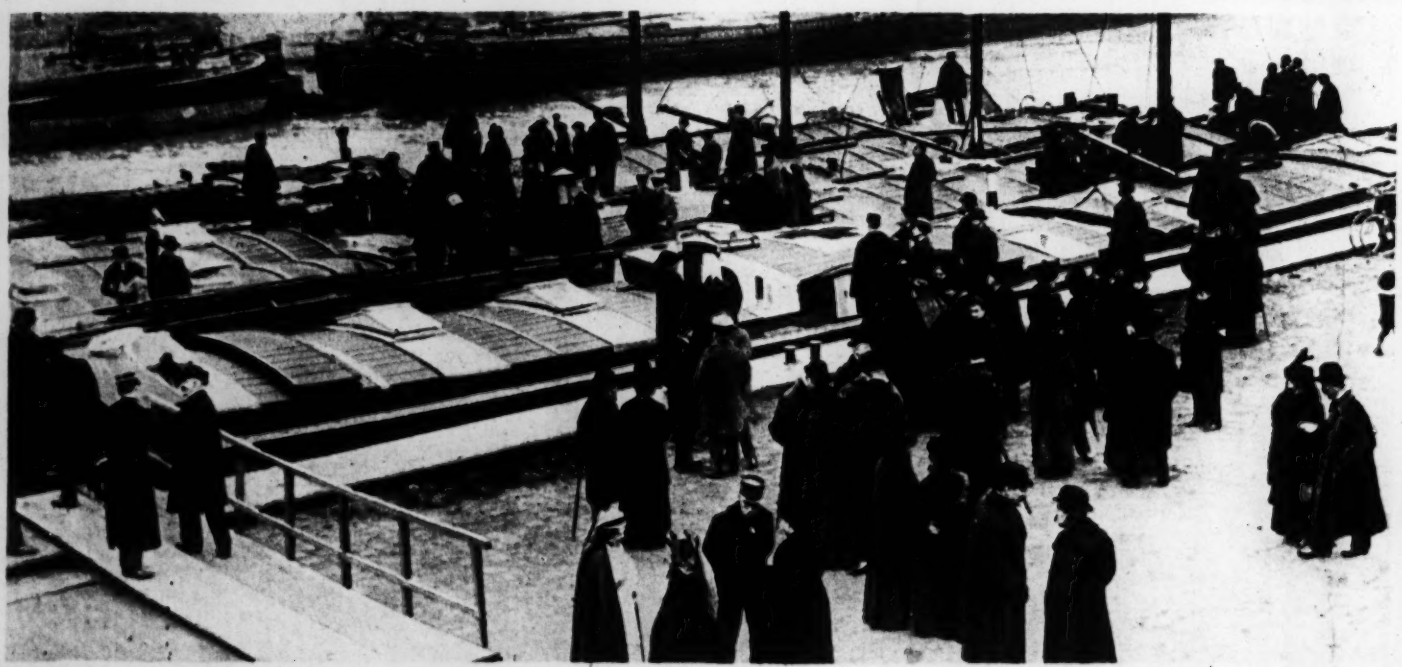


Germany's Chancellor, Von Bethmann-Hollweg in his uniform of a Lieutenant General.



German soldiers getting their Christmas boxes at the front.

© PHOTO BY BROWN & DAWSON.



Women of the French Red Cross Union aboard the Hospital barges which are used for transporting the wounded from the fighting line.



Winter quarters for French officers in the Arras region.

© PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



The Kaiser after 20 weeks of war. Notice that his helmet has the same cloth covering which is worn by soldiers in the ranks and the decorations of merit upon his army coat.



Snapshot of Italian cavalry at war maneuvers. As in times of peace Germany excelled in infantry, France in light artillery and England on the sea, so Italy possessed the finest cavalry.



© PHOTO BY BROWN & OGDON.



Pitfalls of wooden spikes, and wire entanglements placed by Allies in path of Germans.



Doctors of the "Blue Cross" attending to a wounded cavalry horse. The Blue Cross men are veterinarians.



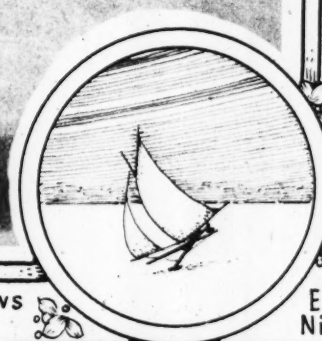
Russian cavalry advancing over a river near the East Prussia frontier.

© PHOTO BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.

© PHOTO BY BOSTON PHOTO NEWS CO.



In spite of the great war in Europe winter sports in Switzerland are as popular as ever. This photo shows the start of a ski jumping contest at St. Moritz.



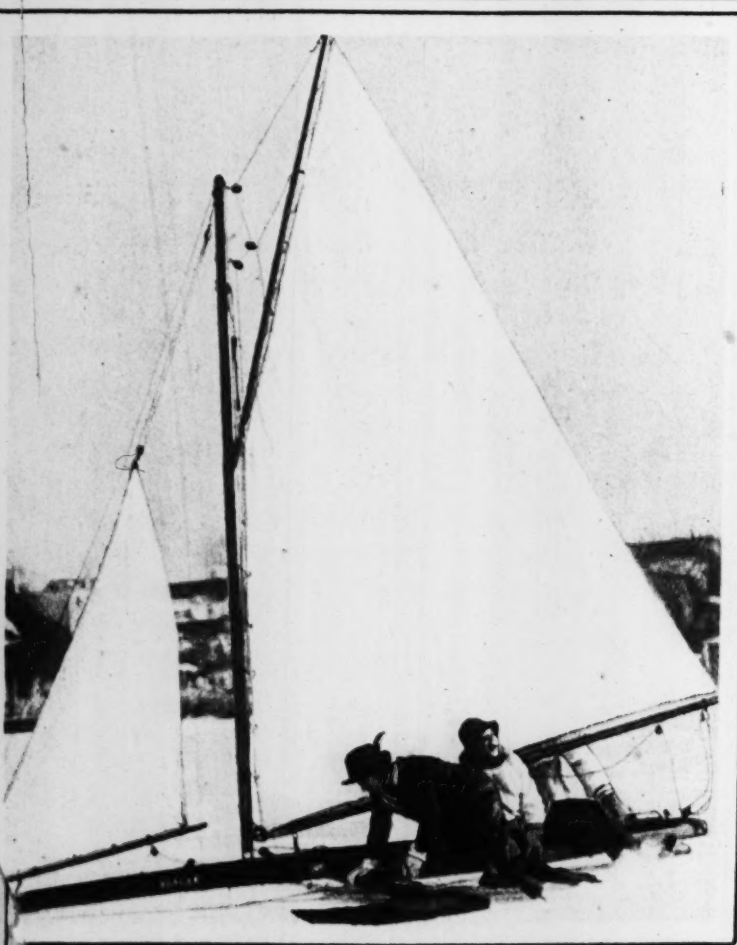
Enjoying a winter outing at Robert Goelet's estate at Glenmere Park, N.Y. Left to right—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, Mrs. Paulding Fosdick (Katheryne Yoakum) and Theodore Roosevelt Jr.



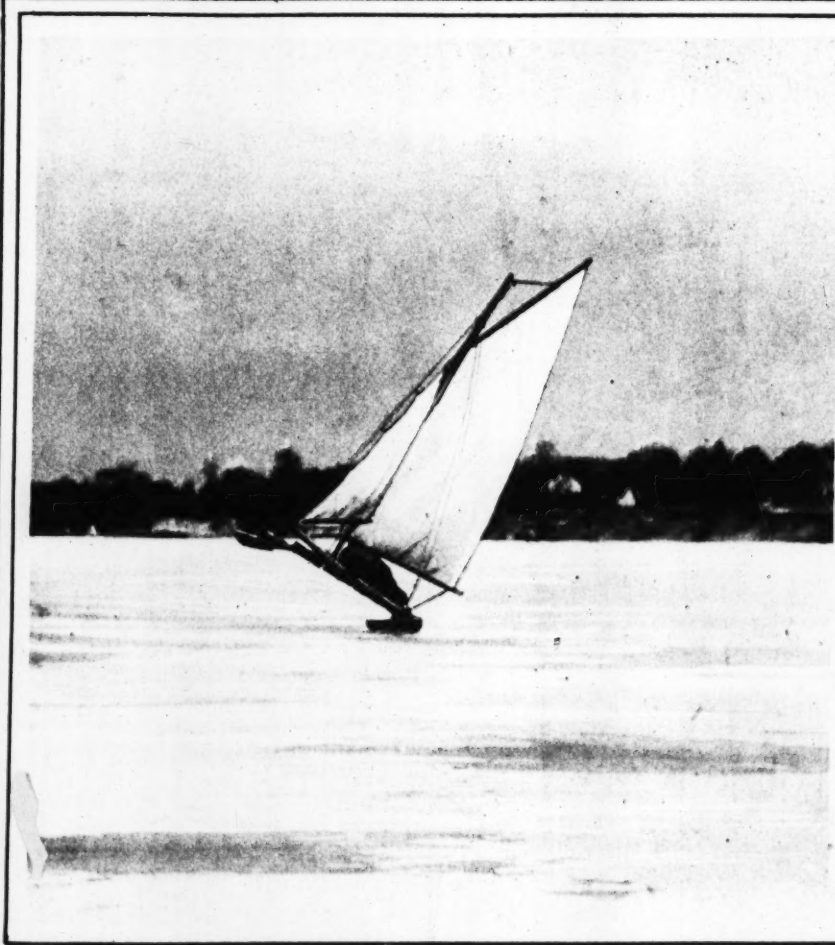
Ice boating at Red Bank, N.J.



Coasting at St. Moritz, Switzerland—The famous cresta run.



Getting under way—Ice boat on the Shrewsbury River, New Jersey.



A forty mile clip, with one runner high in the air.



Miss Ann Morgan (left) and Mrs. John Jacob Astor (Madeline Force) serving as volunteers in war relief work.

Costumes Seen at
ARABIAN NIGHTS BALL
Given by Students of
St. Louis School of Fine Arts.



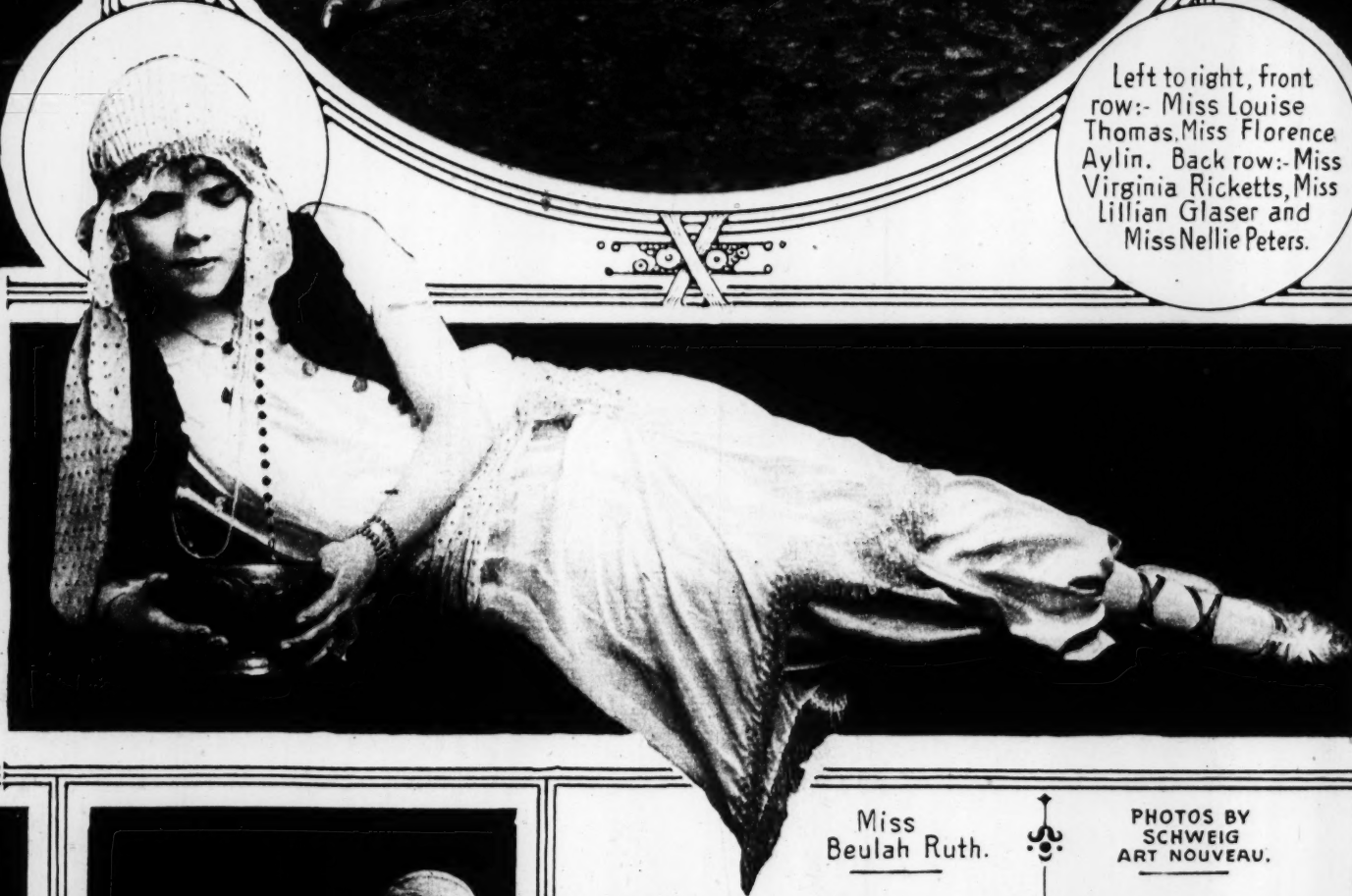
Miss Milly Oertel.



Left to right, front row:- Miss Louise Thomas, Miss Florence Aylin. Back row:- Miss Virginia Ricketts, Miss Lillian Glaser and Miss Nellie Peters.



Miss Bess Murray.



Miss Beulah Ruth.

PHOTOS BY
SCHWEIG
ART NOUVEAU.



Miss Lillian Lyddiard.



Miss Lillian Glaser.



Miss Nancy L. Coonsman.



Miss Gladys Lynwall.



Miss Florence Pierson and Miss Hilda Dawson-Watson.



FUNNY

SECTION OF

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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SIDE



SUNDAY
JAN 31
1915

Der Captain Gets a Idea

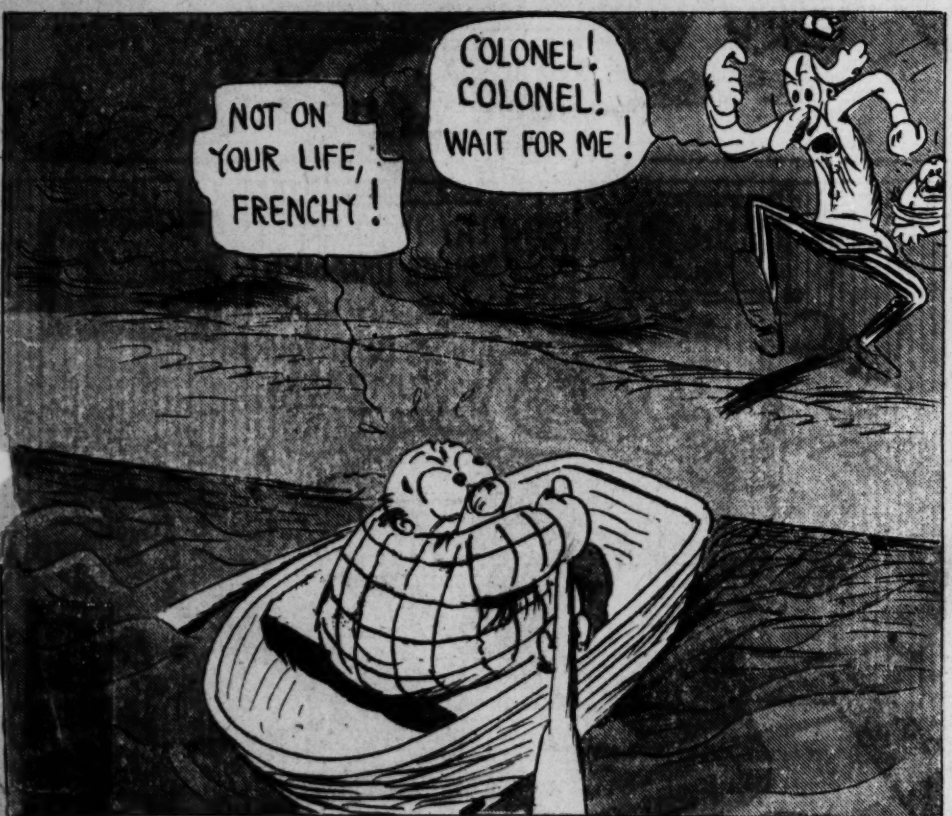
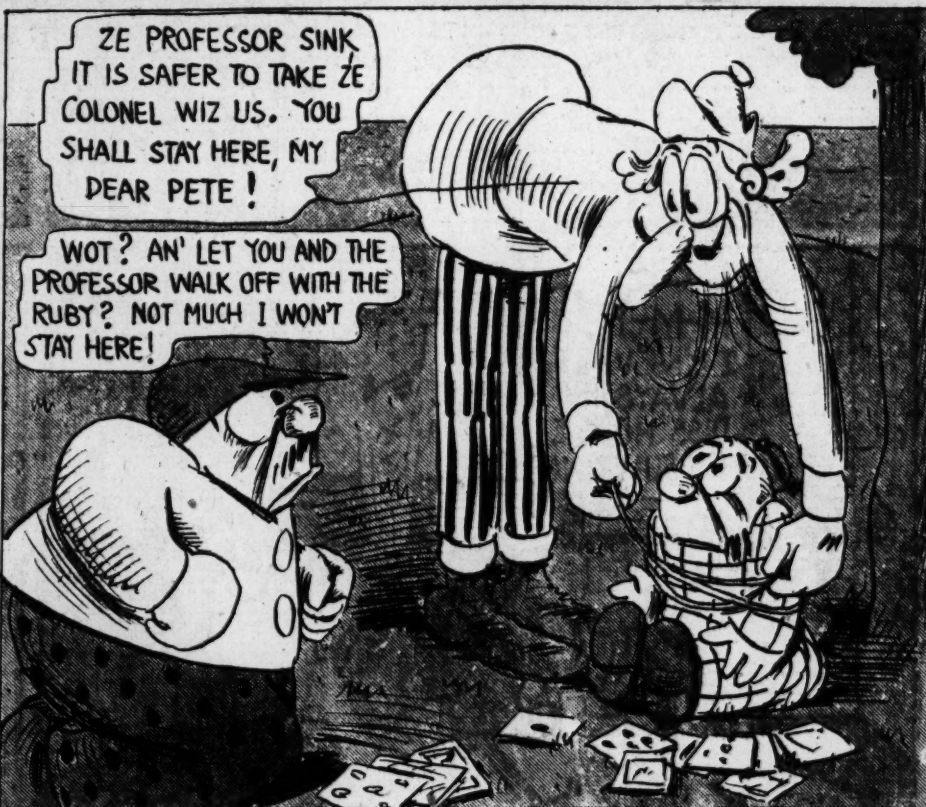
By R. Dirks

Originator of the Katzenjammer Kids



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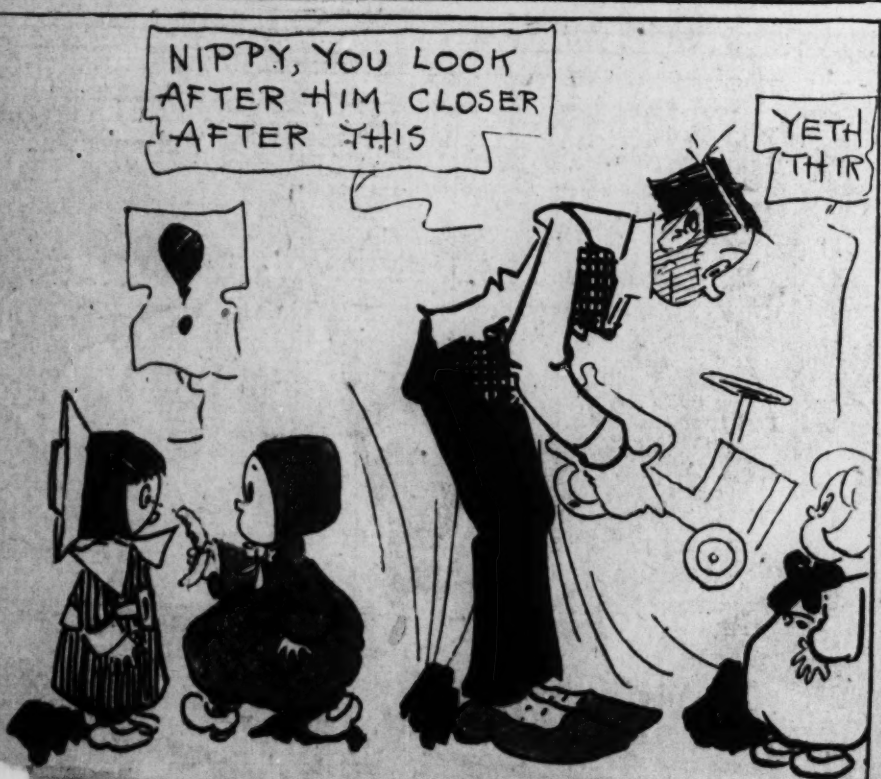
Hawkshaw the Detective---The Colonel Bungles Again



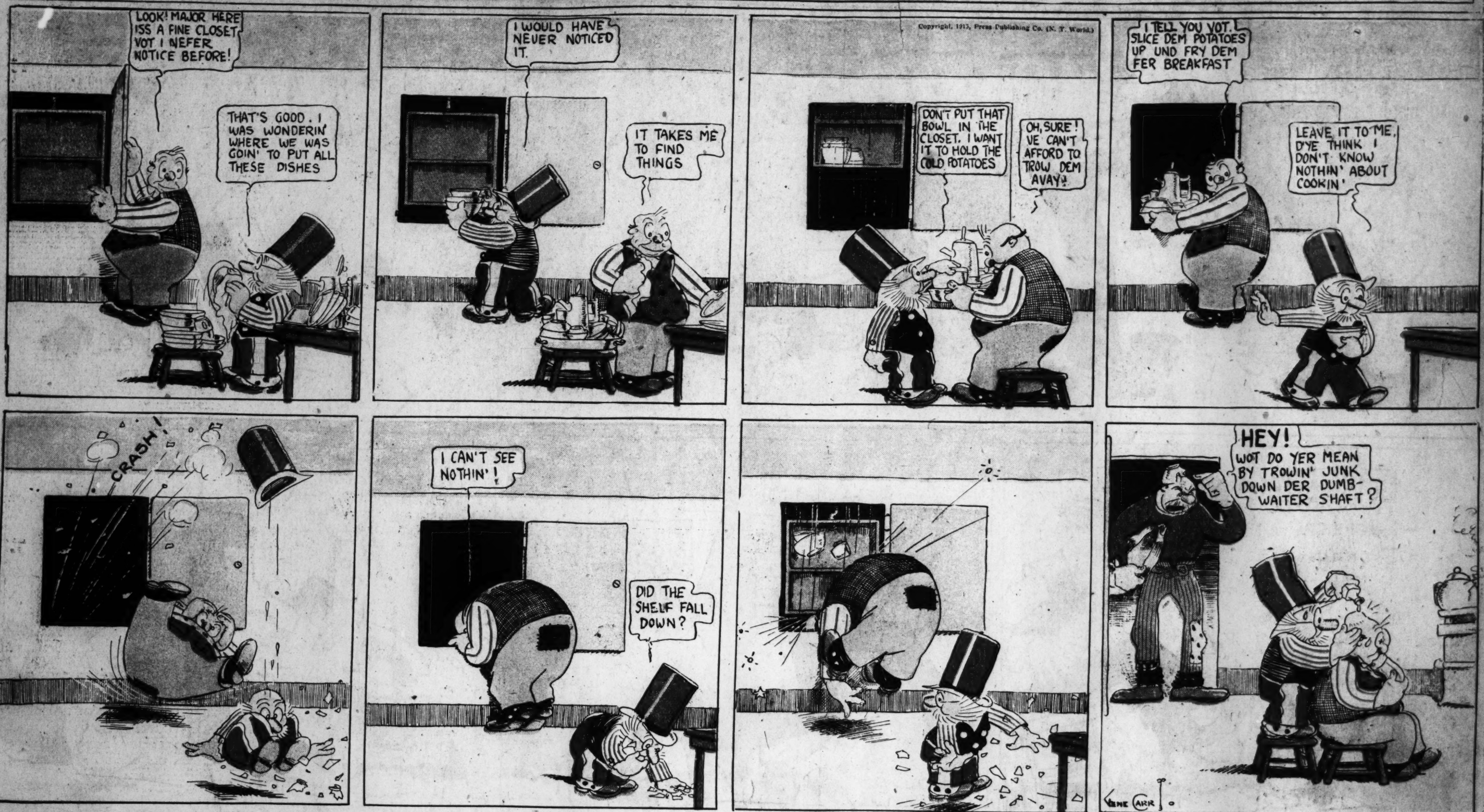
Geo. Mager

Sammy Trades Back and Everybody Is Satisfied

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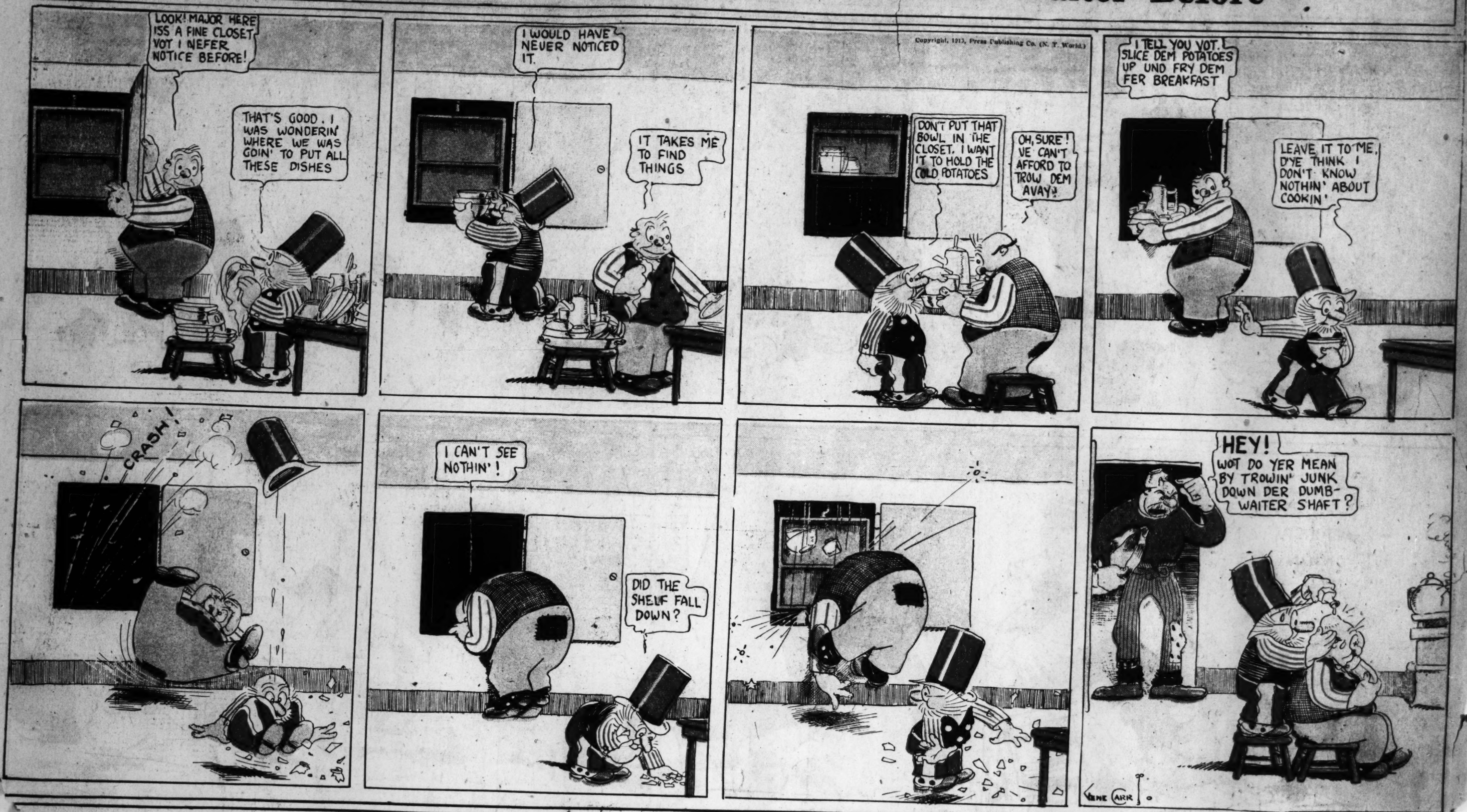
Uncle Crabapple Had Never Met a Dumb Waiter Before



The Newlyweds---Snookums Is So Fond of Bright Colors



Uncle Crabapple Had Never Met a Dumb Waiter Before



The Newlyweds---Snookums Is So Fond of Bright Colors

